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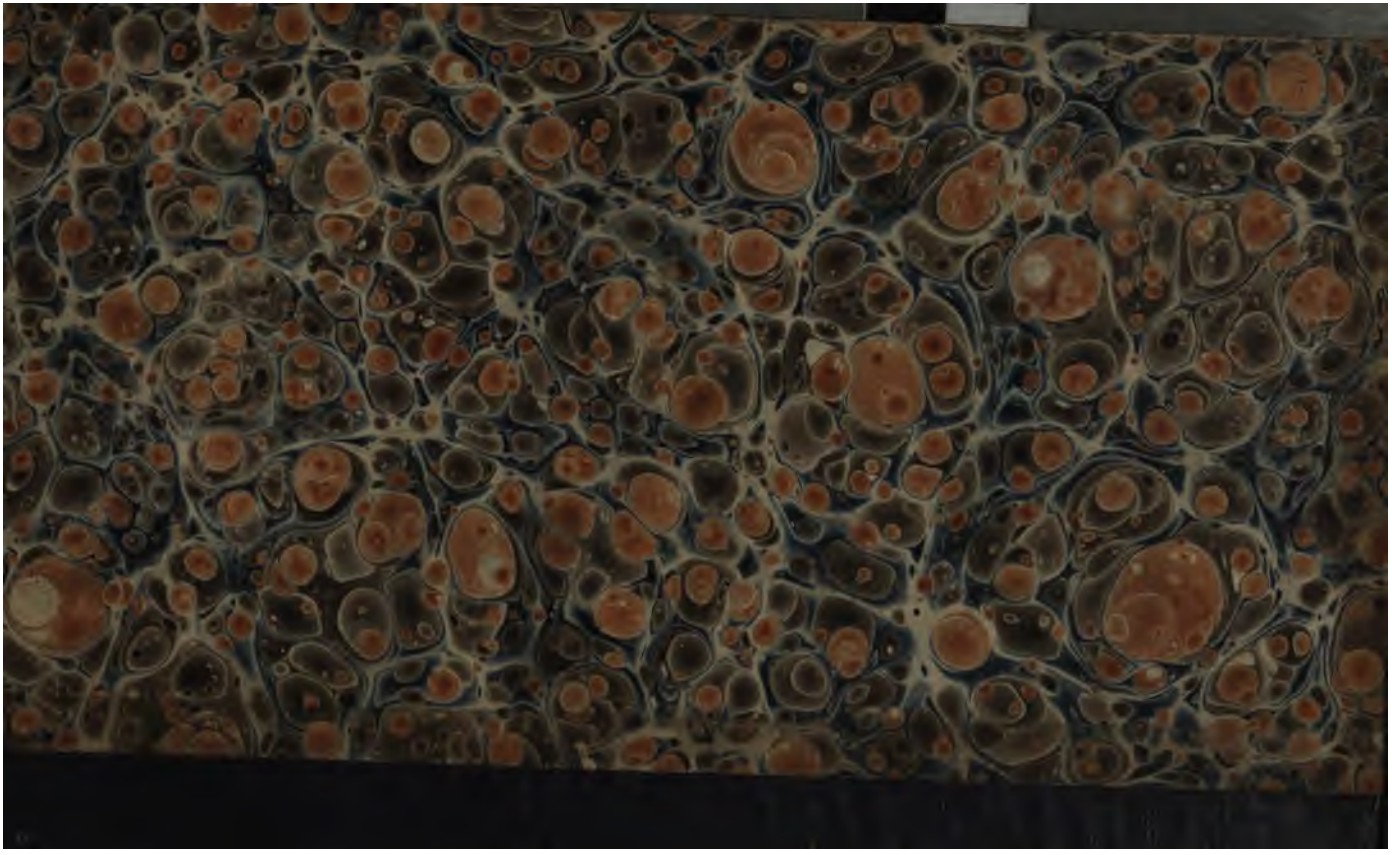

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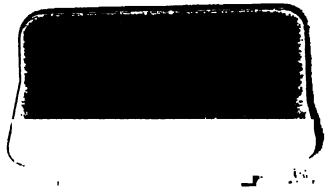

THE

National Calendar,

AND

ANNALS

OF

THE UNITED STATES;

FOR

MDCCCXXXIII.

VOL. XI.

BY PETER FORCE.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

WASHINGTON CITY:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PETER FORCE.

—

SOLD BY THOMPSON & HOMANS, *Washington;* HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. LILLY & WAIT, AND CARTER & HENDEE, *Boston;* G. & C. & H. CARVILL, & CO. *New York;* CAREY & HART, AND T. T. ASH, *Philadelphia;* F. LUCAS, JR. AND W. & J. NEALE, *Baltimore;* G. HALL, *Norfolk;* SANXAY & STREET, *Richmond;* GALES & SON, AND TURNER AND HUGHES, *Raleigh;* AND W. H. BERRET, *Charleston*..

1833.

MEMORANDA.

John C. Calhoun has resigned the office of Vice President of the United States, and has been appointed a Senator from South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. Y. Hayne.—*page* 33

Hugh L. White Senator from Tennessee, has been appointed President pro. tem. of the Senate. *page* 33

John Jay Langdon, has been appointed a Clerk in the Navy Department in place of Richard H. Bradford.—*page* 135

An additional Land office has been established at Munroe, Michigan Territory, the appointments are

Levi S. Humphrey, Register, *February* 9, 1833

Dan. B. Miller, Receiver, *February* 9, 1833.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1833, *by Peter Force, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.*

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NATIONAL CALENDAR.

1833.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, $25,000 per annum.

The President must be thirty-five years of age, fourteen years a resident of the United States, a natural born citizen, or a citizen at the time of the adoption of the Constitution In case of his removal, death, or resignation, or inability, the duties of his office devolve on the Vice President: and, by act of 1st March, 1792, in case of removal, death, or resignation, or inability both of President and Vice President, the President of the Senate pro tempore; and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being is to act as President The legal title of this officer is *The President of the United States;* and he is, by the Constitution, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the service of the United States. He receives ambassadors and other public ministers; and it is his duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He is empowered with the advice and consent of two thirds of the Senators present to make treaties, and, by and with the advice of a majority of the Senate, he appoints ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers established by law, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in the Constitution, and the appointment of whom, when of an inferior nature, is not vested by Congress in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments He commissions all officers of the United States; and may grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The compensation of the President is 25,000 dollars per annum, which cannot be increased or diminished during the term for which he is elected. His salary was fixed by act of 18th February 1793. He, as well as the Vice President, is elected by Electors, in the respective States, who are chosen as the Legislatures of the several States may provide.

According to an Act of Congress, of the 1st of March, 1792, the choice of these Electors must be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December, of the year in which an election of the President and Vice President takes place: and they must "be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may by law, be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen shall come into office *Provided always*, That where no apportionment of Representatives shall have been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing electors, then the number of Electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives" No Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, can be appointed an Elector The votes for President and Vice President are given by the Electors on the first Wednesday of December, in every fourth year, throughout the Union.

The Electors meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an in-

habitant of the same State with themselves. They vote for President and Vice President separately, by distinct ballots. They make lists of the number of votes given, and of the persons voted for; which they transmit sealed to the seat of the General Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens all the certificates, and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President is duly elected if such number be a majority of all the Electors appointed.

If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, in the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes are taken by States, the Representation from each having ONE vote; a quorum for this purpose consists of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States is necessary to a choice.

If the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the fourth of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The period of service is four years, but there is no restriction as to re-election. If the offices of President and Vice President should both become vacant, it then becomes the duty of the Secretary of State to communicate information thereof to the Executive of each State, and to cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in every State, giving two months previous notice that Electors of President shall be appointed or chosen in the several States, within thirty-four days next preceding the first Wednesday in December ensuing, when the choice of President must proceed as usual. The eleventh Presidential term will expire with the twenty-second Congress, on the third of March, 1833.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, $5,000, per annum.

The Vice President is, ex officio, President of the Senate; and as President of the Senate, in virtue of an act of the 8th of May, 1792, one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. His salary of 5,000 dollars per annum, is fixed by the Act of 18th of February, 1793 The Vice President is not a member of the Cabinet. The ordinary duties of this officer is, to preside in the Senate of the United States. When he does not officiate in that station his place is supplied by a President of the Senate pro tempore, who is chosen from the body of Senators by ballot, and receives additional compensation for his services.

The Vice President is elected in the same manner, at the same time, for the same term, and by the same Electors, as the President But if no person has a majority of the whole number of Electors, then from the two highest numbers in the list, the Senate chooses the Vice President; a quorum for this purpose consists of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole is necessary to a choice.

No person, constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, is eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

An Election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the Twelfth Term, (from March 4, 1833, to March 4, 1837,) was made on Wednesday, December 5, 1832, by the following Electors, who were chosen for that purpose in the several States:

Maine.

Isaac Lane.	Silas Barnard.	Joseph Kelsey
James C. Churchill.	Elias Burgess.	Samuel Moore.
Joseph Sewall.	Rowland H. Bridgeham.	Ephraim Fletcher.
Nathan Cutler.		

New Hampshire

Benjamin Pierce.	John Taylor.	Moses White.
Phinehas Parkhurst.	John Holbrook.	Joseph Weeks.
Samuel Collins.		

Vermont.

Asa Aldis.	Amos Thompson.	Augustine Clark.
James Turbox.	William Strong.	Nathan Leavenworth.
John S. Pettibone.		

Massachusetts.

Charles Jackson.	Aaron Tufts.	James Richardson.
Thomas H. Perkins.	Samuel Lee.	Jotham Lincoln.
Gideon Barstow.	Ebenezer Mattoon.	Cornelius Grinnell.
Ebenezer Moseley.	James Byers.	Nymphas Marston.
Nathan Brooks.	Henry Shaw.	

Rhode Island.

Samuel W. King.	William Peckham.	Pelleg Wilbur.
Nathaniel S. Ruggles.		

Connecticut.

Eli Todd.	Morris Woodruff.	Ebenezer Jackson.
John D. Reynolds.	Erastus Sturges.	Oliver H. King.
Chester Smith.	John Baldwin.	

New York.

Edward P. Livingston.	James Woods.	Joseph Reynolds.
Nathaniel Garrow.	Jn. N. Quackenbush.	Darius Bentley.
Moses Rolph.	Daniel D. Campbell.	Samuel Payne.
Henry Waring.	John Gale.	Gad Curtis.
Gideon Lee.	Dudley Farlin.	Seth Thomas.
John Targee.	James B. Spencer.	Jonas Seely.
Preserved Fish.	John S. Veeder.	Oliver Phelps.
John W. Hardenbrook.	Amos Buck	Truman Spencer.
Abraham Miller.	Theophilus S. Morgan.	Abel Baldwin.
William Taber.	David Moulton.	James Sutherland.
Samuel Hunter.	Ebenezer Wood	Calvin T. Chamberlain.
Peter Crispel, Jr.	Peter Collier.	Orris Crosby.
William Deitz.	John Hyde.	Major A. Andrews.
Samuel Anable.	Thomas Humphrey.	Asa Clark, jr.

New Jersey.

Peter I. Terhune.	Aaron Vansycle.	James Newell.
William Munro.	John M. Perrine.	William L. Stiles.
Daniel Vliet.	Joseph Rogers.	

Pennsylvania.

Samuel M'Kean.	Adam Ritcher.	Daniel Schaffer.
Christian Garber.	William Adams.	Frederick Orwin.
Edward King.	John Schall.	George M'Cullough.
Benjamin W. Richards.	Jacob Kooker.	John Murray.
George W. Smick.	David D. Wagener.	David Gilmore.
Jonathan T. Knight.	William Swetland.	David Frazer.
John Slaymaker.	William Thomson.	Patrick Mulvany.
Oliver Allison.	William Brindle.	James Potter.
Geo. G. Leiper.	Adam Leight.	John Y. Barclay.
Henry Sheets.	George Burnitz.	Wilson Smith.

Delaware.

Cornelius P. Comeygs.	George Truitt,	Henry F. Hall.

Maryland.

Upton S. Heath.	Rob. H. Goldsborough.	William R. Tyler.
William Frick.	John N. Steele.	*Joseph Kent* *
John Spear Smith.	William Price.	*Gerard Causin.* *
Albert G. Constable.		

Virginia.

John Cargill.	William H. Reane.	Hierome L. Epie.
James Jones.	Samuel Carr.	James M. Mason.
Thomas M. Nelson.	Lawrence T. Dade.	John M'Millan.
Archibald Austin.	Archibald R. Harwood.	Jacob D. Williamson.
Richard Logan.	Samuel Blackwell.	Charles Beale.
Joseph Martin.	John Gibson.	Thomas Bland.
William Jones.	Inman Horner.	Andrew Russell.

North Carolina.

Robert Love.	John M Morehead.	William B. Lockhart.
George L. Davidson.	Walter F. Leake.	Matthias E. Sawyer.
Peregrine Roberts.	Abraham W. Venable	Francis E. Ward
Thomas G. Polk.	Josiah O Watson.	Richard Dobbs Spaight
Thomas Settle.	Joseph J. Daniel.	Owen Holmes.

South Carolina.

Robert J. Turnbull.	Benjamin Hart.	Thomas Lyles.
W. Thompson, Jr.	Thomas Evans.	Thomas Dugan.
William Dubose.	Elijah Watson.	Joseph S. Shelton.
W. B. Seabrook.	Samuel Cherry.	

* Were prevented by sickness from meeting the Electors; Maryland, therefore, gave but *eight votes.*

Georgia.

Beverly Allen.	John Floyd.	William Terrell.
Elias Beall.	Seaton Grantland.	John Whitehead.
David Blackshear.	Hines Holt.	Wilson Williams.
William B. Bullock.	Henry Jackson.	

Alabama.

George Philips.	Henry Cing.	William P. Gould.
William R. Pickett.	Thomas Coopwood.	John J. Winston.
Theophilus T. Tolmin.		

Mississippi.

Samuel Hunter.	H. G. Runnels.	William Dowsing.
Wiley P. Harris.		

Louisiana.

John B. Planche.	Trasimond Landry.	Walter H. Overton.
Thomas W. Scott.	Alexander Mouton.	

Tennessee.

Matthew Aikin,	William Stroud.	Elliott Hickman.
William Snodgrass.	John Hearn.	William Pillow.
Jesse Wallace.	George Elliott.	Wiley Blount.
William B. A. Ramsay.	Daniel Bowman.	David Fentress.
Joseph W. M'Millan.	John G. Bostick.	Blackman Coleman.

Kentucky.

Martin P. Marshall.	John J. Marshall,	Alney McLean
John L. Hickman.	Thomas Chilton.	Thomas M. Ewing.
Manlius V. Thompson.	Martin Beatty.	Benjamin Hardin.
William Owsley.	Burr Harrison.	Joseph Eve.
Wm. K. Wall.	Ephram M. Ewing.	David S. Patton.

Ohio.

Benjamin Tappan.	Valentine Keffer.	Eli Baldwin.
J. M. Goodenow.	Isaac Humphreys.	George Marshall.
Jonathan D. Morris.	Alexander Elliot.	Jonathan Cilley.
Samuel Caldwell.	John Chaney.	George Sharp.
Mark T Mills.	Alexander M'Connell.	Fisher A. Blocksom.
Robert D. Forseman.	Michael Moore.	William S. Tracy.
Joseph J. M'Dowell.	John Larwill.	Jeremiah M'Lene.

Indiana.

Nathan B. Palmer.	George Boon.	A. S. Burnett.
Arthur Patterson.	Mark Crume.	Walter Armstrong.
James Blake.	Thomas Givens.	John Ketcham.

Illinois.

James Evans.	Daniel Stookey.	John C. Alexander.
Adams Dunlap.	Abner Flack.	

Missouri.

Joel H. Haden.	John Hume.	George F. Bowlinger.
William Blakey.		

Votes for President and Vice President of the United States, from 1789 to 1809.

| States. | First Term, commencing March 4, 1789. | | | | | | | | | | | | Second Term March 4, 1793. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Third Term commencing March 4, 1797. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fourth Term Mar. 4, 1801. | | | | | | | | | | | | Fifth Term. Mar. 4, 1805 | | | | | | | | | | | | Sixth Term commencing March 4, 1809. | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Votes for President and Vice President of the United States, from 1813 to 1833

States	7th Term 4 Mar. 1813.				Eighth Term commencing 4 Mar. 1817.								Ninth Term commencing 4 Mar. 1821.								Tenth Term commencing March 4, 1825.								Eleventh Term March 4, 1829.				Twelfth Term, commencing 4 March, 1833.								
	President.		Vice Pres't		President.		Vice President.						President.		Vice President.						President.				Vice President.				President.		Vice Preside't		President.		Vice President.						
	James Madison.	DeWitt Clinton.	Elbridge Gerry.	Jared Ingersoll.	James Monroe.	Rufus King.	D. D Tompkins	John E Howard.	James Ross.	John Marshall.	Robt G. Harper		James Monroe.	John Q. Adams.	D. D Tompkins	Rich. Stockton.	Robt. G Harper.	Richard Rush.	Cesar Rodney.		Andrew Jackson	John Q Adams.	Wm H Crawford	Henry Clay.	John C Calhoun.	Nathan Sanford.	Nathan'l Macon.	Andrew Jackson	M. Van Buren.	Henry Clay.	Andrew Jackson	John Q. Adams.	John C Calhoun.	Richard Rush.	William Smith.	Andrew Jackson	Henry Clay.	William Wirt.	John Floyd.	Martin V Buren	John Sargent.	Amos Ellmaker.	Wm. Wilkins.	Henry Lee.	Whole number of Votes.
Maine.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		9	.	9	.	.	.	.		.	9	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	1	8	1	9	.	10	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	210
N. Hamp.	.	8	1	7	8	.	8	.	.	.	.		7	1	7	.	.	1	.		.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Mass.	.	22	2	20	.	22	.	22	.	.	.		15	.	7	8	.	.	.		.	15	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	15	.	.	14	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	14
R. Island.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		4	.	4	.	.	.	.		.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4
Conn.	.	9	.	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.		9	.	9	.	.	.	.		.	8	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	8	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	8
Vermont	8	.	8	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.		8	.	8	.	.	.	.		.	7	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7
New York	.	.	.	.	29	.	29	.	.	.	.		29	.	29	.	.	.	.		1	26	5	4	29	7	.	.	.	20	16	20	16	.	42	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	42
N. Jersey.	.	8	.	8	8	.	8	.	.	.	.		8	.	8	.	.	.	.		8	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	8	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	8
Penn.	25	.	25	.	25	.	25	.	.	.	.		24	.	24	.	.	.	.		28	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	28	.	28	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	30
Delaware	.	4	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	3		4	.	.	.	.	.	4		.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3
Maryland	6	5	6	5	8	.	8	.	.	.	.		11	.	10	.	1	.	.		7	3	1	.	10	.	.	1	.	5	6	5	6	.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Virginia	25	.	25	.	25	.	25	.	.	.	.		25	.	25	.	.	.	.		.	.	24	.	.	.	24	.	.	24	.	24	.	.	23	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	23
N Caroli'a	15	.	15	.	15	.	15	.	.	.	.		15	.	15	.	.	.	.		15	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	15	.	15	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
S Carolina	11	.	11	.	11	.	11	.	.	.	.		11	.	11	.	.	.	.		11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	11	.	11	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	11
Georgia	8	.	8	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.		8	.	8	.	.	.	.		.	.	9	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	.	2	.	7	11	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	11
Kentucky	12	.	12	.	12	.	12	.	.	.	.		12	.	12	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	14	.	7	7	.	.	14	.	14	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	15
Tennessee	8	.	8	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.		8	.	7	.	.	.	.		11	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	11	.	11	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	15
Ohio	7	.	7	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.		7	.	8	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	16	.	16	.	.	.	16	.	16	.	.	21	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	21
Louisiana	3	.	3	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.		3	.	3	.	.	.	.		3	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5
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Alabama.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		3	.	3	.	.	.	.		5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	7
Missouri	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		3	.	3	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	4
	128	89	131	86	183	34	183	22	5	4	3		231	1	218	8	1	1	4		99	84	41	37	182	30	24	13	9	2	178	83	171	83	7	219	49	7	11	189	49	7	30	11	288

Note—In 1825 the whole number of Electors was 261 (majority 131;) there being no election by the Electors, the House of Representatives, proceeded to choose, and on Feb. 9, 1825 John Quincy Adams was chosen. The votes were for John Quincy Adams, 13 States, Andrew Jackson, 8 States, and for William H. Crawford, 4 States, on the first Ballot.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-second Congress.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE,
AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

It gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your return to the Seat of Government for the purpose of discharging your duties to the people of the United States. Although the pestilence which had traversed the Old World has entered our limits, and extended its ravages over much of our land it has pleased Almighty God to mitigate its severity, and lessen the number of its victims, compared with those who have fallen in most other countries over which it had spread its terrors. Notwithstanding this visitation, our country presents on every side, marks of prosperity and happiness, unequalled, perhaps, in any other portions of the world. If we fully appreciate our comparative condition, existing causes of discontent will appear unworthy of attention, and, with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has filled our cup of prosperity, we shall feel our resolutions strengthened to preserve and hand down to posterity that liberty and that Union which we have received from our fathers, and which constitute the sources and the shield of all our blessings.

The relations of our country continue to present the same picture of amicable intercourse that I had the satisfaction to hold up to your view at the opening of your last Session. The same friendly professions, the same desire to participate in our flourishing commerce, the same disposition to refrain from injuries unintentionally offered, are, with few exceptions, evinced by all nations with whom we have any intercourse This desirable state of things may be mainly ascribed to our undeviating practice of the rule which has long guided our national policy, to require no exclusive privileges in commerce, and to grant none. It is daily producing its beneficial effects in the respect shown to our flag, the protection of our citizens and their property abroad, and in the increase of our navigation, and the extension of our mercantile operations. The returns which have been made out since we last met, will show an increase, during the last preceding year, of more than 80,000 tons in our shipping, and of near forty millions of dollars in the aggregate of our imports and exports.

Nor have we less reason to felicitate ourselves on the position of our political than of our commercial concerns They remain in the state in which they were when I last addressed you—a state of prosperity and peace, the effect of a wise attention to the parting advice of the revered Father of his Country, on this subject, condensed into a maxim for the use of posterity, by one of his most distinguished successors, to cultivate free commerce and honest friendship with all nations, but to make entangling alliances with none A strict adherence to this policy has kept us aloof from the perplexing questions that now agitate the European world, and have more than once deluged those countries with blood. Should those scenes unfortunately recur, the parties to the contest may count on a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on us as a neutral nation, and our own citizens may equally rely on the firm assertion of their neutral rights.

With the nation that was our earliest friend and ally in the infancy of our political existence, the most friendly relations have subsisted through the late revolutions of its Government; and, from the events of the last, promise a permanent duration It has made an approximation in some of its political institutions to our own, and raised a monarch to the throne who preserves, *it is said a friendly* recollection of the period during which he acquired

among out citizens the high consideration that could then have been produced by his personal qualifications alone.

Our commerce with that nation is gradually assuming a mutually beneficial character, and the adjustment of the claims of our citizens has removed the only obstacle there was to an intercourse not only lucrative, but productive of literary and scientific improvement.

From *Great Britain*, I have the satisfaction to inform you that I continue to receive assurances of the most amicable disposition, which have, on my part, on all proper occasions, been promptly and sincerely reciprocated. The attention of that Government has latterly been so much engrossed by matters of a deeply interesting domestic character, that we could not press upon it the renewal of negotiations which had been unfortunately broken off by the unexpected recal of our minister, who had commenced them with some hopes of success. My great object was the settlement of questions which, though now dormant, might hereafter be revived under circumstances that would endanger the good understanding which it is the interest of both parties to preserve inviolate; cemented, as it is, by a community of language, manners, and social habits, and by the high obligations we owe to our British ancestors for many of our most valuable institutions, and for that system of representative Government which has enabled us to preserve and improve them.

The question of our northeastern boundary still remains unsettled. In my last annual message, I explained to you the situation in which I found that business on my coming into office, and the measures I thought it my duty to pursue for asserting the rights of the United States, before the sovereign who had been chosen by my predecessor to determine the question; and also the manner in which he had disposed of it. A special message to the Senate, in their executive capacity, afterwards brought before them the question, whether they would advise a submission to the opinion of the sovereign arbiter. That body having considered the award not obligatory, and advised me to open a further negotiation, the proposition was immediately made to the British Government; but the circumstances to which I have alluded have hitherto prevented any answer being given to the overture. Early attention, however, has been promised to the subject, and every effort on my part, will be made for a satisfactory settlement of this question, interesting to the Union generally, and particularly so to one of its members.

The claims of our citizens on *Spain* are not yet acknowledged. On a closer investigation of them than appears to have heretofore taken place, it was discovered that some of these demands however strong they might be upon the equity of that Government, were not such as could be made the subject of national interference. And, faithful to the principle of asking nothing but what was clearly right, additional instructions have been sent to modify our demands, so as to embrace those only on which, according to the laws of nations, we had a strict right to insist. An inevitable delay in procuring the documents necessary for this review of the merits of these claims retarded this operation, until an unfortunate malady, which has afflicted his Catholic Majesty, prevented an examination of them. Being now, for the first time, presented in an unexceptionable form, it is confidently hoped the application will be successful.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the application I directed to be made for the delivery of a part of the archives of Florida, which had been carried to the Havana, has produced a royal order for their delivery, and that measures have been taken to procure its execution.

By the report of the Secretary of State, communicated to you on the 25th June last, you were informed of the conditional reduction obtained by the minister of the United States, at Madrid, of the duties on tonnage levied on American shipping in the ports of Spain. The condition of that reduction having been complied with on our part, by the act passed the 13th of July last, I have the satisfaction to inform you that our ships now pay no higher

nor other duties, in the continental ports of Spain, than are levied on their national vessels.

The demands against *Portugal* for illegal captures in the blockade of Terceira, have been allowed to the full amount of the accounts presented by the claimants, and payment was promised to be made in three instalments. The first of these has been paid; the second, although due, had not, at the date of our last advices, been received; owing, it was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances, consequent on the civil war in which the nation is engaged.

The payments stipulated by the convention with *Denmark* have been punctually made, and the amount is ready for distribution among the claimants as soon as the board, now sitting, shall have performed their functions.

I regret that, by the last advices from our Charge d'Affaires at *Naples* that Government had still delayed the satisfaction due to our citizens; but, at that date, the effect of the last instructions was not known. Despatches from thence are hourly expected, and the result will be communicated to you without delay.

With the rest of Europe, our relations political and commercial, remain unchanged. Negotiations are going on, to put, on a permanent basis, the liberal system of commerce now carried on between us and the Empire of *Russia*. The treaty concluded with *Austria* is executed by his Imperial Majesty with the most perfect good faith: and as we have no diplomatic agent at his court, he personally inquired into, and corrected a proceeding of some of his subaltern officers, to the injury of our consul in one of his ports.

Our treaty with the *Sublime Porte* is producing its expected effects on our commerce. New markets are opening for our commodities, and a more extensive range for the employment of our ships. A slight augmentation of the duties on our commerce, inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty, had been imposed; but, on the representation of our Charge d'Affaires, it has been promptly withdrawn, and we now enjoy the trade and navigation of the Black Sea, and of all the ports belonging to the Turkish Empire, and Asia, on the most perfect equality with all foreign nations.

I wish earnestly that, in announcing to you the continuance of friendship, and the increase of a profitable commercial intercourse with Mexico, with Central America, and the states of the South, I could accompany it with the assurance that they all are blessed with that internal tranquillity, and foreign peace, which their heroic devotion to the cause of their independence merits.

In *Mexico*, a sanguinary struggle is now carried on, which has caused some embarrassment to our commerce; but both parties profess the most friendly disposition towards us. To the termination of this contest, we look for the establishment of that secure intercourse, so necessary to nations whose territories are contiguous. How important it will be to us, we may calculate from the fact, that even in this unfavorable state of things, our maritime commerce has increased, and an internal trade, by caravans, from St. Louis to Santa Fe, under the protection of the escorts furnished by the Government, is carried on to great advantage, and is daily increasing. The agents provided for by the treaty with this power, to designate the boundaries which it established, have been named on our part; but one of the evils of the civil war now raging there, has been, that the appointment of those with whom they were to co-operate has not yet been announced to us.

The Government of *Central America* has expelled from its territory the party which, some time since, disturbed its peace. Desirous of fostering a favourable disposition towards us, which has on more than one occasion been evinced by this interesting country, I made a second attempt, in this year, to establish a diplomatic intercourse with them; but the death of the distinguished citizen whom I had appointed for that purpose, has retarded the execution of measures from which I hoped much advantage to our commerce.

The Union of the three states which formed the Republic of *Colombia* has been dissolved; but they all, it is believed consider themselves as separately

bound by the treaty which was made in their federal capacity. The minister accredited to the federation, continues in that character near the Government of New Granada; and hopes were entertained that a new union would be formed between the separate States, at least for the purpose of foreign intercourse. Our minister has been instructed to use his good offices, when ever they shall be desired, to produce the reunion so much to be wished for the domestic tranquillity of of the parties, and the security and facility of foreign commerce.

Some agitations, naturally attendant on an infant reign, has prevailed in the empire of *Brazil*, which have had the usual effect upon commercial operations; and, while they suspended the consideration of claims created on similar occasions, they have given rise to new complaints on the part of our citizens. A proper consideration for calamities and difficulties of this nature has made us less urgent and peremptory in our demands for justice than duty to our fellow citizens would, under other circumstances, have required. But their claims are not neglected, and will, on all proper occasions, be urged, and, it is hoped, with effect

I refrain from making any communication on the subject of our affairs with *Buenos Ayres*, because the negotiation communicated to you in my last annual message, was, at the date of our last advices, still pending, and in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient.

A treaty of amity and commerce has been formed with the republic of *Chili*, which, if approved by the Senate will be laid before you. That Government seems to be established, and at peace with its neighbors; and its ports being the resort of our ships which are employed in the highly important trade of the fisheries, this commercial convention cannot but be of great advantage to our fellow-citizens engaged in that perilous but profitable business.

Our commerce with the neighboring state of *Peru* owing to the onerous duties levied on our principal articles of export, has been on the decline, and all endeavors to procure an alteration have hitherto proved fruitless

With *Bolivia* we have yet no diplomatic intercourse, and the continual contests carried on between it and Peru have made me defer, until a more favorable period, the appointment of any agent for that purpose.

An act of atrocious piracy having been committed on one of our trading ships, by the inhabitants of a settlement on the west coast of *Sumatra* a frigate was despatched with orders to demand satisfaction for the injury, if those who committed it should be found members of a regular government, capable of maintaining the usual relations with foreign nations, but if, as it was supposed, and as they proved to be, they were a band of lawless pirate, to inflict such a chastisement as would deter them and others from like aggressions This last was done, and the effect has been an increased respect for our flag in those distant seas, and additional security for our commerce.

In the view I have given of our connexion with foreign powers, allusions have been made to their domestic disturbances or foreign wars, to their revolutions or dissensions. It may be proper to observe, that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operation on our commerce. Further than this, it is neither our policy nor right to interfere. Our best wishes, on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded to promote the domestic tranquillity and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided.

The Report which the Secretary of the Treasury will, in due time, lay before you, will exhibit the *National Finances* in a highly prosperous state. Owing to the continued success of our commercial enterprise, which has enabled the merchants to fulfil their engagements with the Government, the receipts from customs during the year will exceed the estimate previously

the last session; and, with the other means of the Treasury, will prove fully adequate, not only to meet the increased expenditures resulting from the large appropriations made by Congress, but to provide for the payment of all the public debt which is at present redeemable. It is now estimated that the customs will yield to the Treasury, during the present year, upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars. The public lands, however, have proved less productive than was anticipated; and, according to present information, will not much exceed two millions. The expenditures for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated to amount, during the year, to about sixteen millions and a half, while a larger sum, viz. eighteen millions of dollars, will have been applied to the principal and interest of the public debt.

It is expected, however, that, in consequence of the reduced rates of duty which will take effect after the 3d of March next, there will be a considerable falling off in the revenue from customs in the year 1833. It will, nevertheless, be amply sufficient to provide for all the wants of the public service, estimated even upon a liberal scale, and for the redemption and purchase of the remainder of the public debt. On the 1st of January next, the entire public debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, will be reduced to within a fraction of seven millions of dollars; of which $2,227,393 are not of right redeemable until the 1st of January, 1834, and $4,735,296, not until the 2d of January, 1835. The commissioners of the sinking fund, however, being invested with full authority to purchase the debt at the market price, and the means of the Treasury being ample, it may be hoped that the whole will be extinguished within the year 1833.

I cannot too cordially congratulate Congress and my fellow-citizens on the near approach of that memorable and happy event, the extinction of the public debt of this great and free nation. Faithful to the wise and patriotic policy marked out by the legislation of the country for this object, the present administration has devoted to it all the means which a flourishing commerce has supplied, and a prudent economy preserved, for the public Treasury. Within the four years for which the people have confided the executive power to my charge, fifty-eight millions of dollars will have been applied to the payment of the public debt. That this has been accomplished without stinting the expenditures for all other proper objects, will be seen by referring to the liberal provision made, during the same period, for the support and increase of our means of maritime and military defence, for internal improvements of a national character, for the removal and preservation of the Indians, and, lastly, for the gallant veterans of the revolution.

The final removal of this great burthen from our resources affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence which the constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that, after the present year, such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent; and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens, which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community.

Long and patient reflection has strengthened the opinions I have heretofore expressed to Congress on this subject; and I deem it my duty, on the present occasion, again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy, and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditures shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with *the simplicity of the* Government, and necessary to an efficient public service. *In effecting this* adjustment, it is due, in justice, to the interests of

the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry, should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If, upon investigation, it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably requisite for these objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that, as far as may be consistent with these objects, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard as soon as a just regard to the faith of the government, and to the preservation of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry, will permit.

That manufactures adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption would, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country, there is no reason to doubt; and to effect their establishment, there is, perhaps, no American citizen who would not, for a while, be willing to pay a higher price for them. But for this purpose, it is presumed that a tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary, and, generally, incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price by domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, our best guide on this as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget, in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen, a spirit of discontent and jealousy dangerous to the stability of the Union.

What then shall be done? Large interests have grown up under the implied pledge of our national legislation, which it would seem a violation of public faith suddenly to abandon. Nothing could justify it but the public safety, which is the supreme law. But those who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments cannot expect that the people will continue permanently to pay high taxes for their benefit, when the money is not required for any legitimate purpose in the administration of the Government. Is it not enough that the high duties have been paid as long as the money arising from them could be applied to the common benefit in the extinguishment of the public debt.

Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country, must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufactures which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support. But beyond this object, we have already seen the operation of the system productive of discontent. In some sections of the republic, its influence is deprecated as tending to concentrate wealth into a few hands, and as creating those germs of dependence and vice, which, in other countries, have characterized the existence of monopolies, and proved so destructive of liberty and the general good. A large portion of the people, in one section of the Republic, declares it not only inexpedient on these grounds, but as disturbing the equal relations of property by legislation, and therefore unconstitutional and unjust.

Doubtless, these effects are, in a great degree, exaggerated, and may be ascribed to a mistaken view of the considerations which led to the adoption of the tariff system; but they are nevertheless important in enabling us to review the subject with a more thorough knowledge of all its bearings upon the great interests of the republic, and with a determination to dispose of it so that none can, with justice, complain.

It is my painful duty to state, that, in one quarter of the United States, opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threatens to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union. Whatever

obstructions may be thrown in the way of the judicial authorities of the General Government, it is hoped they will be able, peaceably, to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers, and the patriotism of the people. But should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow citizens be disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are fully adequate to the suppression of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise, rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable, from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it.

In conformity with principles heretofore explained, and with the hope of reducing the General Government to that simple machine which the constitution created, and of withdrawing from the States all other influence than that of its universal beneficence in preserving peace, affording an uniform currency, maintaining the inviolability of contracts, diffusing intelligence, and discharging, unfelt, its other superintending functions, I recommend that provision be made to dispose of all stocks now held by it in corporations, whether created by the General or State Governments, and placing the proceeds in the Treasury. As a source of profit, these stocks are of little or no value; as a means of influence among the States, they are adverse to the purity of our institutions. The whole principle upon which they are based, is deemed by many unconstitutional, and, to persist in the policy which they indicate, is considered wholly inexpedient.

It is my duty to acquaint you with the arrangement made by the Bank of the United States with a portion of the holders of the three per cent. stock, by which the Government will be deprived of the use of the public funds longer than was anticipated. By this arrangement, which will be particularly explained by the Secretary of the Treasury, a surrender of the certificates of this stock may be postponed until October, 1833; and thus the liability of the Government, after its ability to discharge the debt, may be continued by the failure of the bank to perform its duties.

Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposites in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe; but, as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress, under the firm belief that it is worthy of their serious investigation. An inquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal bank, seems called for by the credit which is given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching its character, and which, if true, may justly excite the apprehension that it is no longer a safe depository of the money of the people.

Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important, in my view, is that of the *Public Lands*. Previous to the formation of the present constitution, it was recommended by Congress that a portion of the waste lands owned by the States should be ceded to the United States for the purpose of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was adopted, and, at different periods of time, the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, granted their vacant soil for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the objects for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony, and general interest, of the American people. In examining this question, all local and sectional feelings should be discarded, and the whole United States regarded as one people, interested alike in the prosperity of the common country.

It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitutes *the true interest of the republic*. The wealth and strength of a country are

its population, and the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are every where the basis of society, and true friends of liberty.

In addition to these considerations, questions have already arisen, and may be expected hereafter to grow out of the public lands, which involve the rights of the new States, and the powers of the General Government; and, unless a liberal policy be now adopted, there is danger that these questions may speedily assume an importance not now generally anticipated. The influence of a great sectional interest, when brought into full action, will be found more dangerous to the harmony and union of the States than any other cause of discontent; and it is the part of wisdom and sound policy to foresee its approaches, and endeavor, if possible, to counteract them.

Of the various schemes which have been hitherto proposed in regard to the disposal of the public lands, none has yet received the entire approbation of the National Legislature. Deeply impressed with the importance of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the subject, I deem it my duty, on this occasion, to urge it upon your consideration, and, to the propositions which have been heretofore suggested by others, to contribute those reflections which have occurred to me, in the hope that they may assist you in your future deliberations.

It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers, in limited parcels, at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the United States the expense of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compacts. The advantages of accurate surveys and undoubted titles, now secured to purchasers, seem to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be substituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable, however, that, in convenient time, this machinery be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of soil, and the future disposition of it, be surrendered to the States, respectively, in which it lies.

The adventurous and hardy population of the west, besides contributing their equal share of taxation under our impost system, have, in the progress of our Government, for the lands they occupy, paid into the Treasury, a large proportion of forty millions of dollars, and, of the revenue received therefrom, but a small part has been expended amongst them. When, to the disadvantage of their situation in this respect, we add the consideration that it is their labor alone which gives real value to the lands, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are distributed chiefly among States which had not originally any claim to them, and which have enjoyed the undivided emoluments arising from the sale of their own lands, it cannot be expected that the new States will remain longer contented with the present policy, after the payment of the public debt. To avert the consequences which may be apprehended from this cause, to put an end forever to all partial and interested legislation on this subject, and to afford to every American citizen of enterprise, the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me, therefore, best to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands.

In former messages, I have expressed my conviction that the constitution does not warrant the application of the funds of the General Government to objects of *Internal Improvement* which are not national in their character; and, both as a means of doing justice to all interests, and putting an end to a course of legislation calculated to destroy the purity of the Government, have urged the necessity of reducing the whole subject to some fixed and certain rule. As there never will occur a period, perhaps more propitious than the present to the accomplishment of this object, I beg leave to press the subject again upon your attention.

Without some general and well defined principles ascertaining those objects of internal improvement to which the means of the nation may be con-

stitutionally applied, it is obvious that the exercise of the power can never be satisfactory. Besides the danger to which it exposes Congress of making hasty appropriations to works of the character of which they may be frequently ignorant, it promotes a mischievous and corrupting influence upon elections, by holding out to the people the fallacious hope that the success of a certain candidate will make navigable their neighboring creek or river, bring commerce to their doors, and increase the value of their property. It thus favors combinations to squander the treasure of the country upon a multitude of local objects, as fatal to just legislation as to the purity of public men.

If a system compatible with the constitution cannot be devised, which is free from such tendencies, we should recollect that that instrument provides within itself the mode of its amendment; and that there is, therefore, no excuse for the assumption of doubtful powers by the General Government. If those which are clearly granted shall be found incompetent to the ends of its creation, it can at any time apply for their enlargement; and there is no probability that such an application, if founded on the public interest, will ever be refused. If the propriety of the proposed grant be not sufficiently apparent to command the assent of three-fourths of the States, the best possible reason why the power should not be assumed on doubtful authority is afforded; for if more than one-fourth of the States are unwilling to make the grant, its exercise will be productive of discontents which will far overbalance any advantages which could be derived from it. All must admit that there is nothing so worthy of the constant solicitude of this Government, as the harmony and union of the people.

Being solemnly impressed with the conviction that the extension of the power to make internal improvements beyond the limit I have suggested, even if it be deemed constitutional, is subversive of the best interests of our country, I earnestly recommend to Congress to refrain from its exercise, in doubtful cases, except in relation to improvements already begun, unless they shall first procure from the States such an amendment of the constitution as will define its character, and prescribe its bounds If the States feel themselves competent to these objects, why should this Government wish to assume the power? If they do not, then they will not hesitate to make the grant. Both Governments are the Governments of the people: improvements must be made with the money of the people; and if the money can be collected and applied by those more simple and economical political machines, the State Governments, it will, unquestionably, be safer and better for the people, than to add to the splendor, the patronage, and the power, of the General Government. But if the people of the several States think otherwise, they will amend the constitution, and, in their decision, all ought cheerfully to acquiesce

For a detailed and highly satisfactory view of the operations of the *War Department*, I refer you to the accompanying Report of the Secretary of War.

The hostile incursions of the Sac and Fox Indians necessarily led to the interposition of the Government A portion of the troops, under General Scott and Atkinson, and of the militia of the State of Illinois, were called into the field. After a harassing warfare, prolonged by the nature of the country, and by the difficulty of procuring subsistence, the Indians were entirely defeated, and the disaffected band dispersed or destroyed. The result has been creditable to the troops engaged in the Service. Severe as is the lesson to the Indians, it was rendered necessary by their unprovoked aggressions; and it is to be hoped that its impression will be permanent and salutary.

This campaign has evinced the efficient organization of the army, and its capacity for prompt and active service. Its several departments have performed their functions with energy and despatch, and the general movement was satisfactory

Our fellow citizens upon the frontiers were ready as they always are, in the tender of their services in the hour of danger. But a more efficient organization of our *Militia System* is essential to that security which is one of the principal objects of all governments. Neither our situation nor our institutions, require or permit the maintenance of a large regular force. History offers too many lessons of the fatal result of such a measure, not to warn us against its adoption here The expense which attends it, the obvious tendency to employ it because it exists, and thus to engage in unnecessary wars, and its ultimate danger to public liberty, will lead us, I trust, to place our principal dependence for protection upon the great body of the citizens of the republic. If, in asserting rights or in repelling wrongs, war should come upon us, our regular force should be increased to an extent proportioned to the emergency, and our present small army is a nucleus around which such force could be formed and embodied. But, for the purpose of defence under ordinary circumstances, we must rely upon the electors of the country. Those by whom, and for whom, the Government was instituted, and is supported, will constitute its protection in the hour of danger, as they do its check in the hour of safety.

But it is obvious that the militia system is imperfect. Much time is lost, much unnecessary expense incurred, and much public property wasted, under the present arrangement. Little useful knowledge is gained by the musters and drills as now established, and the whole subject evidently requires a thorough examination. Whether a plan of classification remedying these defects, and providing for a system of instruction, might not be adopted, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. The constitution has vested in the General Government an independent authority upon the subject of the militia, which renders its action essential to the establishment or improvement of the system, and I recommend the matter to your consideration, in the conviction that the state of this important arm of the public defence requires your attention.

I am happy to inform you, that the wise and humane policy of transferring from the eastern to the western side of the Mississippi, the remnants of our aboriginal tribes, with their own consent, and upon just terms, has been steadily pursued, and is approaching, I trust, its consummation By reference to the report of the Secretary of War, and to the documents submitted with it, you will see the progress which has been made since your last session in the arrangement of the various matters connected with our *Indian Relations* With one exception, every subject involving any question of conflicting jurisdiction, or of peculiar difficulty, has been happily disposed of, and the conviction evidently gains ground among the Indians, that their removal to the country assigned by the United States for their permanent residence, furnishes the only hope of their ultimate prosperity.

With that portion of the Cherokees, however, living within the State of Georgia, it has been found impracticable as yet, to make a satisfactory adjustment. Such was my anxiety to remove all the grounds of complaint, and to bring to a termination the difficulties in which they are involved, that I directed the very liberal propositions to be made to them which accompany the documents herewith submitted. They cannot but have seen in these offers the evidence of the strongest disposition, on the part of the Government, to deal justly and liberal with them. An ample indemnity was offered for their present possessions, a liberal provision for their future support and improvement, and full security for their private and political rights. Whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed respecting the just claims of these people, there will probably be none respecting the liberality of the propositions, and very little respecting the expediency of their immediate acceptance They were, however, rejected, and thus the position of these Indians remains unchanged, as do the views communicated in my message to the Senate of February 1831.

I refer you to the annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, which ac-

companies this message, for a detail of the operations of that branch of the service during the present year.

Besides the general remarks on some of the transactions of our *Navy*, presented in the view which has been taken of our foreign relations, I seize this occasion to invite to your notice the increased protection which it has afforded to our commerce and citizens on distant seas, without any augmentation of the force in commission. In the gradual improvement of its pecuniary concerns, in the constant progress in the collection of materials suitable for use during future emergencies, and in the construction of vessels, and the buildings necessary to their preservation and repair, the present state of this branch of the service exhibits the fruits of that vigilance and care which are so indispensable to its efficiency. Various new suggestions contained in the annexed Report, as well as others heretofore submitted to Congress, are worthy of your attention; but none more so than that urging the renewal, for another term of six years, of the general appropriatin for the gradual improvement of the navy.

From the accompanying report of the *Postmaster General*, you will also perceive that that Department continues to extend its usefulness without impairing its resources, or lessening the accommodations which it affords in the secure and rapid transportation of the mail.

I beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the views heretofore expressed in relation to the mode of choosing the *President* and *Vice President* of the United States, and to those respecting the tenure of office generally Still impressed with the justness of those views, and with the belief that the modifications suggested on those subjects, if adopted, will contribute to the prosperity and harmony of the country, I earnestly recommend them to your consideration at this time.

I have heretofore pointed out defects in the law for punishing *official frauds*, especially within the District of Columbia. It has been found almost impossible to bring notorious culprits to punishment, and, according to a decision of the court for this District, a prosecution is barred by a lapse of two years after the fraud has been committed It may happen again, as it has already happened, that, during the whole two years, all the evidences of the fraud may be in the possession of the culprit himself. However proper the limitation may be in relation to private citizens, it would seem that it ought not to commence running in favour of public officers until they go out of office.

The *Judiciary System* of the United States remains imperfect. Of the nine western and southwestern States, three only enjoy the benefits of a circuit court. Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are embraced in the general system; but Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have only district courts. If the existing system be a good one, why should it not be extended? If it be a bad one, why is it suffered to exist? The new States were promised equal rights and privileges when they came into the the Union, and such are the guarantees of the Constitution. Nothing can be more obvious than the obligation of the General Government to place all the States on the same footing in relation to the administration of justice, and I trust this duty will be neglected no longer.

On many of the subjects to which your attention is invited in this communication, it is a source of gratification to reflect that the steps to be now adopted are uninfluenced by the embarrassments entailed upon the country by the wars through which it has passed. In regard to most of our great interests, we may consider ourselves as just starting in our career, and, after a salutary experience, about to fix, upon a permanent basis, the policy best calculated to promote the happiness of the people, and facilitate their progress towards the most complete enjoyment of civil liberty On an occasion so interesting and important in our history, and of such anxious concern to the friends of freedom throughout the world, it is our imperious duty to lay aside all selfish and local considerations, and be guided by a lofty

spirit of devotion to the great principles on which our institutions are founded.

That this Government may be so administered as to preserve its efficiency in promoting and securing these general objects, should be the only aim of our ambition; and we cannot, therefore, too carefully examine its structure, in order that we may not mistake its powers, or assume those which the people have reserved to themselves, or have preferred to assign to other agents. We should bear constantly in mind the fact, that the considerations which induced the framers of the Constitution to withhold from the General Government the power to regulate the great mass of the business and concerns of the people, have been fully justified by experience; and that it cannot now be doubted that the genius of all our institutions prescribes simplicity and economy as the characteristics of the reform which is yet to be effected in the present and future execution of the functions bestowed upon us by the Constitution.

Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to prescribe laws on a few subjects of general interest, not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this Government will find its strength and its glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear of war and the apprehension of oppression, the free enterprise of our citizens, aided by the State sovereignties, will work out improvements and ameliorations which cannot fail to demonstrate that the great truth, that the people can govern themselves, is not only realized in our example, but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical as scarcely to be felt. That the Almighty Ruler of the Universe may so direct our deliberations, and overrule our acts, as to make us instrumental in securing a result so dear to mankind, is my most earnest and sincere prayer.

December 4th, 1832. ANDREW JACKSON.

THE CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States consists of the Senate and House of Representatives; the former composed of forty eight in number, the latter of two hundred and sixteen, of whom three are delegates. In the next Congress, the number of Representatives will be two hundred and forty, agreeably to the apportionment made under the Census of 1830.

There are two Senators from each State. They were originally divided into three classes, and one third of them are chosen every second year for the term of six years. They are chosen by the *Legislatures* of the States.

The Senate have upon all nominations by the President of the United States, a voice of advice and consent, or otherwise; in which case it sits with closed doors. The journal of its proceedings is then secret. They have also a vote in the ratification of treaties; in which case it is indispensable that two thirds of them should consent. The Senate is also a court for the trial of high crimes and misdemeanors, upon impeachments by the House of Representatives.

No person can be a Senator who has not attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States is, by the constitution, the President of the Senate, in which body he has only a casting vote, which is given in case of an equal division of the votes of the Senators. The Vice President of the United States, when he acts as *President of the Senate*, receives no addition to his pay as Vice Presi-

dent, which is $5,000 per annum. In his absence a President *pro tempore* is chosen, who, during the period of his services, receives $16 per diem for every day he attends.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the *People* of the several States; and the electors in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature

Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which are determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States must be made every ten years. The first enumeration was made in 1790, the fifth in 1830.

No person can be a Representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, it is made the duty of the executive authority thereof, to issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives is chosen by a majority of the members of the House, for the term of the Congress to which he belongs as member of the House. His privileges are the same as those of any other member; and his compensation is $16 per diem.

The Congress must assemble, at least, once in every year, on the first Monday in December, if not otherwise provided by law. The President of the United States may convene them at any time upon giving forty days notice. Neither House can adjourn for more than three days, without the consent of the other, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting In case of disagreement about the time, the President of the United States may adjourn them to such time as he thinks proper. The Senate and House each form their own rules, and are, respectively, judges of their own election.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, is prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Both Senators and Representatives are in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, privileged from arrest during their attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they cannot be questioned in any other place Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House; and the House solely has the power of impeachment.

No Member of Congress can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, can be a member of either House during his continuance *in office; nor can he be concerned either directly or indirectly, in whole, or in part, in any* contract, &c. with the United States.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Second Session, Twenty-Second Congress.

John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

SENATORS, WITH THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF SERVICE OF EACH.

From Maine.	*North Carolina*
John Holmes..... 1833	Bedford Brown..... 1835
Peleg Sprague.... 1835	Willie P. Mangum 1837
New Hampshire.	*South Carolina.*
Samuel Bell..... 1835	Vacant†.. 1835
Isaac Hill..... 1837	Stephen D. Miller..... 1837
Massachusetts.	*Georgia.*
Daniel Webster... 1833	George M. Troup.. ... .1835
Nathaniel Silsbee.... 1835	John Forsyth..... 1837
Rhode Island.	*Kentucky.*
Asher Robbins.... 1833	George M. Bibb.... 1835
Nehemiah R. Knight..... .1835	Henry Clay. 1837
Connecticut.	*Tennessee.*
Samuel A. Foot..... ..1833	Felix Grundy.....1833
Gideon Tomlinson.... 1837	Hugh L. White 1835
Vermont.	*Ohio.*
Horatio Seymour. 1833	Benjamin Ruggles..... 1833
Samuel Prentiss.... 1837	Thomas Ewing.....1837
New York.	*Louisiana.*
Charles E. Dudley.....1833	George A. Waggaman.. 1835
William L. Marcy. 1837	Josiah S. Johnson.... 1837
New Jersey.	*Indiana.*
Mahlon Dickerson..... 1833	John Tipton..... .... .1833
Theodore Frelinghuysen.. 1835	William Hendricks..,. 1837
Pennsylvania.	*Mississippi.*
George M. Dallas..... .1833	John Black‡..... 1833
William Wilkins.. 1837	George Poindexter..... 1835
Delaware.	*Illinois.*
Arnold Naudain.....1833	John M. Robinson.....1835
John M. Clayton..... 1835	Elias K. Kane . .. .1837
Maryland.	*Alabama.*
Samuel Smith..... ... .1833	William R. King..... 1835
Ezekiel F. Chambers.....1837	Gabriel Moore.....1837
Virginia.	*Missouri.*
John Tyler..... . .1833	Thomas H. Benton..... 1833
William C. Rives*.....1835	Alexander Buckner. 1837

* In place of Littleton W. Tazewell, resigned.
† Occasioned by the resignation of Robert Y. Hayne, elected Governor of South Carolina.
‡ Appointed by the Governor, in place of Powhatan Ellis, resigned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Members of the House of Representatives, for the Second Session of the Twenty Second Congress; showing the Congressional Districts in each State, and the Counties represented by each Member.

Note.—The Post Office of each Representative, follows immediately after his name; the county in which he resides is in *Italic*.

Andrew Stevenson, of Virgina, Speaker.

Maine.

John Anderson, Portland, *Cumberland.*
James Bates, Norridgewock, *Somerset*, Penobscot.
George Evans, Gardiner, *Kennebec.*
Rufus M'Intire, Parsonfield, *York.*
Cornelius Holland, Canton, *Oxford.*
Edward Kavanagh, Damariscotta Mills, *Lincoln.*
Leonard Jarvis, Ellsworth, *Hancock*, Washington, and part of Waldo.

New Hampshire.

John Brodhead, New Market, *Rockingham.*
T. Chandler, Picataquoagville, *Hillsborough.*
Joseph Hammons, Farmington, *Strafford.*
Joseph M. Harper, Canterbury, *Merrimack.*
Henry Hubbard, Charlestown, *Sullivan.*
John W. Weeks, Lancaster, *Coos.*

Elected by General Ticket.

Massachusetts.

Henry A. S. Dearborn, Brookline, *Norfolk*, and part of Middlesex.
Isaac C. Bates, Northampton, *Hampshire.*
Rufus Choate, Salem, *Essex.* Suffolk.
John Q. Adams, Quincy, *Norfolk*, Plymouth, and part of Norfolk.
John Davis, Worcester, *Worcester.*
George N. Briggs, Lanesburgh, *Berkshire.*
Edward Everett, Charlestown, *Middlesex.*
George Grennell, Jr. Greenfield, *Franklin.*
Nathan Appleton, Boston, *Suffolk.*
James L Hodges, *Bristol.*
Joseph C. Kendall, Leominister, *Worcester.*
John Reed, Yarmouth Port, *Barnstable.*
Jeremiah Nelson, *Essex.*

Rhode Island.

Tristam Burges, Providence, *Providence.*
Dutee J. Pearce, Newport, *Newport.*

Connecticut.

Noyes Barber, Groton, *New London.*
William W. Ellsworth, Hartford, *Hartford.*
Jabez W. Huntington, Litchfield, *Litchfield.*
Ralph I. Ingersoll, New Haven, *New Haven.*
William L. Storrs, Middletown, *Middlesex.*
Ebenezer Young, Killingly Centre, *Windham.*

Elected by General Ticket.

Vermont.

m Cahoon, Lyndon, *Caledonia.*
Everett, Windsor, *Windsor.*
an Hunt, Brattleborough, *Windham.*
m Slade, Middlebury, *Addison*, Rutland.
a Allen, *Franklin.*

New York.

nes Lent, Newton, *Queens*, Suffolk.
n C. Bergen, Brooklyn, *Kings*, Richmond, Rockland.
Churchill C Cambreleng,
Gulian C. Verplanck,
Campbell P. White,
} New York, *New York.*
ron Ward, Mount Pleasant, *Westchester*, Putnam.
mund H Pendleton, Hyde Park, *Dutchess.*
muel W. Wilkins, Goshen, *Orange.*
n C. Broadhead, Modena, *Ulster*, Sullivan.
hn King, New Lebanon, *Columbia.*
b Pierson, Schaghticoke, *Rensselaer.*
rrit Y. Lansing, Albany. *Albany.*
astus Root, Delhi, *Delaware*, Green.
seph Bouck, Middleburg, *Schoharie*, Schenectady.
illiam C. Angel, Burlington, *Otsego.*
muel Beardsley, Utica, *Oneida.*
ichael Hoffman, Herkimer, *Herkimer.*
athan Soule, Fort Plaine, *Montgomery*, Hamilton.
hn W Taylor, Ballstown Springs, *Saratoga.*
athaniel Pitcher, Sandy Hill, *Washington.*
illiam Hogan, Hogansburg, *Franklin*, Clinton, Essex, Warren.
Charles Dayan, Lowville, *Lewis*,
D. Wardwell, Mannsville, *Jefferson.*
} Jefferson, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Lewis.
hn A Collier, Binghampton, *Broome*, Chenango.
lward C. Reed, Homer, *Courtland*, Madison.
eeborn G. Jewett, Skaneatelas, *Onondaga.*
lysses F Doubleday, Auburn, *Cayuga.*
amaliel H. Barstow, Nichols, *Tioga*, Tompkins.
William Babcock, Pennyan, *Yates.*
John Dickson, West Bloomfield, *Ontario*,
} Ontario, Wayne, Seneca, Yates.
ederick Whittlesey, Rochester, *Monroe*, Livingston.
rattan H. Wheeler, Wheeler, *Steuben*, Alleghany, Cattaraugus.
lineas L. Tracy, Batavia, *Gennessee*, Orleans.
ates Cooke, Lewiston, *Niagara*, Erie, Chautauque.

New-Jersey.

Southard, Somerville, *Somerset.*
Condict, Morristown, *Morris.*
rd M. Cooper, Camden, *Gloucester.*
as H. Hughes, Cold Spring, *Cape May.*
Condit, Newark, *Essex.*
F. Randolph, New Brunswick, *Middlesex.*
} Elected by General Ticket.

Pennsylvania.

1 Joel B. Sutherland, Philadelphia, District of Southwark, township of Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley, and Kingsessing, and Cedar and New Market, Wards of the city of Philadelphia.

2 Henry Horn, the remaining wards of the city of Philadelphia.

3 John G. Watmough, seven Wards of the Northern Liberties, District of Spring Garden, and the remaining part of the county of Philadelphia.

4 William Heister, New Holland, *Lancaster*,
Joshua Evans, Paoli, *Chester*.
David Potts, Jr. Pottstown, *Chester*. } Lancaster, Chester, and Delaware

5 Joel K. Mann, Jenkintown, *Montgomery*.

6 John C. Bucher, Harrisburg, *Dauphin*, Lebanon.

7 Henry King, Allentown, *Lehigh*,
Henry A. Muhlenburgh, Reading, *Berks*, } Lehigh, Berks, and Schuylkill.

8 Peter Ihrie, Easton, *Northampton*,
Samuel A. Smith, Doylestown. *Bucks* } Northampton, Bucks, Pike, and W[illegible]

9 James Ford, Lawrenceville. *Tioga*
Philander Stevens, Montrose, *Susquehannah*,
Lewis Dewart, Sunbury, *Northumberland*, } Tioga, Susquehannah, Luzerne, Lycoming, Bradford. Northumberland, Union, Porter, McKean, Columbia.

10 Adam King, York, *York*.

11 T. H Crawford, Chambersb'h, *Franklin*,
Robert McCoy, Carlisle, *Cumberland*, } Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, and Perry.

12 R Allison, Huntingdon, *Huntingdon* Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield.

13 G Burd, Bedford, *Bedford*, Somerset, Cambria.

14 Andrew Stewart, Uniontown, *Fayette*, Greene.

15 Thomas M. T. M'Kennon, Washington, *Washington*.

16 Harmar Denny, Pittsburg. *Alleghany*.
John Gilmore, Butler, *Butler*. } Alleghany, Butler, Armstrong, Beaver.

17 Richard Coulter, Greensburgh, *Westmoreland*, Indiana, Jefferson.

18 John Banks, Mercer, *Mercer*, Crawford, Venango, Warren, Erie.

Delaware.

John J. Milligan, Wilmington, *New Castle*.

Maryland.

John S. Spencer, Berlin, *Worcester*. Dorchester, Somerset.

John Leeds Kerr, Easton, *Talbot*, Caroline, Queen Anne.

Benedict J. Semmes, Piscataway, *Prince George* Anne Arundel, Annapolis City.

* Charles S. Sewall, Elkton, *Cecil*, Kent, Hartford.

Benjamin C Howard, Baltimore,
J H. T. Worthington, Golden P. O. } *Baltimore city and county.*

Francis Thomas, Frederick, *Frederick* west of the Monocacy, Alleghany Washington.

George C. Washington, Rockville, *Montgomery*, and Frederick east of the Monocacy.

Daniel Jenifer, Allen's Fresh, *St. Mary's*, Charles, Calvert.

* *In place of George E. Mitchell, deceased.*

Virginia.

Thomas Newton, Norfolk, *Norfolk*, Norfolk borough, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Elizabeth City.

Richard Coke, Jr. Williamsburg, *James City*, Warwick, Gloucester, Matthews, Northampton, Accomac, York.

John J. Roane, Rumford Academy, *King William*, Middlesex, Essex, King and Queen, Caroline.

Joseph W. Chinn, Nuttsville, *Lancaster*, Northumberland, Richmond, Westmoreland, Stafford.

Charles F. Mercer, Leesburg, *Loudoun*, Fairfax, Prince William.

Robert Allen, Mount Jackson, *Shenandoah*, Frederick, Page.

Wm. Armstrong, Romney. *Hampshire*, Jefferson, Berkly, Morgan, Hardy.

John S. Barbour, Culpeper, C. H *Culpeper*, Fauquier.

John M. Patton, Fredericksburg, *Spottsylvania*, Louisa, Orange.

Andrew Stevenson, (*Speaker.*) *Richmond City*, Hanover, New Kent, Charles City, Henrico.

William S. Archer, Elkhill, *Amelia*, Powhattan, Chesterfield, Nottoway, and town of Petersburg.

Mark Alexander, Lombardy Grove, *Mecklenburg*, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg, Brunswick.

Thomas Davenport, Meadsville, *Halifax*, Pittsylvania, Campbell.

Thomas T. Bouldin, Charlotte C. H. *Charlotte*, Prince Edward Cumberland, Buckingham.

William F. Gordon, Lindsey's Store, *Albemarle*, Amherst, Nelson, Fluvanna, Goochland.

William McCoy, Franklin, *Pendleton*, Augusta, Rockingham, Bath, Pocahontas.

(*Vacant**) Wellsburg, *Brooke*, Ohio, Tyler, Harrison, Preston, Monongahela.

Lewis Maxwell, Weston, *Lewis*, Randolph, Wood, Mason, Cabell, Logan, Kenhawa, Nicholas, Greenbriar, Monroe, Jackson, Fayette.

Robert Craig, Montgomery C. H. *Montgomery*, Rockbridge, Botetourt, Alleghany, Giles.

Joseph Draper,† Abingdon, *Washington*, Wythe, Grayson, Tazewell, Russell, Scott, Lee.

Nath'l H Claiborne, Rocky Mount, *Franklin*, Patrick, Bedford, Henry

John Y Mason, Hicksford, *Greensville*, Southampton, Surry, Sussex, Isle of Wight, Prince George.

North Carolina.

William B. Shepard, Elizabeth city, *Pasquotank*, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford.

Thomas H. Hall, Tarborough, *Edgecomb*, Washington, Hyde, Pitt, Tyrrel, Beaufort.

John Branch, Endfield, *Halifax*, Martin, Bertu, Northampton.

M. T. Hawkins, *Granville*, Warren, Franklin, Nash.

Daniel L. Barrenger, Raleigh *Wake*, Person, Orange.

Jesse Speight, Stantonsburg, *Greene*, Wayne, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Johnson.

James McKay, Elizabeth, *Bladen*, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Columbus, Brunswick.

*Occasioned by the death of Philip Doddridge. †In place of Chas. C. Johnson, deceased.

A. H. Shepperd, Germanton, *Stokes*, Rockingham, Guilford, Caswell.
A. Rencher, Pittsborough, *Chatham*, Rowan, Randolph, Davidson.
Laughlin Bethune, Fayetteville, *Cumberland*, Montgomery, Robeson, Moore, Richmond, Anson.
Henry W. Conner, Sherrilsford, *Lincoln*, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg.
Lewis Williams, Panther Creek, *Surry*, Wilkes, Iredell, Ash.
Samuel P. Carson, Pleasant Garden, *Burke*, Haywood, Buncombe, Rutherford.

South Carolina.

Thomas R. Mitchell, Georgetown, *Georgetown*, Darlington, Marion, Horry, Williamsburg All Saints, Marlboro.
James Blair, Lynchwood, *Kershaw*, Lancaster, Chesterfield, Sumpter.
Wm T. Nuckolls, Hancockville, *Union*, Spartanburg, York, Chester.
Warren R. Davis, Pendleton, C. H. *Pickens*, Greenville, Anderson.
George McDuffie, Edgefield C. H. *Edgefield*, Abbeville.
John K. Griffin, Milton, *Newberry* Lawrence, Fairfield.
John M. Felder, Orangeburg, *Orangeburg*, Barnwell, Richland and Lexington.
Robert W. Barnwell, Beaufort, *Beaufort*, Colleton.
William Drayton, Charleston, *Charleston*.

Georgia.

Thomas F. Foster, Greensborough, *Greene*.
Henry G. Lamar, Macon, *Bibb*
Daniel Newman, M'Donough, *Henry*.
Wiley Thompson, Elberton, *Elbert*.
James M. Wayne, Savannah, *Chatham*.
Richard H. Wilde, Augusta, *Richmond*
Augustine Smith Clayton, Athens, *Clark*.
} Elected by General Ticket.

Kentucky.

Henry Daniel, Mount Sterling, *Montgomery*, Bath, Floyd, Fleming, Greenup, Lawrence, Lewis, Morgan. Pike.
Thomas A Marshall, Paris, *Bourbon*, Mason, Bracken, Nicholas.
Chilton Allan, Winchester, *Clark*, Fayette. Woodford.
Albert G. Hawes, Hawesville, *Hancock*, Hardin, Hart, Brackenridge. Meade, Grayson Butler, Ohio, Daviess, Henderson, Muhlenberg, and part of Edmonson.
Robert P. Letcher. Lancaster, *Garrard*, Clay, Estil, Harlan, Knox, Laurel. Madison, Perry, Rock Castle, Whitely.
John Adair, Harrodsburg, *Mercer*, Lincoln, Jessamine, Washington.
Nathan Gaither, Columbus, *Adair*, Casey, Cumberland, Greene, Pulaski, Russell. Wayne.
Christoper Tompkins, Glasgow, *Barren*, Allen, Edmonson, Logan, Monroe, Simpson, Warren.
Charles A. Wickliffe, Bairdstown, *Nelson*, Bullett, Jefferson, Oldham.
Joseph Lecompte, New Castle, *Henry*, Anderson, Franklin, Gallatin, Owen. Shelby. Spence.
Richard M. Johnson, Great Crossings, *Scott*, Boon, Campbell, Grant Harrison, Pendleton
Chittenden Lyon, Eddyville, *Caldwell*, Callaway, Christian, Graves, *Hopkins*, *Hickman*, Livingston, McCracking, Todd, Trig, Union.

Tennessee.

J. Blair, Jonesboro, *Washington*, Carter, Crane, Hawkins, Sullivan.
Thomas D. Arnold, Campbell's Station, *Knox*, Blount, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Jefferson, Sevier.
James Standifer, Mount Airy, *Bledsoe*, Anderson, Campbell, Morgan, McMinn, Monroe, Marion, Rhea, Roan, Hamilton
J. C. Isaacks, Winchester, *Franklin*, Jackson, Overton, White, Warren.
William Hall, Green Garden, *Sumner*, Smith, Wilson.
John Bell, Nashville, *Davidson*, Rutherford, Williamson.
James K. Polk, Columbia, *Maury*, Bedford, Lincoln, Giles.
Cave Johnson, Clarkesville, *Montgomery*, Dickson, Hickman, Humphreys, Robertson, Stewart.
William Fitzgerald, Dresden, *Weakly*, Gibson, Carroll, Dyer, Fayette, Henry, Henderson, Haywood, Hardin, Lawrence, McNairy, Madison, Obion, Perry, Shelby, Tipton, Wayne, Hardeman.

Ohio.

James Findlay, Cincinnati, *Hamilton*, Clermont, Cincinnati City.
Thomas Corwin, Lebanon, *Warren*, Butler.
Joseph H. Crane, Dayton, *Montgomery*, Miami, Starke, Shelby, Allen, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Preble.
Joseph Vance, Urbana, *Champaign*, Wood, Hancock, Putnam, Hardin, Logan, Union, Madison, Clark, Green.
William Russell, West Union, *Adams*, Brown, Highland, Clinton.
Wm. Creighton, jun. Chillicothe, *Ross*, Hocking, Fayette, Pickaway.
Samuel F. Vinton, Gallipolis, *Gallia*, Pike, Sciota, Lawrence, Jackson, Meigs, Athens, Washington.
William W. Irvin, Lancaster, *Fairfield*, Perry, Muskingum.
Wm. Kennon, St Clairsville, *Belmont*, Monroe, Morgan, Guernsey.
H. H. Leavitt, Steubenville, *Jefferson*, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Holmes.
John Thompson, New Lisbon, *Columbiana*, Stark, Wayne.
Elisha Whittlesey, Canfield, *Trumbull*, Portage, Geauga, Ashtabula.
Elutheros Cooke, Sandusky city, *Huron*, Lorain, Cuyahoga, Medina Richland, Seneca, Sandusky.
William Stanbery, Newark. *Licking*, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Knox, Coshocton, Franklin.

Louisiana.

Philemon Thomas, Baton Rouge, *East Baton Rouge*, Iberville, West Baton Rouge, Point Coupe, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, St. Helena, Washington, St. Tammany.
Henry A. Bullard, Alexandria, *Rapides*, St. Mary, St. Martin, Lafayette, St. Landry, Avoyelles, Natchitoches, Claiborne, Ouachita, Catahoula, Concordia.
Edward D. White, Donaldsonville, *Ascension*.

Indiana.

Ratliff Boon, Boonville, *Warrick*, Posey, Vanderburgh, Spencer, Perry, Pike, Dubois, Gibson, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Orange, Lawrence, Monroe, Green, Owen, Sullivan, Vigo, Clay, Morgan, Hendricks, Putnam, Parke, Vermillion, Warren, Montgomery, Fountain, Tippecanoe, *Clinton, Carroll.*

John Carr, Charleston, *Clarke*, Bartholomew, Crawford, Floyd, Harrison, Hamilton, Jennings, Johnson, Jefferson, Jackson, Marion, Madison, Ripley, Shelby, Scott, Wayne, Washington, Hancock, Boon, Cass, St. Joseph, Elkhart.

Jonathan McCarty, Connersville, *Fayette*, Dearborn, Allen, Decatur, Franklin, Henry, Randolph, Switzerland, Rush, Union, Wayne, Ripley, Delaware.

Mississippi.

Franklin E. Plummer, Westville, *Simpson.*

Illinois.

Joseph Duncan, Jackson, *Morgan.*

Alabama.

C. C. Clay, Huntsville, *Madison*, Limestone, Jackson, Lawrence.

Samuel W. Mardis, Montevallo, *Shelby*, Tuscaloosa, Walker, Blount, Jefferson, Pickens, Bibb, Perry, Marion, Morgan, St. Clair, Green, Marengo, Fayette, Franklin.

Dixon H. Lewis, Montgomery, *Montgomery*, Covington, Clark, Conecuh, Baldwin, Butler, Dallas, Mobile, Henry, Monroe, Pike, Wilcox, Washington, Dale, Lowndes.

Missouri.

William H. Ashley, St. Louis, *St. Louis.*

Michigan Territory.

Austin E. Wing, Munroe, *Munroe.*

Arkansas Territory.

Ambrose H. Sevier, Little Rock, *Pulaski.*

Florida Territory.

Joseph M. White, Monticello, *Jefferson.*

COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

The Committees, of the Senate, when the Vice President is in the chair, are elected by ballot; in his absence they are appointed by the President pro tempore: those of the House are appointed by the Speaker.

To these Committees, in either House, is confided the initiation of business. They report to the Senate or the House, by bill, or otherwise, and upon such report the Senate or House *go in Committee of the whole*, in which form of procee ling the whole body of members are regarded as one committee, the Speaker quits the chair, and some one member is called to preside as chairman; (The President of the Senate does not leave the chair when the Senate proceeds to the consideration of a measure as in committee of the whole, but presides on all occasons when he is present.) In this committee, a wide latitude of discussion is allowed, and having made progress or come to some determination on the subject under co sideration, it rises and reports progress, asks leave to sit again, or to be discharged from that business, or reports in a conclusive manner; *affirmatively* or negatively; and the Senate or House grant or refuse *the leave of discharge*, or confirm or reject the report of the committee. *This form of procedure* is eminently calculated to prevent precipitation

in measures of importance; and it is only in committee of the whole that the Speaker can take part in the debate. The President of the Senate on no occasion enters into the discussion of measures pending before that body.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Foreign Relations—Mr. Forsyth, Mr. King, Mr. Bell, Mr. Mangum, and Mr. Tomlinson.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Silsbee; Johnston, and Forsyth.

On Commerce.—Messrs. King, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnston, and Bibb.

On Manufactures.—Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Clay, Mr. Knight, Mr. Miller, and Mr. Seymour.

On Agriculture.—Mr. Seymour, Mr. Brown, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Waggaman, and Mr. Foot.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Troup, Kane, Clayton, and Tipton.

On the Militia.—Mr. Robinson, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Waggaman, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Hendricks.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Dallas, Smith, Robbins, Webster, and Bibb.

On Public Lands.—Mr. Kane, Mr. Tipton, Mr. Moore, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims—Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Naudain, Mr. Prentiss, Mr Ruggles, and Mr. Knight.

On Indian Affairs.—Mr. Troup, Mr. Benton, Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Frelinghuysen.

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Naudain, Brown, and Moore.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Wilkins, Webster, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, and Mangum.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Hill, Ewing, Tomlison, and Buckner.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks, Sprague, Dallas. Hill. and Buckner.

On Pensions.——Messrs Foot, Chambers, Dickerson, Sprague. and Poindexter.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, and Miller,

On the Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Knight, Dudley, and Tomlinson.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Robbins. Robinson. and Ewing

On bill to settle claims for French Spoliations prior to 1830.—Messrs. Webster, Chambers, Dudley, Brown. and Tyler.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Elections.—Messrs Claiborne. Randolph, Holland, Griffin, Bethune, Collier. and Arnold.

On Ways and Means—Messrs Verplanck, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde. Gaither, and Polk.

On Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, Barber, McIntire, Ihrie, Rencher, Dayan, and Grennell

On Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Howard, Sutherland, Newton, Davis, of Massachusetts, Jarvis, and Harper.

On Public Lands—Messrs Wickliffe, Duncan, Clay, Irvin, Boon, Plummer, and Mason.

On the Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Conner, Russell, Pearce, Hammons, Kavanagh, Doubleday, and Roane.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Washington, Semmes, Armstrong, Chinn, Jenifer, Wm. B. Shepard, and McKennon.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Bell, Ellsworth, Daniel, Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, and Coulter.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenburgh, Nuckolls, Crane, Bates, of Massachusetts, Standifer, Marshall, and Newnan.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hall, of North Carolina, Davenport, Lyon, Thomson, of Ohio, Pierson, Henry King, and Briggs.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Johnson, of Tenn. Coke, Stanbery, Mardis, Carr, Bullard, and Ashley.

On Manufactures —Messrs. Adams, Hoffman, Lewis Condict, Findlay, Horn, Worthington, and Barbour, of Virginia.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Root, McCoy, of Virginia, Smith, of Penn. Chandler, Wheeler, McCoy, of Penn. and Tompkins.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Lewis, Thompson, of Georgia, Angel, Storrs, Lecompte, Kennon, and Hawkins.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Vance, Blair, of S. C. Speight, Adair, Ward, and Thomas, of Louisiana.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Anderson, White, of N. York, Milligan, Watmough, Patton, Dearborn, and Lansing.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs Archer, Everett, of Mass. Taylor, Crawford, Barnwell, Wayne, and Thomas, of Maryland.

On Territories.—Messrs. Kerr, Creighton, Williams, Huntington, Allan, of Ky, Potts, and John King.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Hubbard, Isaacks, Denny, Pendleton, Bucher, Soule, and Choate.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Burges, Ford, Evans, of Maine, Reed, of N. Y. Dewart, Slade, and Southard.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Mercer, Blair, of Tenn. Letcher, Vinton, Craig, Leavitt, and Jewett.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Reed, of Mass. Bouck, and Silas Condit.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Bergen, Burd, and Hodges.

Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Lent, Evans, (Pa.) and McKay.

Expenditures in Treasury Department.—Messrs. Stephens, Wardwell, and Fitzgerald.

Expenditures in War Department.—Messrs. A. H. Sheppard, Mann, and Felder.

Expenditures on Navy Department.—Messrs. Maxwell, Hall, and Harper.

Expenditures in Post Office Department.—Messrs. Hawes, Bates, (Me.) Brodhead, (N. Y.)

Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Young, Spencer, and Tracy.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs McKennon, Dickson, and Briggs.

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the Rhode Island Brigade of the Revolution.—Messrs. Barbour, of *Va. Nuckolls*, Kendall, A. H. Shepard, J. King, of N Y Burd, and *Marshall.*

To provide for a more general distribution of the Journals and Laws.—Messrs. Arnold, White, of La. Henry King, of Pa. Corwin, Barstow, Allen, of Vt. and Nelson.

On the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Jarvis, Clayton, Allen, (of Va.) Hogan, Appleton, Banks, and Cooke, (of Ohio.)

On the Militia.—Messrs Barrenger, A. King, Weeks, Pitcher, Cahoon, Stewart, and McCarty.

Relative to Internal Improvements, and the Exercise of doubtful Powers by Congress.—Messrs. Daniel, Speight, Polk, Everett, (Mass.) Archer, Vance, and Beardsley.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Walter Lowrie, Secretary, $3,000 per annum

John G. McDonald, Chief Clerk	1800 00
Lewis H. Machen, Clerk	1500 90
William Hickey, Clerk	1500 00
William Carr, Clerk	600 00
Mountjoy Baily, Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper	1500 00
John Shackford, Assistant Door-keeper	1450 00
Rev. Constantine Pise, D. D. Chaplain	500 00
John L. Club, Messenger to Secretary's office	700 00

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk, $3,000 per annum.

Samuel Burch, Chief Clerk	1800 00
John T. Frost, Clerk	1500 00
Benjamin Sprigg, Clerk	1500 00
Brook M. Berry, Clerk	1500 00
Thomas Patterson, Clerk	1500 00
Noah Fletcher, Clerk	1500 00
Robert N. Johnson, Clerk	1500 00
Thomas B. Randolph, Sergeant-at-Arms	1500 00
Overton Carr, Principal Door-keeper	1500 00
John W Hunter, Assistant Door-keeper	1450 00
Rev William Hammett, Chaplain	500 00
William J. McCormick, Postmaster	1500 00
James Barron, Messenger to Clerk's Office	700 00

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

John S. Meehan, Librarian	1500 00
Edward B. Steele, Assistant	800 00
Robert Keoron, Messenger	

The purchase of Books for the Library of Congress was commenced under the Act of April 24, 1800; which made an appropriation for that purpose of five thousand dollars, to be expended by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, under the directions of a Joint Committee of both Houses. The Books were to be used by the members of both Houses of Congress under such regulations as the Committee might establish.

By an Act of January 26, 1802 the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, were empowered to establish such regulations and restrictions in relation to the Library as they might deem proper, and from time to time to alter or amend the same. By the same act the President of the United States was authorized to appoint a Librarian to take charge of the Library. This act also restricted the use of the books in the Library to the President and Vice-President of the United States and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives for the time being. The privilege of the Library was, however, granted to the Judges of the Supreme Court, by the act of March 2, 1812, and has by subsequent laws been further extended.

The Library, which then contained several thousand volumes, many of them rare and most of them valuable books, was burnt with the Capitol and other public Buildings in Washington, by the British army, on the 24th of August, 1814. On the 21st of October following, a Joint Committee was authorized to purchase the Library of Mr Jefferson for Congress; and the Committee having agreed upon the terms, on the 31st of January, 1815, an appropriation of twenty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars was made, to pay Mr. Jefferson. This was the foundation of the present Library, which contains at this time, (besides a large collection of Public Documents and State Papers,) about twenty thousand volumes.

The privilege of using books in the Library was extended to the Attorney General of the United States and the members of the Diplomatic Corps, by the Act of April 16, 1816, and by a Joint Resolution of January, 13, 1830, it was granted to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Post Master General, the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Chaplain of Congress, and to any individual when in the District of Columbia, who may have been President of the United States

The Library is under the charge of a Librarian, appointed by the President of the United States, under the act of January 26, 1802. In the discharge of his duties he is aided by an Assistant appointed by himself, agreeably to the act of May 24, 1828. By the regulations established by the Vice President and Speaker, the Library is open every day during the Session of Congress, and three days in the week during the recess.

At the last Session of Congress, an appropriation was made for the purchase of a Law Library to be added to, and to form a part of the Library of Congress.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States have free access to the Law Library, and they are empowered to make such rules and regulations, for the use of the books, by themselves and the Attorneys and Counsellors during the sittings of the Supreme Court as they shall deem proper: Provided they do not restrict the President of the United States, the Vice President, or any member of the Senate or House of Representatives from having access to the Library, or using the Books therein, in the same manner he now has, or may have, to use the books of the Library of Congress

For the Law Library, the Librarian is required to purchase books under *such directions*, and pursuant to such Catalogue as shall be furnished

him by the Chief Justice of the United States. For the General Library the purchases are made under the direction of a Joint Committee for the Senate and House of Representatives. The Joint Committee for the present year consists of *Mr. Robbins* of R. I. *Mr. Poindexter*, of Mississippi, and *Mr. Bibb* of Kentucky, on the part of the Senate, and *Mr. Everett* of Mass, *Mr. Verplanck*, of N. Y. and *Mr. Wayne*, of Georgia, on the part of the House of Representatives.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

From the first Congress, in 1789, inclusive, until the 4th of March, 1795, Senators and Representatives received each six dollars per diem, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel. From the 4th of March, 1795, to the 4th of March, 1796, Senators received $7 per diem and $7 for every twenty miles travel, and Representatives only $6. From the 4th March, 1796, until the 4th December, 1815, the per diem was $6, and the mileage $6 to Senators and Representatives. From the 4th of December, 1815, until the 4th March, 1817, each Senator and Representative received $1500 per annum, with a proportional deduction, for absence from any cause but sickness. The President of the Senate pro tempore, and Speaker of the House, $3000 per annum each. From the 4th of March, 1817, the compensation to Members of both branches of Congress has beeen $8 per diem, and $8 for every twenty miles travel.

Alphabetical List of Members of the Twenty First Congress,

SENATORS.

Samuel Bell	N. H.	Robert Y. Hayne	S. C.	Asher Robbins	R. I.
Thomas H. Benton	Mo	William Hendricks	Ind.	John M. Robinson	Ill.
George M. Bibb	Ky.	Isaac Hill	N. H	Benj. Ruggles	Ohio.
Bedford Brown	N. C.	John Holmes	Me.	Horatio Seymour	Vt.
Alexander Buckner	Mo	Josiah S. Johnston	Lou	Nathaniel Silsbee	Mass.
Ezek. F. Chambers	Md	Elias K Kane	Illinois.	Samuel Smith	Md.
Henry Clay	Ky.	William R King	Ala.	Peleg Sprague	Me.
John M. Clayton	Del.	Nehemiah R. Knight	R I	John Tipton	Ind
George M. Dallas	Pa.	Willie P. Mangam	N. C.	Gideon Tomlinson	Con.
Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	George M. Troup	Geo.
Charles E. Dudley	N. Y.	Stephen D. Miller	S. C	John Tyler	Va.
Thomas Ewing	Ohio	Gabriel Moore	Ala.	G. A. Waggamon	Lou.
Samuel A Foot	Con	Arnold Naudain	Del.	Daniel Webster	Mass.
John Forsyth	Geo.	George Poindexter	Mis.	Hugh L. White	Tenn.
T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	Samuel Prentiss	Vt.	William Wilkins	Pa.
Felix Grundy	Tenn.	William C. Rives	Va.		

REPRESENTATIVES.

John Q. Adams	Mass.	Thomas D. Arnold	Tenn	John Bell	Tenn.
John Adair	Ky.	William H. Ashley	Mo.	John T. Bergen	N. Y.
Mark Alexander	Va.	Wm. Babcock	N. Y.	Laughlin Bethune	N. C.
Chilton Allan	Ky.	John Banks	Pa.	James Blair	S. C.
Ireman Allen	Ver.	Noyes Barber	Con.	John Blair	Tenn.
Robert Allen	Va.	John S. Barbour	Va	Ratliff Boon	Ind.
Robert Allison	Va.	Robt. W. Barnwell	S. C	Joseph Bouck	N. Y.
John Anderson	Me.	D L. Barringer	N. C.	Thomas T. Bouldin	Va.
William G. Angel	N. Y.	Gam'l S. Barstow	N. Y	John Branch	N. C.
Nathan Appleton	Mass.	Isaac C. Bates	Mass	George N. Briggs	Mass
William S. Archer	Va.	James Bates	Me.	John Brodhead	N H.
Wm. Armstrong	Va.	Samuel Beardsley	N Y.	John C. Brodhead	N. Y.

John C. Bucher Pa.
Henry A. Bullard Lou.
George Burd Pa.
Tristram Burges R. I.
William Cahoon Vt.
C. C. Cambreleng N. Y.
John Carr Ind.
Samuel P. Carson N. C.
Thomas Chandler N. H.
Joseph W. Chinn Va.
Rufus Choate Mass.
Nath'l H. Claiborne Va.
Clement C. Clay Ala.
Aug. H. Clayton Geo.
Richard Coke, Jr. Va.
John A. Collier N. Y.
Lewis Condict N. J.
Silas Condit N. J.
Henry W. Conner N. C.
Leutheros Cooke Ohio
Bates Cooke N. Y.
Rich. M. Cooper N. J.
Thomas Corwin Ohio
Richard Coulter Pa.
Robert Craig Va.
Joseph H. Crane Ohio
Thomas H. Crawford Pa.
Wm. Creighton, Jr. Ohio
Henry Daniel Ky.
Thomas Davenport Va.
John Davis Mass.
Warren R. Davis S. C.
Charles Dayan N. Y.
H. A. S. Dearborn Mass.
Harmar Denny Pa.
Lewis Dewart Pa.
John Dickson N. Y.
U. F. Doubleday N. Y.
Joseph Draper Va.
William Drayton S. C.
Joseph Duncan Ill.
Wm. W. Ellsworth Con.
George Evans Me.
Joshua Evans Pa.
Edward Everett Mass.
Horace Everett Vt.
John M. Felder S. C.
James Findlay Ohio
Wm. Fitzgerald Ten.
James Ford P.
Thomas F. Foster Ga.
Nathan Gaither K.
John Gilmore Pa.
Wm. F. Gordon Va.
Geo. Grennell, Jr. Mass.
John K. Griffin S. C.
Thomas H. Hall N. C.
William Hall Ten.
Joseph Hammons N. H.
Jos. M. Harper N. H.
Albert G. Hawes Ky.
M. T. Hawkins N. C.
Wm. Heister Pa.
James L. Hodges Mass.
Michael Hoffman N. Y.
William Hogan N. Y.
Cornelius Holland Me.
Henry Horn Pa.
Benj. C. Howard Md.
Henry Hubbard N. H.
Thomas H. Hughes N. J.
Jonathan Hunt Vt.
J. W. Huntington Con.
Peter Hurle, Jr. Pa.
Ralph J. Ingersoll Con.
Wm. W. Irvine Ohio
Jacob C. Isaacks Ten.
Leonard Jarvis Me.
Daniel Jenifer Md.
Freeborn G. Jewett N. Y.
R. M. Johnson Ky.
Cave Johnson Ten.
Edward Kavanagh Me.
Joseph G. Kendall Mass.
William Kennon Ohio
Adam King Pa.
John King N. Y.
Henry King Pa.
John Leeds Kerr Md.
Henry G. Lamar Geo.
G. Y. Lansing N. Y.
H. H. Leavitt Ohio
Joseph Lecompte Ky.
James Lent N. Y.
Robert P. Letcher Ky.
Dixon H. Lewis Ala.
Chittenden Lyon Ky.
Joel K. Mann Pa.
Samuel W. Mardis Ala.
John Y. Mason Va.
Thomas A. Marshall Ky.
Lewis Maxwell Va.
Jonathan McCarty Ind.
William McCoy Va.
Robert McCoy Pa.
George McDuffie S. C.
Rufus McIntire Me.
James I. McKay N. C.
T. M. T. McKennon Pa.
Charles F. Mercer Va.
John J. Milligan Del.
Thos. R. Mitchell S. C.
H. A. Muhlenberg Pa.
Jeremiah Nelson Mass.
Daniel Newman Geo.
Thomas Newton Va.
Wm. T. Nuckolls S. C.
John M. Patton Va.
Durbee J. Pearce R. I.
Edm. H. Pendleton N. Y.
Job Pierson N. Y.
Nathaniel Pitcher N. Y.
Frank. E. Plummer Miss.
James K. Polk Tenn.
David Potts Jr. Pa.
James F. Randolph N. J.
John Reed Mass.
Edward C. Reed N. Y.
Abraham Rencher N. C.
John J. Roane Va.
Erastus Root N. Y.
William Russell Ohio.
Benedict J. Semmes Md.
Charles S. Sewall Md.
Wm. B. Shepard N. C.
A. H. Shepperd N. C.
William Slade Vt.
Samuel A. Smith Pa.
Nathan Soule N. Y.
Isaac Southard N. J.
Jesse Speight N. C.
John S. Spence Md.
William Stanbery Ohio
James Standifer Tenn.
Philander Stephens Pa.
A. Stevenson, (Spkr) Va.
Andrew Stewart Pa.
Wm. L. Storrs Con.
Joel B. Sutherland Pa.
John W. Taylor N. Y.
Francis Thomas Md.
Philemon Thomas Lou.
Wiley Thompson Geo.
John Thompson Ohio
Christ. Tompkins Ky.
Phineas L. Tracy N. Y.
Joseph Vance Ohio.
G. C. Verplanck N. Y.
Samuel F. Vinton Ohio
Aaron Ward N. Y.
Daniel Wardwell N. Y.
G. C. Washington Md.
John G. Watmough Pa.
James M. Wayne Geo.
John W. Weeks N. H.
Samuel J. Wilkin N. Y.
Grattan H. Wheeler N. Y.
Elisha Whittlesey Ohio
Fred. Whittlesey N. Y.
Campbell P. White N. Y.
Edward D. White Lou.
Charles A. Wickliffe Ky.
Richard H. Wilde Geo.
Lewis Williams N. C.
J. T. H. Worthington Md.
Ebenezer Young Con.

TABLE showing the dates of the commencement and termination of each Session of Congress, held according to the Constitution and Laws, with the number of days in each Session, &c. &c.

Congress.	Session.	From.	To.	Year of Independence.	Number of days in each Session.	Speakers of the House of Representatives.
1	1	March 4, 1789	Sept. 29, 1789	13	210	
	2	Jan. 4, 1790	Aug. 12, 1790	14	221	Fred. A. Muhlenburg
	3	Dec. 6, 1790	March 3, 1791	15	88	
2	1	Oct. 4, 1791	May 8, 1792	16	98	Jonathan Trumbull
	2	Nov. 5, 1792	March 2, 1793	17	119	
3	1	Dec 2, 1793	June 9, 1794	18	190	Fred. A. Muhlenburg
	2	Nov. 3, 1794	March 3, 1795	19	121	
4	1	Dec. 7, 1795	June 1, 1796	20	178	Jonathan Dayton.
	2	Dec. 5, 1796	March 3, 1797	21	89	
5	1	May 15, 1797	July 10, 1797	21	57	
	2	Nov. 13, 1797	July 16, 1798	22	247	Jonathan Dayton.
	3	Dec. 3, 1798	March 3, 1799	23	90	
6	1	Dec. 2, 1799	March 14, 1800	24	165	Theodore Sedgwick.
	2	Nov. 17, 1800	March 3, 1801	25	107	
7	1	Dec. 7, 1801	May 3, 1802	26	138	Nathaniel Macon.
	2	Dec. 6, 1802	March 3, 1803	27	88	
8	1	Oct. 17, 1803	March 27, 1804	28	163	Nathaniel Macon.
	2	Nov. 5 1804	March 3, 1805	29	119	
9	1	Dec. 2, 1805	April 21, 1806	30	141	Nathaniel Macon.
	2	Dec. 1, 1806	March 3, 1807	31	93	
10	1	Oct. 26, 1807	April 25, 1808	32	183	Joseph B. Varnum
	2	Nov 7, 1808	March 3, 1809	33	117	
11	1	May 22, 1809	June 28, 1809	33	88	
	2	Nov 27, 1809	May 1, 1810	34	186	Joseph B. Varnum.
	3	Dec. 3, 1810	March 3, 1811	35	91	
12	1	Nov. 4, 1811	July 6, 1812	36	246	Henry Clay.
	2	Nov 2, 1812	March 3, 1813	37	94	
13	1	May 24, 1813	Aug. 2, 1813	37	71	H. Clay, to Jan 13, 1814. Lang. Cheeves.
	2	Dec 6, 1813	April 18, 1814	38	134	
	3	Sept 19, 1814	March 3, 1815	39	166	Langdon Cheeves.
14	1	Dec. 4, 1815	April 30, 1816	40	149	Henry Clay.
	2	Dec. 2, 1816	March 3, 1817	41	92	
15	1	Dec. 1, 1817	April 20, 1818	42	151	Henry Clay.
	2	Nov. 16, 1818	March 3, 1819	43	108	
16	1	Dec. 6, 1819	May 15, 1820	44	162	Henry Clay.
	2	Nov. 13, 1820	March 3, 1821	45	111	John W. Taylor.
17	1	Dec. 3, 1821	May 8, 1822	46	156	Philip P. Barbour.
	2	Dec 2, 1822	March 3, 1823	46	91	
18	1	Dec. 1, 1823	May 26, 1824	48	177	Henry Clay.
	2	Dec. 6, 1824	March 3, 1825	49	87	
19	1	Dec. 5, 1825	May 22, 1826	50	168	John W. Taylor.
	2	Dec. 4, 1826	March 3, 1827	51	89	
20	1	Dec. 3, 1827	May 26, 1828	52	175	Andrew Stevenson.
	2	Dec. 1, 1828	March 3, 1829	53	92	
21	1	Dec. 7, 1829	May 31, 1830	54	575	Andrew Stevenson.
	2	Dec 6, 1830	March 3, 1831	55	87	
22	1	Dec. 5, 1831	July 14, 1832	56	223	Andrew Stevenson.
	2	Dec. 3, 1832	March 3, 1833	57	91	

A Table exhibiting the total of each class of persons, in the several States and Territories of the United States—the number of Representatives and Delegates in Congress,—also the residual fraction pertaining to each State, according to the Fifth Census.

STATES.	Total number of White Persons.	Total number of Slaves.	Total numb'r of Free Col. Persons.	Total aggregate of all descriptions	Reps and Delegates in Congress.	Federal or Representative numbers	Residual fractions
Maine	398,263	2	1,190	399,455	1	399,484	17,854
New Hampshire	268,721	8	604	269,328	5	269,327	30,847
Massachusetts	603,359	1	7,048	610,408	12	610,408	38,008
Rhode Island	93,621	17	3,561	97,199	2	97,192	1,792
Connecticu	289,603	25	8,047	297,675	6	297,665	11,468
Vermont	279,771		881	280,652	5	280,652	42,152
New York	1,868,061	75	44,870	*1,918,508	40	1,918,578	10,578
New Jersey	300,266	2,254	18,303	320,823	6	319,921	33,721
Pennsylvania	1,309,900	403	37,930	1,348,233	28	1,348,072	12,472
Delaware	57,601	3,292	15,855	75,431	1	75,431	27,731
Maryland	291,108	102,994	52,938	447,040	8	405,842	24,242
Virginia	694,300	469,757	47,348	1,211,405	21	1,053,502	21,502
North Carolina	472,843	345,601	19,543	737,987	13	639,747	19,647
South Carolina	257,863	315,401	7,921	581,185	9	455,025	25,725
Georgia	296,806	217,531	2,486	516,823	9	429,811	511
Alabama	190,406	117,549	1,572	309,527	5	262,507	24,007
Mississippi	70,443	65,659	519	136,621	2	110,357	14,957
Louisiana	89,231	109,588	16,710	†215,739	3	171,904	28,804
Tennessee	535,746	141,603	4,555	681,904	13	625,253	5,165
Kentucky	517,787	165,213	4,917	687,917	13	21,832	1,732
Ohio	928,329	6	9,568	937,903	19	937,901	31,601
Indiana	339,399	3	3,609	343,031	7	343,030	9,130
Illinois	155,061	747	1,637	157,445	3	157,146	14,046
Missouri	114,795	25,091	559	140,455	2	130,419	35,919
Michigan	31,346	32	261	31,639	1	-	-
Arkansas	25,671	4,576	141	30,388	1	-	-
Florida	18,385	15,501	844	34,730	1	-	-
District of Columbia	27,563	6,119	6,152	39,834	-	-	-
For the Navy	-	-	-	5,318	-	-	-
Total of the U. States.	10,526,248	2,009,043	319,599	12,866,060	243	-	-

* Including 5,602 and † Including 210 omitted by Marshals in columns of ages.

The total population, the number of Representatives, and the residual fractions at each apportionment, of each State, according to the 1st, 2d, 3rd and 4th census.

States	Population.				Representatives.				Fractions.			
	1790.	1800	1810	1820	1790	1800	1810	1820	1790	1800	1810	1820
Maine	96,540	151,719	228 705	298,355	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	18,335
N. H	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	4	5	6	6	9,836	18,759	4,360	4,161
Mass.	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	14	17	20	13	13,257	13,964	745	3,287
R. Isl.	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	2	2	2	2	2,730	2,070	6,088	3,059
Conn.	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	7	7	7	6	6,039	19,622	16,918	35,360
Ver.	85,539	154,4 5	217,895	235,764	2	4	6	5	19,410	22,465	7,713	35,764
N. Y.	340,120	586,050	959,049	1,372,812	10	17	27	34	1,591	17,619	8,043	8,778
N. Jer	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	5	6	6	6	14,570	8,971	31,215	34,555
Penn.	434,373	602,548	810,091	1,049,458	13	18	23	26	3,879	7,717	4,770	9,478
Del.	59,094	64,273	72,674	72,749	1	1	2	1	22,542	28,812	1,004	30,845
Md.	319,728	349,692	380,546	407,350	8	9	9	9	14,514	2,294	20,046	4,364
Virg.	747,610	886,149	974,622	1,065,356	10	22	23	22	3,948	15,882	12,515	15,310
N Car	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	10	12	13	13	23,523	28,785	32,071	36,843
S Car.	240,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	6	8	9	9	7,836	23,131	21,560	30,351
Geo.	82,548	162,686	252 433	340 989	2	4	6	7	4,843	6,340	20,346	1 517
Ken.	73,677	220,959	406,511	564,317	2	6	10	12	2,345	6,818	24,387	33,625
Tenn.	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,613	-	3	6	9	-	1,169	33,913	30 771
Ohio	-	45,365	230,760	581,434	-	-	6	14	-	-	20,760	21 434
Ind.	-	5,641	24,520	187,178	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	27,782
Miss.	-	8,850	40,352	75,448	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	22,344
Illin's	-	-	12,282	55,211	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14,345
Lou.	-	-	20,845	153,407	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	5,793
Miss.	-	-	20,845	66,586	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	22,498
Alab.	-	-	-	127,901	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Mich.	-	-	4,762	8,896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ark.	-	-	-	14,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Col.	-	14,093	24,023	33,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	3,929,326	5,319,762	7,239,903	9,587,989	105	141	181	213	150,355	243,318	269,103	459,356

Population of the United States, according to the First Census.

STATES.	Free white males of sixteen years and upwards, including heads of families.	Free white males under sixteen years.	Free white females including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total number.
Maine -	24,894	24,748	46,870	538	-	96,540
New Hampshire	36,089	34,851	70,171	630	158	141,899
Massachusetts -	95,363	87,289	190,582	5,463	-	378,717
Rhode Island	16,038	15,811	32,845	3,469	958	69,110
Connecticut -	60,527	54,492	117,562	2,801	2,759	238,141
Vermont -	22,419	22,327	40,398	255	17	85,416
New York -	83,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120
New Jersey	45,251	41,416	83,287	2,762	11,423	184,139
Pennsylvania -	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,537	3,737	434,373
Delaware -	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,096
Maryland -	55,915	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia -	110,984	116,135	215,046	12,766	293,427	748,308
North Carolina	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751
South Carolina -	35,576	37,722	66,880	1,801	107,094	249,073
Georgia -	13,103	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82,548
Kentucky -	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	11,830	73,077
Tennessee -	6,271	10,277	15,365	361	3,417	35,791
Ohio - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	813,298	802,327	1,556,839	59,466	697,897	3,929,827

RECAPITULATION.

Free white males, under sixteen years - -	813,298
Free white males, over sixteen years - -	802,327
Free white females - - - - -	1,556,839
All other free persons - - - -	59,465
Slaves - - - - - -	697,897
Whole number in 1790, -	3,929,827

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

TATES.	FREE WHITE MALES.					FREE
	Under ten years of age.	Of ten years and under sixteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty-six, incl'ding heads of families.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.	Under ten years of age.	Of ten years and under sixteen
Maine -	27,970	12,305	12,900	15,318	8,359	26,899	11,388
New Hampshire	30,594	14,891	16,379	17,559	11,715	29,871	14,198
Massachusetts -	68,646	82,498	88,805	89,729	51,816	60 920	30,674
Rhode Island	9,945	5,352	5,589	5,785	4,867	9,524	5,026
Connecticut -	37,946	19,408	21 683	23,150	18,976	35 736	15,218
Vermont -	29,420	12,046	13 242	16,544	8,076	28,272	11,366
New York -	100 367	54,278	49,275	61,594	31,943	85,478	39,576
New Jersey	34,780	15,859	16,301	19,956	12 629	32,622	14 627
Pennsylvania -	103,226	46,121	54,262	59,388	38,485	99,624	43,789
Delaware -	8,250	4,437	5,121	5,012	2,213	7,628	4,277
Maryland -	35,852	17,392	21,234	22,778	13,394	33,796	16,437
Dist. of Columbia	1,568	671	1.178	1.332	539	1,577	663
Virginia -	92,438	40,500	48,708	50,262	30,221	87,323	38,535
North Carolina	63,118	27,073	31,560	31.209	18,688	59,074	25,874
South Carolina	37,411	16,156	17,761	19,344	10,344	34 664	15.357
Georgia -	19,841	8.470	9,787	10,325	4,957	18,407	7,914
Kentucky -	37,274	14,045	15,705	17,699	9,233	34,949	13,433
Tennessee	19,227	7,194	8,252	8,352	4,125	18,450	7,042
Ohio - -	9,362	3,647	4,636	4,833	1,955	8,644	3,333
Indiana	854	347	466	745	262	791	290
Mississippi -	1,009	356	492	780	290	958	376
Illinois -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	764,118	353,071	393,156	431,589	262,487	715.197	323,648

RECAPITULATION.

Free white males—Under ten years	-	764,118
Of ten and under sixteen		353,071
Of sixteen and under twenty-six		393,156
Of twenty-six and under forty-five		431.589
Of forty-five and upwards,		262,487
Total Free White Males		2,204,421

ACCORDING TO THE SECOND CENSUS.

WHITE FEMALES.

Of sixteen and under twenty-six, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.	Total number of free white persons.	All other free persons except Indians not taxed.	Slaves.	Total number.
13,295	14,496	8,041	150,801	618	-	151,719
17,158	18,881	12,142	182,995	856	8	183,762
40,491	43,883	35,381	416.298	6,452	-	423,945
6,468	6,919	5,647	65.498	3,904	361	69,122
23.541	25,156	20,927	244,751	5,330	951	251,002
12,606	15,257	7,049	153,908	557	-	154,465
48,176	56,411	28,651	555,068	10,374	20,349	586.756
17,018	19,533	11,600	194,925	4,402	12,422	211,949
58,974	53,846	33,394	596,275	14,561	1,708	602,965
5,543	4,861	2,390	49,652	8,268	6,153	64,273
22,367	21,170	11,906	221,998	19,567	105,635	341,543
1,027	1,028	463	10,066	788	3,944	14,093
50,730	47,810	27,453	518,674	20,194	345,796	880,200
32,989	30,665	17,514	337,866	7,043	133,296	478,108
18,145	17,236	9,487	196,255	3,185	146.151	345,591
9,248	8,835	3,894	101,068	1,019	59,404	162,101
15,524	14,934	7,075	178,575	741	40,843	220,355
8 554	6.992	3,491	91,709	809	13,564	105,602
3,661	3,342	1,895	45,025	357	-	45,365
424	393	115	5,343	163	135	4,575
352	416	165	5,179	152	2,489	8,550
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
401,499	411,694	248,030	4,296,745	108,395	893,041	5,305.925

(*Continued.*)

Free white females—Under ten years	715,197	
Of ten and under sixteen	323,648	
Of sixteen and under twenty-six	401,499	
Of twenty-six and under forty five	411,694	
Of forty-five and upwards	248,030	
Total Free White Females,	2,100,068	
Total Free White Males,	2,204,421	
		4,304,489
All ther free persons, except Indians not taxed,		108,394
Slaves - - -		893,041
Whole number in 1800,		5,305,95

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

STATES.	FREE WHITE MALES.					FREE
	Under ten years of age	Of ten years and under sixteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty-six, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards including heads of families.	Under ten years of age.
Maine	41,273	18,463	20,403	22,079	13,291	39,131
New Hampshire	34,064	17,840	18,965	20,531	14,462	32,313
Massachusetts	68,230	34,964	45,818	45,854	34,976	66,981
Rhode Island	10,735	5,554	7,250	6,765	5,599	10,555
Connecticut	37,512	20,498	33,890	28,694	20,464	35,913
Vermont	38,062	18,347	19,678	20,441	13,053	36,618
New York	165,933	73,702	85,779	84,862	53,965	157,945
New Jersey	37,614	18,914	21,231	21,394	16,004	36,085
Pennsylvania	136,464	62,506	74,203	74,198	52,100	131,769
Delaware	9,692	4,480	5,150	5,866	2,878	9,041
Maryland	38,613	18,459	22,668	25,255	15,165	36,187
Dist. of Columbia	2,479	1,158	1,520	2,107	866	2,388
Virginia	97,777	42,919	51,473	52,567	35,302	90,715
North Carolina	68,096	30,321	34,690	34,456	21,189	65,421
South Carolina	39,669	17,193	20,933	20,488	11,304	37,497
Georgia	28,002	11,951	14,085	14,372	7,435	26,288
Kentucky	65,134	26,804	29,772	29,559	17,542	60,776
Tennessee	44,494	17,170	19,496	19,257	10,656	41 810
Ohio	46,623	19,119	20,189	22,761	11,965	44,192
Indiana	4,923	1,922	2,264	2.316	1,125	4,555
Mississippi	4,217	1,687	2,692	3,160	1,144	4,015
Illinois	2,266	945	1,274	1,339	556	2,019
Louisiana	5,848	2,491	2,963	5,130	2,508	5,384
Missouri	3,488	1,345	1,568	2,069	967	3,218
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	800	351	569	763	340	640
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,035,058	468,083	547,597	571,997	364,836	991,421

STATES.	FREE
	Of ten years and under sixteen.
Maine	17,827
New Hampshire	17,259
Massachusetts	33,191
Rhode Island	5,389
Connecticut	18,931
Vermont	17,889
New York	66,811
New Jersey	17,787
Pennsylvania	60 943
Delaware	4,370
Maryland	17,833
Dist. of Columbia	1,192
Virginia	42,207
North Carolina	30,053
South Carolina	16,629
Georgia	11,237
Kentucky	25,743
Tennessee	16,929
Ohio	16,969
Indiana	1,963
Mississippi	1,544
Illinois	791
Louisiana	2,588
Missouri	1,265
Alabama	-
Michigan	332
Arkansas	-
Total	448,922

RECAPITULATION.

Free white males—Under ten years	-	1,035,058
Of ten and under sixteen		468,083
Of sixteen and under twenty-six		547,597
Of twenty-six and under forty-five	-	571,997
Of forty-five and upwards	-	364,836
Total Free white Males,		2,987,571

ACCORDING TO THE THIRD CENSUS.

WHITE FEMALES.						
Of sixteen and under twenty-six, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.	Total number of free white persons.	All other free persons except Indians not taxed.	Slaves.	Total number.
21,290	21,464	12,515	227,736	969	- -	288 705
20,792	22,040	15,204	213.490	970	-	214,360
46,366	49,229	39,894	465,408	6,737	-	472,040
7,520	7,635	6,872	78,214	8,609	106	77,031
25,073	26,291	22,696	255,179	6,453	310	262.042
21,181	20,792	11,457	217.145	750	-	217,713
85,139	85,605	46,718	918,699	25,333	15,017	959.049
21,154	21,359	15,105	226,868	7,843	10,851	245,555
75,960	70 826	45.840	736,804	22,492	795	810,091
5,541	5,527	2,576	55,861	15,136	4,177	72,674
23,875	22,908	14,154	235,117	13,927	111,502	360,546
1,653	1,734	882	16.079	12,549	5,395	24,023
54,899	51,163	32,512	551,534	30,570	392,518	974,622
37,933	33,944	20,427	376,430	10,266	168,824	555,500
20,583	18,974	10,926	214,196	4,554	196,365	415.115
13,461	12,350	6,238	145,416	1,501	105,218	252.433
29,511	25,920	13,482	324,237	1,713	80.561	406,511
19,564	17,624	8,485	215,875	1,317	44,585	261,727
19,990	19,436	8,717	228,661	1,599	-	230,760
2,226	1,880	794	23,890	393	237	24,520
2,157	1,753	675	23,264	240	17,09	40,352
1,053	894	364	11,501	613	168	12,282
2,874	3,026	1,499	34,311	7,535	34,660	76,556
1,431	1,369	562	17,227	607	2,011	20,845
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
369	311	180	4,618	120	24	4,762
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
561,956	544,256	339,478	5,862,093	186 446	1.191.364	7,239.814

(*Continued.*)

Free whitefe males—Under ten years	981,421	
Of ten and under sixteen	448,322	
Of sixteen and under tweniy-six	561.956	
Of twenty six and under forty-five	544,256	
Of forty five and upwards	338,478	
Total Free white Females,	2,874,433	
Total Free white Males,	2,987,571	
		5,862,004
All other free persons, except Indians not taxed		186.446
Slaves - - - -		1,191.364
Whole number in 1810,		7,239.814

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCORDING TO THE FOURTH CENSUS.

STATES.	FREE WHITE MALES.						FREE WHITE FEMALES.					Total number of free white persons.	Representative population.	MALE SLAVES.			
	Under ten years of age.	Of ten years and under sixteen.	Between sixteen and eighteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty six, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards including heads of families.	Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under sixteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty-six, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards including heads of families.			Under fourteen.	Of fourteen and under twenty six.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five.	Of forty-five and upwards.
Maine	49,217	24,528	7,146	28,530	27,74	19,178	46,565	23,982	30,823	28,248	18,527	297,340	298,335	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
N Hamp.	35,456	19,672	5,529	22,703	22,956	18,413	34,599	18,899	24,806	25,797	19,925	243,236	244,161	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Mas.	70,993	38,573	10,912	49,506	54,414	38,668	69,260	38,308	52,805	57,721	46,171	516,419	523,237	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
R Island	11,530	5,860	1,767	7,596	7,618	5,888	10,917	5,760	8,407	8,671	7,157	79,413	83,038	2	1	1	14
Conn.	30,848	26,682	6,284	25,731	25,632	21,814	35,289	19,833	27,205	29,069	25,078	267,181	275,208	- - -	- - -	13	24
Vermont	35,708	19,241	5,860	24,137	22,035	16,189	35,327	18,377	24,713	23,683	16,236	234,846	235,764	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
N. York	222,608	104,297	29,598	132,733	138,634	81,289	216,513	101,904	132,492	129,999	72,385	1,332,744	1,368,775	1,861	1,624	932	671
N Jersey	42,055	19,970	5,956	24,639	24,418	18,537	39,921	19,804	25,537	24,993	18,035	257,409	274,551	860	1,583	917	628
Penn.	175,381	77,050	25,901	102,550	97,144	64,493	166,710	78,425	101,404	94,345	59,592	1,017,094	1,049,449	1	1	18	65
Delaw'e	9,071	4,448	1,719	5,516	5,607	3,263	8,687	4,311	5,573	5,537	3,299	55,282	70,943	1,244	839	337	135
Mary'd	41,511	18,952	6,261	26,404	27,916	16,960	39,454	19,578	27,293	26,347	15,807	260,222	364,389	24,736	14,846	10,718	6,073
Dis. Col.	3,276	1,540	550	2,171	2,393	1,291	3,319	1,640	2,518	2,615	1,351	22,614	-	1,245	775	671	316
Virginia	103,963	45,762	13,148	58,863	57,898	38,245	98,435	45,766	62,411	58,998	35,686	603,074	839,303	96,881	52,791	45,438	23,164
N. C.	75,488	32,912	9,748	39,537	36,264	25,453	70,998	33,101	42,253	38,669	25,135	419,200	556,821	48,914	27,511	19,395	10,731
S. C.	42,658	18,258	5,877	23,934	22,115	13,919	39,891	18,741	23,662	20,939	13,273	237,440	399,351	51,738	32,324	31,641	14,769
Georgia	35,444	14,743	4,215	19,483	17,874	10,860	33,171	14,937	18,642	15,365	9,041	189,566	281,126	33,204	19,541	16,249	6,922
Kentu'y	83,050	36,004	10,383	41,329	38,178	25,130	77,641	35,120	41,905	35,483	20,799	434,644	517,623	31,469	17,132	10,944	4,369
Tenn.	67,745	28,497	7,472	31,028	27,549	18,780	63,419	27,770	31,869	27,031	15,632	339,727	390,560	20,314	10,078	6,529	2,826
Ohio	111,583	45,858	12,607	57,008	54,432	31,026	106,036	44,166	53,337	48,797	23,689	576,572	581,434	-	-	-	-
Indiana	29,629	11,454	3,270	14,438	14,072	7,066	27,684	10,707	13,635	12,009	5,074	145,758	147,102	43	37	11	7
Mississip	8,104	3,216	1,752	4,560	5,110	2,296	7,220	3,176	3,791	3,107	1,596	42,176	62,320	7,016	4,600	4,061	1,173
Illinois	10,554	4,227	1,313	6,224	5,755	2,641	9,558	4,018	4,842	4,166	1,803	53,788	54,843	170	179	133	66
Louis'a	11,817	4,710	2,105	8,747	11,236	4,522	11,062	5,484	6,708	5,695	3,102	73,383	125,779	11,675	10,876	10,520	3,495
Missouri	19,677	4,256	1,301	6,537	6,622	2,909	9,766	3,978	5,076	4,265	1,902	55 988	62,496	2,491	1,511	852	487
Alabam'	17,103	6,281	1,759	9,335	9,055	4,064	15,810	6,289	7,993	6,625	2,895	85,451	125,342	9,665	6,563	4,200	1,352
Michig'	1,220	559	152	1,334	1,651	609	1,130	525	692	595	266	8,591	-	-	-	-	-
Arkans's	2,420	985	329	1,427	1,453	686	2,142	927	1,179	934	426	1,552	-	323	276	143	78
	31,345,20	612, 45	182,205	776,030	766,283	495,065	1,280,570	605,375	781,371	736,600	462,888	7,861,710		343,852	203,088	163,723	77,365

FOURTH CENSUS—CONTINUED.

STATES.	FEMALE SLAVES.				FREE COLORED PERSONS.								All other free persons, except Indians not taxed.	Total Number.
					Males.				*Females.*					
	Under fourteen.	Of fourteen and under twenty-six.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five.	Of forty-five and upwards.	Under fourteen.	Of fourteen and under twenty-six.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five.	Of forty-five and upwards.	Under fourteen.	Of fourteen and under twenty-six.	Of twenty-five and under forty-five.	Of forty-five and upwards.		
Maine	-	-	-	-	170	86	91	90	168	115	126	83	66	298,335
N Hamp	-	-	-	-	97	101	75	89	109	99	106	100	139	244,161
Mass.	-	-	-	-	1,085	680	896	647	969	778	904	781	128	523,287
R Island	2	3	3	22	577	388	343	279	556	523	465	429	44	83,059
Conn.	-	-	13	47	1,432	911	865	629	1,421	961	950	675	100	275,202
Vermont	-	-	-	-	152	113	93	80	170	125	97	71	15	235,764
N. York	1,544	1,579	1,069	812	5,197	3,011	3,347	1,903	5,342	4,195	4,1 6	2,158	701	1,372,812
N Jersey	592	1,235	1,036	656	3,328	1,116	1,090	882	3,093	1,198	987	756	149	277,575
Penn.	3	2	36	85	5,666	3,348	3,890	1,900	5,465	4,063	4,073	1,797	1,951	1,049,458
Delaw'e	979	611	233	131	2,812	1,317	1,207	1,143	2,742	1,379	1,307	1,051	-	72,749
Mary'd	22,740	13,403	9,362	5,520	7,829	3,593	3,758	3,568	7,857	4,461	4,752	3,914	-	407,350
Dis. Col.	1,311	990	696	373	756	338	349	288	828	540	548	392	-	33,039
Virginia	92,468	51,072	40,691	21,748	8,145	3,854	3,135	2,685	7,640	4545	3,772	3,083	250	1,065,379
N.C.	45,055	25,663	18,326	9,422	3,415	1,728	1,109	1,143	3,129	1,737	1,345	1,006	-	638,829
S. C.	49,694	33,991	30,461	13,857	1,376	732	647	541	1,223	836	800	671	-	502,741
G o g'a	32,141	19,879	15,631	6,089	330	195	180	146	349	209	195	159	4	340,987
Kentu'y	20,231	17,407	11,801	4,379	585	281	284	343	488	254	244	280	182	564,317
Tenn.	19,251	11,153	7,192	2,764	700	323	240	238	532	297	224	173	52	422,813
Ohio	-	-	-	-	1,057	544	538	315	994	549	466	260	139	581,434
Indiana	40	21	21	10	275	146	141	92	251	137	120	63	-	147,178
Missis'i	6,677	4,807	3,506	974	87	62	52	39	84	52	44	5.)	-	75,448
Illinois	139	128	71	31	86	71	55	25	104	50	44	22	49	55,211
Louis'a	10,763	11,672	7,758	2,305	2,248	876	915	470	2,209	1,557	1,377	824	484	153,407
Missouri	2,281	1,461	855	284	93	40	36	17	62	39	34	26	29	66,586
Alabama	9,140	6,141	3,779	1,039	118	83	68	49	91	69	58	35	-	127,901
Michig'n	-	-	-	-	28	32	27	11	26	20	16	13	131	8,896
Arkans's	203	258	157	79	18	13	11	2	3	3	1	3	18	14,273
	324,344	202,336	152,693	70,637	47,659	24,012	23,450	17,613	48,898	28,850	27,181	18,861	4,632	9,638,131

RECAPITULATION.

Free white Males.		
Under 10 years	1,345,220	
Of 10 and under 16	612,535	
Of 16 and under 26	776,030	
Of 26 and under 45	766,283	
Of 45 and upwards	495,065	3,995,133
Free white Females.		
Under 10 years	1,280,570	
Of 10 and under 16	605,375	
Of 16 and under 26	781,371	
Of 26 and under 45	736,600	
Of 45 and upwards	462,888	3,866,804
Male Slaves.		
Under 14 years	343,852	
Of 14 and under 26	203,088	
Of 26 and under 45	163,723	
Of 45 and upwards	77,365	788,028
Female Slaves.		
Under 14 years	324,344	
Of 14 and under 26	202,336	
Of 26 and under 45	152,693	
Of 45 and upwards	70,637	750,010
Free colored Males.		
Under 14 years	47,659	
Of 14 and under 26	24,012	
Of 26 and under 45	23,450	
Of 45 and upwards	17,613	112,734
Free colored Females.		
Under 14 years	45,5?8	
Of 14 and under 26	28,850	
Of 26 and under 45	27,181	
Of 45 and upwards	18,861	120,790
All other free persons except Indians, not taxed		4,632
Whole Number in 1820		9,638,131

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO THE FIFTH CENSUS

STATES.	FREE WHITE MALES.												Representation in Congress.		
	Under five years of age.	Of five and under ten.	Of ten and under fifteen.	Of fifteen and under twenty.	Of twenty and under thirty.	Of thirty and under forty.	Of forty and under fifty.	Of fifty and under sixty.	Of sixty and under seventy.	Of seventy and under eighty.	Of eighty and under ninety.	Of ninety and under one hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.	Total number of free White Males.	Representative Numbers.	Residual Fractions.	Representatives.
Maine	34,053	28,742	25,522	22,400	34,985	21,701	14,547	9,228	5,956	2,637	823	93	2	200,589	399,454	17,854	8
New Hampshire	19,428	17,521	16,737	14,847	21,191	14,696	10,772	7,218	5,059	2,786	840	85	4	131,184	269,327	30,827	5
Massachusetts	40,544	35,988	34,679	32,801	58,621	35,433	23,683	15,008	10,319	5,575	1,760	173	1	294,685	610,408	38,008	12
Rhode Island	6,733	5,786	5,400	5,354	8,425	5,379	3,512	2,157	1,444	854	261	28	-	45,333	97,192	1,792	2
Connecticut	19,033	17,891	17,788	16,509	26,166	16,608	11,595	7,851	5,495	3,154	871	81	5	143,047	297,665	11,455	6
Vermont	21,700	19,406	17,597	15,782	24,207	15,773	10,405	7,051	5,203	2,203	614	48	3	139,996	280,652	42,152	5
New York	158,077	137,071	118,523	101,712	176,754	113,156	68,871	40,503	23,909	10,034	2,561	235	35	951,441	1,918,378	10,578	40
New Jersey	25,071	21,204	19,745	17,123	27,601	17,231	11,043	7,033	4,438	2,021	534	44	1	152,527	319,921	33,721	6
Pennsylvania	117,833	96,199	82,375	73,113	121,359	75,172	45,600	28,032	16,085	6,979	1,775	228	42	665,812	1,348,078	12,472	28
Delaware	4,744	4,099	3,919	3,184	5,508	3,206	2,036	1,286	609	202	43	9	-	23,845	75,431	27,731	1
Maryland	23,737	19,433	17,886	15,778	29,397	18,215	11,072	6,565	3,462	1,375	355	53	7	147,340	405,842	24,242	8
Virginia	65,793	51,805	43,287	36,947	66,911	35,539	23,381	15,261	8,971	3,674	1,108	184	26	347,887	1,023,502	21,802	21
North Carolina	46,749	35,950	30,527	25,452	39,428	23,042	14,998	10,536	5,968	2,489	649	138	28	235,984	639,747	19,647	13
South Carolina	25,132	20,259	16,497	13,961	22,164	13,969	8,334	5,644	3,042	1,210	298	66	14	130,590	455,025	25,725	9
Georgia	33,027	23,709	18,584	15,186	26,844	16,156	9,542	5,674	3,083	1,120	290	63	10	153,288	429,811	511	9
Alabama	22,764	15,482	12,129	9,509	17,440	11,399	6,029	3,593	1,741	591	147	19	3	100,846	262,507	24,007	5
Mississippi	7,918	5,572	4,591	3,683	7,237	4,632	2,419	1,595	632	189	47	11	-	33,466	110,357	14,957	2
Louisiana	7,068	6,404	5,134	4,325	10,458	7,777	4,304	2,023	896	317	78	24	9	49,715	171,904	28,804	3
Tennessee	59,576	45,360	36,044	29,247	44,982	25,111	15,108	11,188	5,543	2,107	657	105	32	275,066	625,263	5,163	13
Kentucky	54,116	41,073	34,322	29,017	45,913	26,289	15,966	10,843	6,253	2,535	699	119	28	267,123	621,832	1,732	13
Ohio	96,411	74,690	62,151	51,138	81,290	49,346	31,112	18,058	10,783	3,632	935	138	29	479,713	937,901	31,601	19
Indiana	39,780	28,692	22,872	17,583	28,153	17,904	10,306	6,004	3,160	1,059	240	49	13	175,885	345,030	9,130	7
Illinois	18,834	12,783	10,024	7,770	14,706	8,825	4,927	2,863	1,172	384	90	6	4	82,048	157,146	14,046	3
Missouri	13,531	9,617	7,369	5,639	11,147	7,084	3,642	1,939	927	334	60	14	2	61,405	130,419	35,019	2
Michigan	3,023	2,326	1,905	1,543	4,389	2,739	1,232	688	264	64	20	4	1	18,168	31,625	Delegates	1
Arkansas	3,020	2,021	1,626	1,272	2,835	1,820	876	434	209	69	12	1	-	14,195	28,557		1
Florida	1,932	1,333	1,015	789	2,171	1,536	760	436	194	57	10	2	1	10,236	23,529		1
Dist of Columbia.	2,333	1,680	1,486	1,522	2,805	1,817	1,068	593	245	71	25	1	1	13,647	37,389	-	
Total of the U. S.	972,980	782,075	669,734	573,196	986,487	592,535	367,840	229,284	135,082	57,772	15,806	2,041	301	5,385,133	12,055,050		243

FIFTH CENSUS—CONTINUED.

FREE WHITE FEMALES.

STATES.	Under five years of age.	Of five and under ten	Of ten and under fifteen.	Of fifteen and under twenty.	Of twenty and under thirty.	Of thirty and under forty.	Of forty and under fifty.	Of fifty and under sixty.	Of sixty and under seventy.	Of seventy under eighty.	Of eighty and under ninety.	Of ninety and under one hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.	Total number of free White Females.	Total number of free White Persons.	ALIENS—included in preceding columns.
Maine	32,471	27,676	24,067	22,348	35,596	22,259	14,183	9,330	5,904	2,688	911	138	3	197,574	398,263	3,526
New Hampshire	18,538	16,790	15,525	14,823	24,564	16,620	11,896	8,448	5,888	3,110	1,085	174	6	137,537	268,731	410
Massachusetts	39,533	34,537	33,326	34,439	60,495	38,163	26,684	18,456	12,989	7,173	2,528	347	4	303,674	603,359	8,787
Rhode Island	6,623	5,644	5,213	5,584	9,203	5,756	4,024	2,826	1,939	1,058	376	44	-	48,288	93,621	1,100
Connecticut	18,270	16,943	16,575	15,978	26,540	17,937	13,214	9,245	6,707	3,760	1,228	156	5	146,556	289,603	1,481
Vermont	21,334	18,632	16,870	15,753	25,180	16,264	11,034	7,152	4,727	2,086	652	87	4	139,775	279,771	3,364
New York	151,858	133,084	115,166	105,196	162,897	104,522	64,318	38,344	22,589	9,645	2,673	304	17	916,620	1,868,061	52,488
New Jersey	23,937	20,479	18,267	16,784	25,817	16,623	11,007	7,307	4,705	2,169	586	63	2	147,737	300,266	3,365
Pennsylvania	111,947	92,719	80,087	75,976	115,898	69,604	44,485	27,882	16,221	7,084	1,929	235	1	644,088	1,309,960	15,376
Delaware	4,647	4,011	3,654	3,381	5,484	3,179	2,047	1,397	630	261	58	6	1	28,756	57,561	315
Maryland	22,386	18,993	17,327	18,020	27,248	16,617	10,840	6,983	3,633	1,541	434	64	14	143,768	291,108	4,786
Virginia	62 411	49,964	41,935	40,479	62,044	36,456	23,750	15,447	8,765	3,847	1,093	188	28	346,413	694,300	789
North Carolina	43,775	34,264	28,842	27,398	41,636	24,534	16,428	10,601	5,980	2,496	747	158	30	236,889	472,843	202
South Carolina	23,691	19,043	15,632	13,123	21,866	13,439	8,468	5,485	2,929	1,181	351	80	17	127,273	257,863	486
Georgia	30,758	22,520	17,988	16,452	24,036	13,974	8,427	5,089	2,664	987	263	65	20	143,518	296,806	101
Alabama	21,340	14,801	11,092	9,951	14,457	8,559	4,695	2,731	1,319	432	144	29	10	89,800	190,406	65
Mississippi	7,319	5,165	4,169	3,653	5,231	3,090	1,739	983	436	149	34	7	2	31,977	70,443	72
Louisiana	7,800	6,193	5,140	4,709	6,930	4,304	2,310	1,257	660	221	73	17	1	39,516	89,231	1,713
Tennessee	55,397	42,975	33,556	30,616	42,070	23,545	15,264	9,279	4,541	1,855	542	110	28	260,080	535,746	119
Kentucky	50,935	39,439	32,197	29,623	41,936	23,463	15,476	9,499	5,315	2,195	575	7	14	250,664	517,787	173
Ohio	89,875	71,851	59,306	52,635	75,574	43,894	27,546	15,898	8 293	2,915	736	89	6	448,616	928,329	5,778
Indiana	37,505	27,313	21,072	18,087	26,702	15,703	9,028	4,808	2,275	780	212	25	4	163,514	339,399	279
Illinois	17,429	12,000	9,246	8,053	12,461	6,850	3,750	2,047	812	273	77	14	1	73,013	155 061	451
Missouri	12,561	9,077	6,704	5,765	8,791	5,121	2,718	1,499	766	227	60	9	2	53,390	114,795	155
Michigan	2,743	2,066	1,686	1,438	2,540	1,399	726	390	146	35	10	5	-	13,178	31,346	1,497
Arkansas	2,782	1,897	1,494	1,225	2,012	1,087	528	301	107	31	9	3	-	11,476	25,671	11
Florida	1,807	1,251	981	923	1,447	848	484	247	101	45	10	5	-	8,149	18,385	221
Dist. of Columbia	2,182	1,546	1,648	1,343	2,856	1,752	980	603	272	98	32	4	-	13,916	27,563	724
Total of the U. S.	91,739,2	480,741	538,856	506,254	918,411	555,531	356,046	223,504	131,307	58,336	17,434	2,523	238	5,171,115	10,526,248	107,832

FIFTH CENSUS—CONTINUED.

STATES	WHITE PERSONS.				MALE SLAVES						FEMALE SLAVES.						
	Deaf and dumb under 14 years of age.	Deaf and dumb of the age of 14 and under 25	Deaf and dumb, of 25 and upwards.	Who are blind.	Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under twenty-four.	Of twenty four and under thirty-six.	Of thirty six and under fifty-five.	Of fifty five and under one hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.	Total number of Males	Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under twenty four.	Of twenty four and under thirty-six.	Of thirty-six and under fifty-five.	Of fifty-five and under one hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.	Total number of Females.	Total number of Slaves.
Maine	64	60	56	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2
N Hampshire	32	55	48	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	3
Massachuse's	56	62	138	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Rhode Island	6	22	28	56	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	1	8	-	14	17
Connecticut	43	152	99	138	1	2	2	1	4	-	8	1	3	-	4	9	-	17	25
Vermont	39	59	55	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	277	310	255	642	5	6	-	1	-	1	13	23	12	17	3	6	1	62	75
New Jersey	64	71	72	205	5	12	395	383	262	3	1,059	8	20	424	451	288	4	1,195	2,254
Pennsylvania	224	279	255	475	23	102	25	11	10	1	172	32	106	22	23	42	4	231	403
Delaware	6	15	14	18	580	853	245	83	42	3	1,806	508	617	236	80	49	2	1,486	3,292
Maryland	50	31	54	147	17,880	17,759	8,846	6,135	2,772	50	53,442	17,002	16,236	8,331	5,329	2,601	53	49,552	102,994
Virginia	132	118	160	355	84,000	68,917	43,189	30,683	12,155	133	239,077	83,207	66,921	40,927	27,206	12,275	144	230,680	469,757
N. Carolina	70	81	79	223	45,991	38,699	20,212	14,030	5,843	133	124,313	44,847	37,509	20,095	13,058	5,036	114	121,088	245,601
S. Carolina	60	52	62	102	51,320	44,600	29,710	21,674	7,567	98	155,469	51,524	45,517	32,689	22,006	8,112	84	159,932	315,401
Georgia	50	51	44	150	38,367	34,253	19,440	12,818	3,847	92	108,817	38,102	33,917	20,527	12,325	3,765	78	108,714	217,531
Alabama	45	25	19	68	2,837	19,553	11,100	5,158	1,406	27	59,170	21,386	19,669	11,088	4,898	1,312	26	58,379	117,549
Mississippi	12	10	7	25	11,037	10,793	6,947	3,455	845	22	33,099	10,860	10,841	6,983	3,173	682	21	32,560	65,651
Louisiana	15	15	19	36	13,627	17,926	15,784	8,443	2,089	42	57,911	13,687	16,613	13,534	6,249	1,552	42	51,677	109,588
Tennessee	59	59	54	176	37,713	23,431	11,260	6,020	1,729	63	70,216	26,508	24,145	12,223	6,519	1,891	41	71,387	141,603
Kentucky	100	113	90	169	31,500	27,449	13,520	7,499	2,280	61	82,309	30,975	27,346	13,854	8,107	2,572	50	82,904	165,213
Ohio	148	160	118	232	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	6
Indiana	49	59	33	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	3
Illinois	23	27	16	35	98	118	76	47	6	2	347	144	128	61	52	12	3	400	747
Missouri	12	5	10	27	4,872	4,364	2,058	923	208	14	12,439	4,611	4,605	2,199	1,014	219	4	12,652	25,091
Michigan	4	7	4	5	2	7	11	1	1	-	22	1	3	3	3	-	-	10	32
Arkansas	6	2	2	8	845	814	395	192	47	-	2,293	809	856	399	193	51	1	2,283	4,576
Florida	2	-	3	3	2,501	2,482	1,830	948	224	-	7,985	2,560	2,449	1,561	768	177	1	7,516	15,501
Dis. of Col.	4	5	3	11	794	1,024	542	375	114	3	2,852	816	1,270	612	391	175	2	3,367	5,119
Total of U. S.	1,655	1,903	1,806	3,974	353,498	312,567	185,535	118,880	41,545	748	1,012,823	347,606	308,770	185,786	111,687	41,436	676	996,220	2,009,043

FIFTH CENSUS—CONTINUED.

STATES.	FREE COLORED MALES.							FREE COLORED FEMALES.							Total number of Free Colored Persons.	Total aggregate of all descriptions.	Slaves and Colored.			
	Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under twenty-four.	Of twenty-four and under thirty-six.	Of thirty-six and under fifty-five.	Of fifty-five and upderone hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.	Total number of Males.	Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under twenty-four.	Of twenty-four and under thirty-six.	Of thirty-six and under fifty-five.	Of fifty-five and upderone hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.	Total number of Females.			Deaf and dumb under 14 years of age.	Deaf and dumb of the age of 14 & under 25.	Deaf and dumb of the age of 25 & upwards.	Who are blind.
Maine	163	172	111	108	54	2	610	143	175	117	93	52	-	580	1,190	399,455	4	-	1	1
New Hampshire	57	78	53	44	32	1	275	68	97	53	63	45	2	329	604	269,328	5	3	3	-
Massachusetts	806	837	718	629	314	4	3,358	812	967	815	661	396	39	3,690	7,048	610,408	2	3	4	5
Rhode Island	337	501	317	238	152	3	1,548	355	507	443	350	265	10	4,197	8,047	297,675	4	2	-	7
Connecticut	1,019	1,121	771	624	313	2	3,850	1,051	1,233	819	667	417	10	4,197	8,047	280,652	3	-	2	-
Vermont	121	116	78	60	48	3	426	121	131	73	71	57	2	455	881	280,652	3	-	2	-
New York	5,643	6,004	4,860	3,402	1,358	19	21,466	5,509	6,343	5,504	3,780	1,714	54	23,404	44,870	1,913,006	17	14	12	82
New Jersey	3,033	3,234	1,458	1,196	573	7	9,501	2,811	2,890	1,428	1,113	554	6	8,802	18,303	320,823	5	2	8	22
Pennsylvania	5,095	5,250	4,069	2,796	1,132	35	18,377	5,504	6,142	4,476	2,742	1,105	34	19,553	37,930	1,348,233	12	12	15	38
Delaware	2,627	2,259	1,303	1,180	503	10	7,882	2,524	2,350	1,446	1,102	526	16	7,973	15,855	76,748	-	5	4	11
Maryland	8,309	6,099	4,020	4,142	2,287	49	24,906	7,912	7,313	5,389	4,535	2,796	87	28,032	52,938	447,040	40	30	26	124
Virginia	8,236	6,126	3,546	2,721	1,731	27	22,387	8,002	7,031	4,501	3,379	2,024	24	24,961	47,348	1,211,405	51	41	38	438
North Carolina	3,438	2,955	1,400	1,062	685	21	9,561	3,287	3,118	1,649	1,179	720	29	9,982	19,543	737,987	31	27	25	161
South Carolina	1,314	958	622	424	335	19	3,672	1,378	1,175	746	545	399	6	4 249	7,921	581,185	9	27	33	136
Georgia	368	353	224	186	118	12	1,261	347	330	231	185	126	6	1,225	2,486	516,823	26	21	12	123
Alabama	275	202	187	124	56	-	844	245	209	131	84	56	3	728	1,572	309,527	9	7	7	48
Mississippi	81	82	59	43	22	1	288	72	51	45	49	14	-	231	519	136,621	2	8	2	31
Louisiana	2,503	2,206	1,208	828	384	11	7,230	2,640	2,727	1,927	1,402	755	29	9,480	16,710	215,599	7	5	9	77
Tennessee	842	583	361	321	216	7	2,330	772	616	359	285	187	6	2,222	4,555	681,904	13	9	6	37
Kentucky	764	584	410	454	402	7	2,652	633	505	351	398	360	9	2,265	4,917	687,917	16	25	5	83
Ohio	1,562	1,440	808	646	325	7	4,789	1,573	1,551	799	611	241	4	4,779	9,568	937,903	5	-	4	6
Indiana	617	544	307	240	138	11	1,857	594	573	279	215	107	4	1,772	3,629	343,031	1	2	-	2
Illinois	277	251	136	119	40	1	824	305	225	125	106	50	2	813	1,637	157,445	-	-	-	4
Missouri	87	76	43	57	18	3	284	77	62	46	63	34	3	285	569	140,454	2	1	5	10
Michigan	31	43	48	29	8	-	159	20	36	26	16	4	-	102	261	31,639	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	27	17	23	17	3	1	88	17	13	10	7	6	-	53	141	30,388	4	-	-	2
Florida	138	109	46	56	33	1	385	144	136	70	62	48	1	461	844	34,730	1	2	3	16
Dist. of Columbia	895	649	464	405	229	3	2,643	863	1,033	682	568	388	7	3,507	6,152	39,834	2	-	-	8
Total of U. S.	48,675	43,079	27,650	22,271	11,509	26	153,453	47,329	48,138	32,531	24,327	13,425	386	166,146	319,599	12,854,890	273	246	224	1,470

ABSTRACT of the Fifth Census, showing the aggregate population, the number of slaves, the number of free persons, and the Federal or Representative number of each County in each State and Territory in the United States.

MAINE.

County.	Aggregate.	Slaves.	Free.	Federal or Representative.
York	51,722	-	51,722	51,722
Cumberland	60,102	-	60,102	60,102
Lincoln	57,183	-	57,183	57,183
Kennebec	52,484	2	52,482	52,482
Oxford	35,211	4	35,207	35,210
Waldo	29,788	-	29,788	29,788
Somerset	35,787	-	35,787	35,787
Penobscot	31,530	-	31,530	31,530
Hancock	24,336	-	24,336	24,336
Washington	21,294	-	21,294	21,294
Total of Maine	399,437	6	399,431	399,434

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rockingham	44,325	3	44,322	44,325
Strafford	58,910	-	58,910	58,910
Merrimack	34,614	-	34,614	34,614
Hillsborough	37,724	2	37,724	37,724
Cheshire	27,016	-	27,016	27,016
Sullivan	19 669	-	19,669	19,669
Grafton	38,682	-	38,682	38,682
Coos	8,388	-	8,388	8,388
Total N. Hamp're	269,328	5	269,323	269,326

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Slaves.	Free.	Federal or Representative.
Litchfield	42,858	2	42,856	42,856
Middlesex	24,844	2	24,842	24,842
Tolland	18,702	1	18 701	18,701
Total Connecticut	297,675	25	297,650	297,665

VERMONT.

Franklin	24,525	-	24,525	24,525
Orleans	13 890	-	13,980	13,980
Washington	21,378	-	21,378	21,378
Orange	27,285	-	27,285	27,285
Essex	3,981	-	3,981	3.981
Rutland	31,294	-	31,294	31,294
Windham	28,746	-	28,748	28.748
Cheltenden	21,765	-	21.765	21.765
Grand Isle	3,696	-	3.696	3,696
Bennington	17,468	-	17,468	17.468
Addison	24,940	-	24.940	24,940
Windsor	40,625	-	40.625	40,625
Caledonia	20,967	-	20,967	20.967
Total Vermont	280,657	-	280,657	280,657

NEW YORK.

Southern District.				
N. Y. city & county	202,589	17	202,572	202,581
Putnam	12,628	4	12,624	12,627

MASSACHUSETTS.				
Suffolk	62,163	.	62,163	62,163
Nantucket	7,202	.	7,202	7,202
Plymouth	43.044	.	43,044	43,044
Hampshire	30,254	2	30,252	30,252
Bristol	49,592	.	49,592	49,592
Middlesex	77.961	.	77,961	77,961
Norfolk	41,972	.	41,972	41,972
Barnstable	28,514	.	28,514	28,514
Worcester	84,355	1	84,354	84,354
Hampden	31,639	.	31.639	31,639
Franklin	29,501	.	29,501	29,501
Dukes	3.517	.	3,517	3,517
Berkshire	37,835	.	37,835	37,835
Essex	82,859	1	82,558	82.858
Total Mass.	610,408	4	610,404	610,406
RHODE ISLAND.				
Providence	47,018	4	47.014	47,017
Newport	16.535	6	16,529	16,532
Washington	15,411	3	15,408	15,411
Kent	12,789	.	12,789	12,789
Bristol	5,446	1	5,445	5.445
Total R. Island	97,199	14	97,185	97,193
CONNECTICUT.				
Hartford	51,131	1	51,130	51 130
New Haven	43,847	9	43,838	43,844
New London	42 201	2	42,199	42,199
Fairfield	47,010	8	47,002	47,008
[illegible]ham	27.082	-	27,082	27,082
Rockland	9,388	-	9,388	9,388
Suffolk	26,780	-	26,780	26,780
Sullivan	12,364	-	12,364	12,364
Green	29,528	-	29,525	29,525
Westchester	36,456	-	36,456	36,456
Kings	20,535	-	20,535	20,535
Richmond	7,082	-	7,082	7,082
Ulster (inclusive of poor h'se at N Paltz	36,550	-	36,550	36,550
Columbia	39,907	-	39,907	39,907
Orange	45.366	-	45 366	45.366
Queens	22,460	-	22,460	22,460
Dutches	50,926	-	50,926	50,926
	552,556	21	552,535	552,547
Northern District.				
Alleghany	26,276	.	26,276	26,276
Albany	53,520	2	53,518	53,519
Broome	17,579	.	17,579	17,579
Cattaraugus	16,724	.	16,724	16,724
Clinton	19,344	.	19,344	19,344
Courtlandt	23,791	.	23,791	23,791
Cayuga	47,948	.	47.948	47,948
Chenango	37,238	3	37,235	37,236
Chautauque	34,671	.	34,671	34,671
Delaware	33,024	.	33,024	33,024
Essex	19,287	.	19,287	19,287
Erie	35,719	.	35,719	35.719
Franklin	11,312	.	11,312	11,312
Gennesee	52,147	.	52,147	52,147
Herkimer	35,870	.	35,870	35,870

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Slaves.	Free.	Federal or Representative.
Hamilton	1,325	.	1,325	1,325
Jefferson	48,493	.	48.493	48,493
Lewis	15,239	.	15,239	15,239
Livingston	27,729	.	27,729	27,729
Madison	39,038	.	39,038	39,038
Monroe	49,855	.	49,855	49.855
Montgomery	43,715	26	43,689	43,704
Niagara	18 482	.	18,482	18.482
Orleans	17,732	.	17,732	17,732
Ontario	40,288	.	40,288	40,288
Otswego	27,119	.	27,119	27,119
Otsego	51,372	.	51,372	51,372
Oneida	71,326	15	71.311	71,320
Onondago	58,973	.	58,973	58,973
Rennselaer	49,324	.	49,424	49,424
Schoharie	27,902	.	27.902	27.902
Schenectady	12,347	.	12.347	12,347
Saratoga	38,679	.	38,679	38,679
St. Lawrence	36,354	.	36.354	36,354
Steuben	33,851	.	33,851	33,851
Seneca	21,041	.	21 041	21.041
Tioga	27,690	.	27,690	27,690
Tompkins	30,545	.	30,545	30,545
Wayne	33.643	.	33,643	33,643
Washington	42,635	8	42 627	42,633
Warren	11,796	.	11 796	11.796
Yates	19,009	.	19.009	19.009

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Slaves.	Free.	Federal or Representative.
Lancaster	76,631	55	76.576	76,576
Lehigh	22,256	2	22,254	22.254
Lebanon	20,557	5	20,552	20.555
Montgomery	39.406	1	39,405	39,405
Northampton	39,482	.	39,482	39,482
Perry	14,261	4	14,257	14,260
Philadelphia city and county	188,797	20	188,777	188,789
Pike	4,843	1	4.842	4.842
Schuylkill	20,744	.	20,744	20,944
Wayne	7,663	.	7,663	7.663
York	42.859	28	42.831	42,849
	755,514	221	755,293	755,425
Western Penn.				
Alleghany & city of Pittsburgh	50,552	27	50,525	50,540
Somerset	17,762	2	17,760	17.760
M'Kean	1.439	.	1,439	1,439
Potter	1.265	.	1,265	1,265
Jefferson	2.025	1	2.024	2,024
Cambria	7.076	.	7,076	7,076
Clearfield	4,803	.	4.803	4,803
Crawford	16,030	.	16 030	16,030
Mercer	19,729	6	19,723	19,726
Union	20,795	2	20 793	20,793
Venango	9,470	3	9.467	9,470
Westmoreland	38,400	1	38,399	38,399

Northern District	1,366,052	55	1,366,002	1,366,032
Southern District.	552,556	21	552,535	552,547
Total of N. York..	1,918,608	76	1,918,532	1,918,579
NEW JERSEY.				
Bergen..	22,412	584	21,828	22,179
Essex.....	41,911	218	41,693	41,825
Morris....	23,666	164	23,502	23,601
Sussex....	20,346	51	20,29b	20,325
Warren....	18,627	47	18,580	18,607
Somerset..... ..	17,689	448	17,241	17,511
Middlesex	23,157	309	22,806	22,992
Hunterdon.	31,060	172	30,888	30,990
Burlington.....	31,107	23	31,084	31,099
Monmouth.....	29,233	227	29,006	29,141
Gloucester.....	28,430	4	28,427	28,430
Cape May.....	4,936	3	4,933	4,936
Salem.....	14,155	1	14,154	14,154
Cumberland.	14,093	2	14,091	14,091
Total N. Jersey	320,823	2.254	318,569	319,922
PENNSYLVANIA.				
East. Pennsylv'a				
Adams.....	21,379	45	21,334	21,361
Berks.....	53,152	7	53,145	53,148
Bucks.....	45,745	6	45,739	45,742
Chester	50,910	6	50,904	50,907
Cumberland... .	29,226	7	29,219	29,222
Dauphin	25,243	18	25,225	25,237
Delaware.	17,323	3	17,320	17,323
Franklin....	35,037	11	35,026	35,032
Warren.....	4,697	.	4,697	4,697
Columbia.... .. .	20,059	.	20,059	20,059
Beaver....	24,183	.	24,183	24.183
Centre.....	18,879	.	18.879	18.879
Susquehanna.	16,787	.	16.787	16,787
Fayette.....	29,172	99	29,073	29,133
Green..... ..	18,028	2	18.026	18.026
Butler..	14,581	4	14,577	14,580
Northumberland...	18,133	.	18,133	18,133
Erie..... ..	17.041	1	17,040	17,040
Mifflin.....	21,690	.	21,690	21,690
Tioga....	8,978	.	8,978	8,978
Washington	42,784	1	42,783	42,783
Bradford.....	19,746	13	19,733	19,742
Armstrong	17,701	.	17,701	17,701
Luzern....	27,379	.	27,379	27,379
Indiana....	14,251	11	14,241	14,247
Huntingdon	27,145	8	27,137	27,143
Bedford..... ..	24,502	1	24.501	24,501
Lycoming....	17,636	.	17,636	17,636
West Pennsylv'a..	592,719	182	592,537	592.647
Eastern Pennsyl'a	755,514	221	755.293	755,425
Total Pensylvania	1,348,233	403	1,347,830	1,348,072
DELAWARE.				
New Castle.... ..	29,720	786	28,934	29,405
Kent..	19,913	588	19,325	19,679
Sussex....	27,115	1,918	25 197	26,349
Total Delaware	76,748	3,292	73,456	76,431

MARYLAND

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Slaves.	Free.	Federal or Representative.
Alleghany	10,609	818	9,791	10,283
Anne Arundel	28,295	10,347	17,948	24,155
Balt. and city	120,870	10,653	110,227	116,614
Calvert	8,900	3,899	5,001	7,341
Caroline	9,070	1,177	7,893	8,598
Cecil	15,432	1,705	13,727	14,750
Charles	17,769	10,129	7,640	13,718
Dorchester	18,686	5,001	13,685	16,685
Frederick	45,789	6,370	39,419	43,241
Harford	16,319	2,947	13,372	14,139
Kent	10,501	3,191	7,310	9,224
Montgomery	19,816	6,447	13,369	17,236
Prince George's	20,474	11,584	8,890	15,841
Queen Anne's	14,397	4,872	9,525	12,447
Saint Mary's	13,459	6,183	7,276	10,987
Somerset	20,166	6 547	13,619	17,546
Talbot	12,947	4,173	8,774	11,279
Washington	25,268	2,908	22,359	24,105
Worcester	18,273	4,039	14,241	16,659
Total Maryland.	447,040	102,994	344,046	405,842

VIRGINIA.

Eastern Virginia.				
Madison	9,236	4,360	4,876	7,285
Greensville	7,117	2,436	4,681	5,244
Prince William	9,330	5,488	3,842	7,792
Nelson	11,254	5,308	5,946	8,875

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
King and Queen	11,644	5,130	6,514	9,037
Pittsylvania	26,034	15,035	10,999	21,633
York	5,354	2,756	2,598	4,314
Louisa	16,151	6,769	9,382	12,397
King George	6,397	2,762	3,635	5,291
Richmond	6,055	3,425	2,630	5,003
Charles city	5,500	2,543	2,957	4,317
Bedford	20,246	11,464	8,782	16,732
Hanover	16,253	6,975	9,278	12,541
Princess Ann	9,102	5,368	3,734	7,607
Lancaster	4,801	2,169	2,632	3,747
Campbell, includ ing Lynchburg.	20,350	10,854	9,496	16,551
Fauquier	26,086	13,563	12,523	21,076
Amherst	12,071	6,146	5,925	9,701
James city	3,839	1,855	1,983	3,044
New Kent	6,458	2,928	3,530	5,046
Norfolk borough	9,814	5,058	4,756	7,911
Franklin	14,911	9,923	4,988	12,915
Westmoreland	8,396	4,547	3,839	6,729
Goochland	10,369	4,653	5,716	8,082
Cumberland	11,690	4,331	7,309	8,765
Isle of Wight	10,517	6,245	4,272	8,807
Accomack	16,676	12,002	4,654	14,793
Halifax	28,03[illegible]	13,506	14,528	22,222
Loudoun	21,9[illegible]	16,576	5,363	19,793
Essex	10,521	4,114	6,407	7,570

Matthews	7,664	4,183	3,481	6,271	Gloucester	10,608	4,917	5,691	8,331
Middlesex	4,122	1,984	2,138	3,265	Nansemond	11,784	6,841	4,943	9,806
Elizabeth city	5,053	2,835	2,218	4,164	Powhatan	8,517	3,045	5,472	6,327
Charlotte	15,252	5,829	9,433	11,487	Buckingham	18,351	7,421	10,929	13,977
Southampton	16,074	8,318	7,756	12,972	Mecklenburg	20,477	8,360	12,117	15,630
Orange	14,636	6,654	7,983	11,442	Culpepper	24,027	12,610	11,417	19,459
Dinwiddie, including Petersburg	21,901	11,545	10,356	17,758	Warwick	1,570	660	910	1,206
Chesterfield	18,637	8,300	10,336	14,502	Caroline	17,760	7,019	10,741	13,463
Lunenburg	11,957	4,724	7,233	9,062	Albemarle	22,618	9,939	11,679	16,945
Stafford	9,362	5,198	4,164	7,694	Norfolk	14,992	9 154	5,741	12,656
Spottsylvania, including Fredericksburg	15,134	7,081	8,053	11,911	Total, East. Vir.	832,980	416,660	416,320	666,452
Northampton	8,641	4,907	3,734	7,147	*Western Virginia.*				
Patrick	7,395	5,613	1,782	6,681	North Augusta	9,143	7,466	1,677	8,472
Henry	7,100	4,232	2,868	5,952	South Augusta	10,783	8,195	2,588	9,747
Nottaway	10,130	3,188	6,942	7,352	Alleghany	2,816	2,245	571	2,587
Brunswick	15,767	6,011	9,758	11,865	Brooke	7,041	6,813	228	6,949
Henrico, including city of Richmond	28,797	16,518	12,279	23,884	Bath	4,002	2,862	1,140	3,546
Fluvanna	8,221	4,426	3,795	6,703	Berkely	10,518	8,599	1,919	9,750
Sussex	12,720	3,984	7,736	9,625	Botetourt	16,354	12,184	4,170	14,686
Prince George	8,367	3,769	4,598	6,527	Cabell	5,884	5,323	561	5,659
King William	9,812	3,502	6,310	7,288	Eas Frederick	14,100	8,768	5,332	11,967
Prince Edward	14,107	5,514	8,593	10,669	West Frederick	11,946	9,858	2,088	11,110
Amelia	11,036	3,513	7,523	8,024	Greenbriar	9,006	7,847	1,159	8,542
Surry	7,109	3,831	3,376	5,856	Giles	5,274	4,809	465	5,088
Northumberland	7,953	4,596	3,357	6,609	Grayson	7,675	7,213	462	7,490
Fairfax	9,204	5,203	4,001	7,603	East Harrison	10,133	9,507	626	9,882
					West Harrison	4,589	4,444	145	4,531
					Hampshire	11,279	9,949	1,330	10,747
					Hardy	6,798	5,631	1,167	6,331
					Jefferson	12,927	8,928	3,999	11,327

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
Kanawha	9,326	7,609	1,717	8,639
Lewis	6,241	6,079	162	6,176
Logan	3,680	3,517	168	3,614
Lee	6,461	5,849	612	6,216
East Monongalia	6,688	6,455	233	6,594
West Monongalia	7,368	7,239	129	7,316
Monroe	7,798	7,116	682	7,525
Montgomery	12,306	10,280	2,026	11,495
Morgan	2,694	2,541	153	2,632
Mason	6,534	5,821	713	6,248
Nicholas	3,346	3,225	121	3,297
Ohio	15,584	15,224	360	15,440
Preston	5,144	5,015	129	5,092
Pendleton	6,271	5,775	496	6,072
Pocahontas	2,542	2,315	227	2,451
Randolph	5,000	4,741	259	4,896
Russell	6,714	6,035	679	6,442
Rockingham	20,683	18,362	2,321	19,754
Rockbridge	14,244	10,846	3,398	12,884
Scott	5,724	5,394	330	5,592
East Shenandoah	8,327	7,335	992	7,930
West Shenandoah	11,423	9,992	1,431	10,850
Tyler	4,104	3,996	108	4,060
Tazewell	5,749	4,929	820	5,421
Washington	15,614	13,046	2,568	14,586
Wythe	12,163	10,069	2,094	11,325
Wood	6,429	5,552	877	6,078

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
Greene	6,413	3,541	2,872	5,264
Hyde	6,184	4,241	1,943	5,406
Halifax	17,739	7,949	9,780	13,823
Haywood	4,579	4,287	291	4,461
Hertford	8,537	4,827	3,710	7,053
Iredell	14,918	11,236	3,682	13,445
Johnston	10,938	7,299	3,639	9,482
Jones	5,608	2,533	3,075	4,378
Lincoln	22,455	17,573	4,882	20,502
Lenoir	7,723	3,804	3,919	6,155
Mecklenburg	20,073	12,927	7,146	17,214
Martin	8,539	5,260	3,279	7,227
Moore	7,745	6,072	1,673	7,075
Macon	5,333	4,875	458	5,149
Montgomery	10,919	8,624	2,295	10,001
Northampton	13,391	6,149	7,242	10,494
New Hanover	10,959	5,343	5,616	8,712
Nash	8,490	4,784	3,706	7,007
Onslow	7,814	4,670	3,144	6,556
Orange	23,908	16,535	7,373	20,958
Person	10,027	5,592	4,432	8,254
Pitt	12,093	6,728	5,365	9,947
Perquimans	7,419	4,670	2,749	6,319
Pasquotank	8,641	6,020	2,621	7,592
Richmond	9,396	5,884	3,512	7,991
Robeson	9,433	6,934	2,499	8,433
Rockingham	12,935	8,639	4,296	11,216

West Virginia	378,425	324,988	53,437	357,050
Eastern Virginia	832,980	416,660	416,320	666,452
Total Virginia	1,211,405	741,648	469,757	1,023,502

NORTH CAROLINA.

Ashe	6,987	6,495	492	6,790
Anson	14,095	9,317	4,778	12,183
Burke	17,888	14,262	3,626	16,437
Buncombe	16,281	14,615	1,666	15,614
Brunswick	6,516	3,409	3,107	5,273
Bertie	12,262	5,465	6,797	9,543
Beaufort	10,969	6,804	4,165	9,303
Bladen	7,811	4,689	3,122	6,562
Craven	13,734	7,605	6,129	11,282
Cabarras	8,810	6,552	2,258	7,906
Currituck	7,655	5,467	2,188	6,779
Caswell	15,185	8,751	6,434	12,611
Chowan	6,697	2,929	3,768	5,189
Camden	6,733	4,708	2,025	5,923
Chatham	15,405	10,349	5,056	13,382
Columbus	4,141	3,062	1,079	3,709
Cumberland	14,834	9,777	5,057	12,811
Carteret	6,597	5,004	1,593	5,959
Duplin	11,291	6,857	4,434	9,517
Davidson	13,389	11,471	1,918	12,621
Edgecombe	14,935	7,860	7,075	12,105
Franklin	10,665	5,705	4,960	8,681
Granville	19,355	10,189	9,166	15,688
Gates	7,866	5,218	3,648	7,406
Guilford	18,737	16,143	2,594	17,699
Rowan	20,786	14,597	6,189	18,310
Rutherford	17,557	14,169	3,388	16,201
Randolph	12,406	10,944	1,462	11,821
Surry	14,504	12,559	1,945	13,726
Sampson	11,634	7,750	3,884	10,080
Stokes	16,196	13,355	2,841	15,059
Tyrrell	4,732	3,341	1,391	4,175
Wilkes	11,968	10,476	1,492	11,371
Wake	20,398	12,289	8,109	17,154
Wayne	10,331	6,814	3,517	8,924
Washington	4,552	2,840	1,712	3,867
Warren	11,877	4,550	7,327	8,946
Total N. Carolina	737,987	492,386	245,601	639,747

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston City	30,289	14,935	15,534	24,147
Charleston Neck	10,054	4,135	5,919	7,686
St. And w's parish	3,727	292	3,435	2,353
St. John's Colleton	10,045	665	9,380	6,293
St. Jas. Goose creek	8,632	1,849	6,783	5,918
St. John's Berkley	10,965	896	10,069	6,937
St. Stephen's	2,416	602	1,814	1,690
Christ church	3,412	529	2,883	2,258
St. James, Santee	3,743	315	3,428	2,371
St. Thos & Dennis	3,055	218	2,837	1,920
Georgetown dis't	19,943	2,145	17,798	12,823
Williamsburg dis't	9,018	2,855	6,163	6,552
Horry district	5,245	3,531	1,714	4,559
St. Peter's parish	9,783	2,317	7,466	6,796
St. Helena	8,788	1,098	7,690	5,712
St. Luke's	9,422	1,124	8,298	6,102

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
Prince Williams..	9,039	1,632	7,407	6,076
Abbeville District	28,149	15,013	13,106	22,906
Barnwell.. ..do..	19,236	10,739	8,497	15,837
Laurens.... ..do..	20,263	13,620	7,243	17,965
Chester.... ..do..	17,182	10,040	7,142	14,325
Fairfield.... do..	21,546	9,800	11,746	16,847
Marion.... ..do..	11,008	7,382	3,826	9,577
Sumpter.....do..	28,277	9,556	18,721	20,788
Edgefield.... do..	30,509	15,160	15,349	24,369
Chesterfield.. do..	8,472	5,480	2,992	7,275
Greenville ...do..	16,476	11,412	5,064	14,450
Orangeburg.. do..	18,453	7,522	10,931	14,080
Lancaster....do..	10,361	6,238	4,123	8,711
Anderson.... do..	17,169	12,742	4,427	15,398
Darlington.. do..	13,728	6,815	6,913	10,942
Pickens..... do..	14,473	11,607	2,866	13,324
York..... do..	17,790	11,157	6,633	15,136
Kershaw.... do..	13,545	5,212	8,333	10,211
Marlboro.... do..	68,582	4,249	4,333	6,854
Newberry.... do..	17,441	9,125	8,316	14,114
Union..... do..	17,906	10,741	7,165	15,040
Spartanburg...do..	21,150	16,223	4,927	19,179
Lexington.....do..	9,065	5,275	3,790	7,549
Town of Columbia	3,310	1,807	1,503	2,709
Richland District.	11,462	3,929	7,533	8,448
Colleton..... do..	27,256	5,772	21,484	18,662
Total.....	581,185	265,784	315,401	455,025

COUNTY.	Aggregate	Free.	Slaves	Federal or Representative.
Hall.....	11,748	10,567	1,181	11,[illegible]
Hancock..... ..	11,820	4,940	7,180	[illegible],948
Harris.....	5,105	2,836	2,269	4,197
Henry.....	10,566	7,995	2,571	9,537
Houston..... ...	7,369	5,175	2,194	6,491
Irwin.....	1,180	1,071	109	1,136
Jackson.	9,004	6,221	2,783	7,890
Jasper..... .	13,131	6,809	6,322	10,602
Jefferson	7,309	3,662	3,647	5,850
Jones.....	13,345	6,516	6,829	10,613
Laurens..	5,589	3,214	2,375	4,639
Lee.....	1,680	1,369	311	1,555
Liberty..	7,233	1,609	5,624	4,983
Lincoln..... ..	6,145	2,869	3,276	4,835
Lowndes..... ..	2,453	2,118	335	2,319
Madison.....	4,646	3,387	1,259	4,142
McIntosh	4,998	1,204	3,794	3,480
Marion.....	1,436	1,327	109	1,392
Meriwether.... ..	4,422	3,028	1,394	3,864
Monroe.....	16,202	8,849	7,353	13,260
Montgomery	1,269	934	335	1,135
Morgan..... ..	12,046	5,226	6,820	9,318
Muscogee..... ..	3,508	2,268	1,240	3,012
Newton..	11,155	8,152	3,003	9,953
Oglethorpe...	13,618	5,670	7,940	10,434
Pike....	6,140	4,376	1,773	5,439
Pulaski.....	4,906	3,141	1,765	4,200

Census of 1830.

GEORGIA.

Appling	1,468	1,289	179	1,396
Baker	1,253	978	275	1,143
Baldwin	7,295	2,753	4,542	5,478
Bibb	7,154	4,166	2,988	5,958
Bryan	3,139	737	2,402	2,178
Bullock	2,587	1,937	650	2,327
Burke	11,833	5,191	6,642	9,176
Butts	4,944	3,261	1,683	4,270
Camden	4,578	1,492	3,086	3,343
Campbell	3,323	2,705	618	3,075
Carroll	3,419	2,932	487	3,224
Chatham	14,127	4,649	9,478	10,335
Clarke	10,176	5,467	4,709	8,292
Columbia	12,606	4,574	8,032	9,393
Coweta	5,003	3,631	1,372	4,454
Crawford	5,313	3,595	1,718	4,625
Decatur	3,854	2,546	1,308	3,348
De Kalb	10,042	8,394	1,648	9,382
Dooly	2,135	1,799	336	2,000
Early	2,051	1,511	540	2,835
Effingham	2,924	1,712	1,212	2,439
Elbert	12,354	6,589	5,765	10,048
Emanuel	2,673	2,208	465	2,487
Fayette	5,504	4,317	1,187	5,029
Franklin	10,107	7,737	2,370	9,159
Glynn	4,567	599	3,968	2,979
Greene	12,549	5,079	7,470	9,561
Gwinnett	13,289	10,957	2,332	12,356
Habersham	10,671	9,762	909	10,307
Putnam	13,261	5,554	7,707	10,178
Rabun	2,176	2,117	59	2,152
Randolph	2,191	1,509	682	1,918
Richmond	11,643	5,398	6,246	9,145
Scriven	4,776	2,410	2,366	3,829
Talbot	5,940	3,841	2,099	5,100
Taliaferro	4,934	2,199	2,735	3,340
Tatnall	2,040	1,534	506	1,837
Telfair	2,136	1,571	565	1,910
Thomas	3,209	2,131	1,168	2,831
Troup	5,799	3,611	2,188	4,923
Twiggs	8,031	4,524	3,507	6,628
Upson	7,013	4,456	2,557	5,990
Walton	10,929	7,766	3,163	9,663
Ware	1,205	1,144	61	1,180
Warren	10,946	6,253	4,693	9,068
Washington	9,820	5,911	3,909	8,256
Wayne	963	687	276	852
Wilkes	14,437	5,277	8,960	10,653
Wilkinson	6,513	5,591	1,922	6,744
Total	316,823	299,292	217,531	429,810

KENTUCKY.

Adair	8,217	6,481	1,736	7,522
Allen	6,485	5,529	956	6,102
Anderson	4,520	3,539	981	4,127
Barren	15,079	11,344	3,735	13,585
Bath	8,789	7,217	1,582	8,166
Boone	9,075	7,255	1,820	8,347
Bourbon	18,426	11,568	6,868	15,688
Bracken	6,518	5,685	833	6,134

COUNTY.	Aggregate	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
Breckenridge	7,345	5,865	1,480	6,753
Butler.....	3,058	2,605	453	2,876
Bullitt..	5,652	4,509	1,143	5,194
Caldwell..	8,324	6,550	1,774	7,614
Callaway.....	5,164	4,737	427	4,993
Campbell....	9,883	8,850	1,033	9,469
Casey.....	4,342	3,879	463	4,156
Christian..	12,684	8,349	4,335	10,959
Clarke.....	13,051	8,565	4,486	11,256
Clay.....	3,548	3,185	364	3,402
Cumberland.	8,624	6,932	1,692	7,947
Daviess....	5,209	3,885	1,324	4,679
Edmondson..	2,642	2,364	278	2,530
Estill	4,618	4,177	441	4,441
Fayette.....	25,098	14,165	10,933	20,724
Flemming.....	13,499	11,735	1,764	12,793
Floyd.....	4,347	4,208	139	4,291
Franklin.....	9,254	6,162	3,092	8,017
Gallatin.....	6,674	5,490	1,184	6,200
Garrard.....	11,871	8,320	3,551	10,450
Grant.....	2,986	2,720	266	2,879
Graves..	2,504	2,225	279	2,392
Grayson.....	3,880	3,642	238	3,784
Green.....	13,138	9,677	3,461	11,753
Greenup.....	5,852	4,860	992	5,455
Hancock...	1,515	1,168	347	1,336
Hardin....	12,349	10,780	2,069	12,021
Harlan.....	2,929	2,793	136	2,874
Perry.....	3,330	3,175	155	3,268
Pike..	2,677	2,599	78	2,645
Pulaski.....	9,500	8,493	1,007	9,097
Rockcastle...	2,865	2,584	281	2,752
Russell.....	3,679	3,421	458	3,695
Scott.....	14,677	9,225	5,452	12,496
Shelby.....	19,030	13,110	5,920	16,662
Simpson..	5,815	4,583	1,232	5,321
Spencer....	6,812	5,299	1,513	6,206
Todd.....	8,680	5,512	3,168	7,412
Trigg.....	5,916	4,499	1,417	5,349
Union..	4,764	3,409	1,355	4,222
Warren.....	10,949	8,086	2,863	9,803
Washington.....	19,017	14,303	4,714	17,131
Wayne.....	3,685	3,052	633	3,431
Whitley.....	3,806	3,667	139	3,750
Woodford.....	12,273	6,640	5,633	10,019
Total Kentucky...	687,917	522,704	165,213	621,832
TENNESSEE.				
Eastern Tennessee				
Roane.....	11,341	10,223	1,118	10,893
Hamilton.	2,276	2,161	115	2,230
Morgan.....	2,582	2,522	60	2,558
Claiborne...	8,470	7 855	615	8,224
Greene.....	14,410	13,340	1,070	13,982
Cocke.....	6,017	5,409	608	5,773
Jefferson	11,801	10,579	1,222	11,313

Harrison.....	13,234	10,446	2,788	12,118
Hart.....	5,191	4,399	792	4,874
Henderson.....	6,659	4,100	2,559	5.635
Henry.....	11,387	8,925	2,463	10.402
Hickman.....	5,198	4,328	870	4,850
Hopkins.....	6,763	5,458	1305	6,241
Jefferson.....	23,979	17,055	6934	21,215
Jessamine	9,960	6,576	3384	8,606
Knox	4,315	3,838	477	4,124
Laurel.....	2,206	2,080	126	2,155
Lawrence	3,900	3,821	79	3,868
Lewis	5,229	4,765	464	5,043
Lincoln	11,002	7,364	3,638	9,546
Livingston	5,971	4,835	1,136	5,516
Logan.....	13,012	8,388	4,624	11,162
Madison.....	18,751	12,712	6,039	16,335
Mason.....	16,199	11,808	4,391	14,442
McCracken	1,207	1,167	130	1,245
Meade	4,131	3,186	945	3,753
Mercer.....	17,694	12,870	4,824	15,764
Monroe.....	5,340	4,695	645	5,082
Montgomery.....	10,240	7,660	2,580	9,208
Morgan	2,857	2,811	46	2,838
Muhlenburg	5,340	4,342	998	4,940
Nelson.....	14,932	10,304	4,628	13,089
Nicholas.....	8,834	7,597	1,237	8,339
Ohio	4.715	4,132	583	4,481
Oldham.....	9.588	6,983	2,605	8,546
Owen.....	5,786	4,996	790	5,470
Pendleton.....	3,863	3,435	428	3,691
Grainger.....	10,066	9,157	909	9.702
Hawkins.....	13,683	12,024	1.659	13,019
Sevier.....	5,717	5,335	382	5.564
McMinn.....	14,460	13,178	1,282	13,947
Campbell.....	5,110	4,865	245	5,012
Blount.....	11,028	10,004	1,024	10,618
Knox.....	14,498	12,465	2,033	13,684
Carter.....	6,414	5,954	460	6,230
Marion.....	5,508	5,240	268	5,400
Monroe.....	13,708	12,655	1,053	13,286
Anderson.....	5,310	4,839	471	5,121
Washington.....	10,994	9,954	1,040	10,578
Bledsoe.....	4,648	4,229	419	4,480
Sullivan.....	10,073	8,886	1,187	9,598
Rhea.....	8,186	7,539	647	7.927
Total East Tenn	196,300	178,413	17,887	189,138
Western Tennessee				
Bedford.....	30,396	24,748	5,648	28,136
Carroll.....	9,397	7,725	1,672	8,728
Davidson.....	28,122	16.460	11,662	23,477
Dickson.....	7,265	5,606	1,659	6,601
Dyer.....	1,904	1,303	601	1,663
Fentress.....	2,748	2,629	119	2.700
Fayette.....	8,652	5,474	3,178	7,380
Franklin.....	15,620	12.073	3,547	14.201
Giles.....	18,703	12,745	5,958	16,319
Gibson.....	5,801	4,520	1,281	5,288
Hickman.....	8,119	6.907	1,212	7,634
Humphreys.....	6,187	5,462	735	5.897
Hardeman	11,6[illegible]	7,993	3.66[illegible]	10,190

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Free	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
Hardin.....	4,868	4,452	416	4,701
Haywood..	5,334	3,505	1,829	4,602
Henry.....	12,249	9,289	2,960	11,065
Henderson..	8,748	7,315	1,433	8,174
Jackson.....	9,698	9,679	1,019	9,290
Lincoln....	22,075	17,984	4,091	20,438
Lawrence	5,411	4,859	552	5,190
Maury..... ...	27.665	18.231	9,434	23,891
Montgomery.....	14.349	8,543	5,801	12,028
Madison.....	11,594	7.427	4,167	9,927
McNairy..... ..	5,697	5,320	377	5,546
Onion..... ..	2.099	1,762	337	1,964
Overton.....	8,242	7.400	842	7,905
Perry.....	7.094	6,686	408	6,930
Rutherford..	26.134	17,485	8,649	22,674
Robertson	13,272	9,671	3,601	11,831
Shelby.....	5,648	3,499	2,149	4,788
Smith.....	19,906	15,522	4.384	18,152
Sumner....	20,569	13,312	7,257	17,666
Stuart.....	6,968	5 568	1,400	6,408
Tipton....	5,317	3,585	1,732	4,624
Warren..... .	15,210	13,634	1,556	14,587
White..	9.967	9,045	922	9.598
Wilson..	25,472	19,528	5.944	23,094
Williamson.. ...	26,638	16,133	10.505	22.436
Wayne.....	6.013	5,734	279	5,901
Weakly.....	4,797	3,949	848	4,457

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
Highland..	16,345	16,345	.	16.345
Harrison..	20,916	20,916	.	20,916
Hamilton. includ Cincinnati	52,317	52,315	2	52,315
Harden.....	210	210	.	210
Hancock....	813	813	.	813
Henry..	262	262	.	262
Holmes..... ..	9,135	9,135	.	9,135
Huron.....	13,341	13.341	.	13,341
Jefferson.....	22.489	22,489	.	22,489
Jackson.....	5,941	5,941	.	5,941
Knox..	17,085	17,085	.	17,085
Lawrence.	5,367	5,367	.	5,367
Licking..	20,714	20,714	.	20,714
Lorain.....	5,696	5,696	.	5,696
Logan	6,440	6,440	.	6,440
Madison	6,190	6,189	1	1,189
Marion	6,551	6,551	.	6,551
Meigs.....	7,560	7,560	.	7,560
Meigs...	6,158	6,158	.	6,158
Mercer.....	1,110	1,110	.	1,110
Miami.....	12.807	12,807	.	12,807
Monroe.....	8,768	8,768	.	8,768
Montgomery.....	24.362	24,363	1	24,361
Morgan.....	11.799	11,799	.	11,799
Muskinggum	29,334	29,334		29,334
Perry....	13,970	13,970	.	13,970

Total W. Tenn	485,608	361,887	123,716	436,117
Total E. Tenn.	196,300	178,413	17,887	189,146
Total Tennessee	681,903	540,300	141,603	625,263

OHIO.

Adams	12,281	12,281	.		12,181
Ashtabula	14,584	14,584	.		14,584
Athens	9,787	9,787	.		9,787
Allen	578	578	.		578
Belmont	28,627	28,627	.		28,627
Brown	17,867	17,867	.		17,867
Butler	27,142	27,141		1	27,141
Champaign	12,131	12,131	.		12,131
Clark	13,114	13,113		1	13,113
Clermont	20,466	20,466	.		20,466
Columbiana	35,592	35,508	.		35,508
Coshocton	11,161	11,162	.		11,162
Cuyahoga	10,373	10,373	.		10,373
Crawford	4,791	4,791	.		4,791
Clinton	11,436	11,436	.		11,436
Dark	6,204	6,204	.		6,204
Delaware	11,504	11,504	.		11,504
Fairfield	24,786	24,786	.		24,786
Fayette	8,182	8,182	.		8,182
Franklin	14,741	14,741	.		14,741
Gallia	9,733	9,733	.		9,733
Geauga	15,813	15,813	.		15,813
Greene	14,801	14,801	.		14,801
Guernsey	18,036	18,036	.		14,036
Hocking	4,008	4,008	.		4,008
Pickaway	16,001	16,001	.		16,001
Pike	6,024	6,024	.		6,024
Portage	16,963	16,963	.		16,963
Preble	16,291	16,291	.		16,291
Putnam	230	230	.		230
Paulding	161	161	.		161
Richland	24,006	24,006	.		24,006
Ross	24,068	24,068	.		24,068
Sandusky	2,851	2,851	.		2,851
Shelby	3,671	3,671	.		3,670
Scioto	8,740	8,740	.		8,740
Seneca	5,159	6,159	.		5,159
Stark	26,588	29,588	.		26,588
Tuskarawas	14,298	14,298	.		14,298
Trumbull	26,153	26,153	.		26,153
Union	3,192	3,192	.		3,192
Van Wert	49	49	.		49
Warren	21,468	21,468	.		21,468
Washington	11,731	11,731	.		11 731
Wayne	23,333	23,333	.		23,333
Williams	387	387	.		387
Wood	1,102	1,102	.		1,102
Total Ohio	935,878	935,878		6	935,882

LOUISIANA.

East. Louisiana				
Lafourche Interior	5,503	3,350	2,153	4.641
Ascension	5,426	1,859	3,567	3,999
St Helena	4,028	2,669	1,359	3,484
St. Tammany	2,864	1,504	1,360	2,320

PARISHES.	Aggregate.	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
Washington..	2,286	1,699	587	2,053
Assumption..	5,669	3,788	1,881	4·916
Terre Bonne.....	2,121	1,088	1,033	1·707
Iberville.....	7,049	2,541	4,508	5·245
Concordia.....	4,662	1,045	3,617	3·215
Jefferson	6,846	1,939	4,907	4,883
Plaquimines, ...	4,489	1,301	3,188	3,213
East Feliciana....	8,247	3,395	4,652	6,386
West Feliciana ..	8,629	2,384	6,245	6,131
East Baton Rouge	6 698	3,350	3,348	5,358
WestBaton Rouge	3,084	1,152	1,932	1,311
St James	7,646	2,617	5,029	5.634
Point Coupee .. .	5,936	1,726	4,210	4,252
St John Baptiste..	5,677	2,184	3,493	4,279
St. Bernard.....	3,356	837	2,519	2,348
St. Charles..	5,147	1,029	4,118	3,499
Orleans, on the right bank of the river, and on the left bank, all below Mandeville street	3,744	1,581	2,163	2,878
Lower suburbs of New Orleans ..	2,892	2,320	572	2,663
Northern suburbs of New Orleans	3,976	2,625	1,351	3,435
Fort Pike.....	83	76	7	80

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative,
Knox	6,525	6,525	.	6,525
Washington	13,064	13,064	.	13,064
Daviess	4,543	4,543	.	4,543
Fayette	9,112	9,112	.	9,112
Lawrence	9,234	9,234	.	9,234
Gibson.....	5,418	5,418	.	5,418
Sullivan	4,630	4,630	.	4,630
Boon	621	621	.	621
Vermillion.....	5·692	5·692	.	5·692
Hamilton.....	1·757	1·757	.	1·757
Rush..	9·707	9·707	.	9·707
Martin.....	2·010	2.010	.	2·010
Madison.....	2,238	2,238	.	2·238
Allen.....	996	996	.	996
Pike	2,475	2,475	.	2·475
Decatur..	5,887	5,886	1	5·886
St. Joseph's, and territory attach.	287	287	.	287
Elkhart, and territory attached ..	935	935	.	935
Ripley.....	3,989	3,989	.	3·989
Switzerland.....	7,028	7,028	.	7,028
Park	7,535	7,535	.	7,535
Fountain	7,619	7,619	.	7,619
Warren, with territory attached	2,861	2,861	.	2,861
Vanderburg.....	2,611	2,611	.	2,611

Upper suburbs of New Orleans...	9,437	6,353	3,084	8,203
Old square of the city of N.Orl'ns	29,694	20,232	9,462	25,909
Total E.Louisiana	155,189	74,744	80,445	123,142
West. Louisiana				
St Landry	12,591	7,621	4,970	10,603
Nachitoches	7,905	4,334	3,571	6,476
Rapides.....	7,575	2,246	5,329	5,443
St. Martin's.....	7,205	3,218	3,987	5,610
St. Mary's	6,442	2,138	4,304	4,720
Lafayette..... ..	5,653	3,286	2.367	4,706
Washita.....	5,140	2,995	2,145	4,282
Avoyelles..... ..	3,484	2,149	1,335	2,950
Cacahoula..	2,581	1,661	920	2,215
Claiborne.....	1,764	1,549	215	1 678
West Louisiana ..	60,340	31,197	29,143	48,683
East Louisiana ...	155,189	74,744	80,445	123,011
Grand Total.....	215,529	105,941	109,588	171,694
E. Louisiana, ext.	210	210		210
Total	215,739	106,151	109,588	171,904

INDIANA.

Orange	7,901	7,900		7,900
Henry	6,497	6,497	.	6,497
Tippecanoe	7,187	7,187	.	7,187
Green	4,242	4,242	.	4,242
Bartholomew.....	5,476	5,476	.	5,476
Carroll.....	1,611	1,611	.	1.611
Union	7,944	7,944	.	7,944
Clay	1,616	1,616	.	1,616
Montgomery.....	7,317	7,317	.	7,317
Clinton.....	1,423	1,423	.	1,423
Vigo.....	5,766	5,766	.	5,766
Hendricks	3,975	3,975	.	3,975
Monroe	6,577	6,577	.	6,577
Putnam	8,262	8,262	.	8,262
Morgan	5,593	5,593	.	5,593
Scott....	3,092	3,092	.	3,092
Clark.	10,686	10.686	.	10,686
Jefferson.....	11,465	11,465	.	11,463
Spencer	3,196	3,196	.	3,196
Marion...	7,192	7,192	.	7,192
Crawford	3,238	3,238	.	3,238
Warrick.....	2,877	2,876	.	2,876
Delaware	2,374	2,374	.	2,374
Perry	3.369	3,369	.	3,369
Floyd	6,361	6,361	.	6,361
Shelby	6,295	6,295	.	6,295
Hancock.....	1,436	1,436	.	1,436
Randolph	3,912	3,912	.	3,912
Wayne.....	18,571	18,571	.	18,571
Posey	6,549	6,549	.	6,549
Jackson	4,870	4,870	.	4,870
Owen	4,017	4,017	.	4,017
Cass..... ...	1,162	1,162	.	1,162
Johnson	4,019	4,019	.	4,019
Dubois..	3,778	3,778	.	3,778
Harrison	10,273	10,273	.	10 27[illegible]

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
Jennings	3,974	1,974	-	3,974
Dearborn	13,974	13,973	-	13,974
Franklin	10,190	10,190	-	10,190
Total Indiana	343,031	343,028	3	343,030
MISSISSIPPI.				
Adams	14,937	3,995	10,942	10,560
Wilkinson	11,686	3,825	7,861	8,541
Claiborne	9,787	3,622	6,165	7,321
Jefferson	9,755	3,045	6,710	7,071
Hinds	8,645	5,433	3,212	7,360
Amite	7,934	3,845	4,089	6,298
Warren	7,861	3,378	4,483	6,067
Copiah	7,001	5,247	1,754	6,299
Yazoo	6,550	4,080	2,470	5,562
Lawrence	5,293	3,486	1,807	4,570
Pike	5,402	3,800	1,602	4,761
Madison	4,973	2,806	2,167	4,106
Franklin	4,622	2,415	2,207	3,739
Monroe	3,861	2,918	943	3,483
Marion	3,691	1,976	1,715	3 005
Lowndes	3,173	2,109	1,064	2,747
Wayne	2,781	1,705	1,076	2,350
Simpson	2,660	2,040	640	2,424
Covington	2,551	1,851	700	2,271
Perry	2,300	1,480	820	1,972
Rankin	2,083	1,697	386	1,928

COUNTY	Aggregate.	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
Bond	3,124	3,123	1	3,122
Fayette	2,704	2,680	24	2,694
Lawrence	3,668	3,668	.	3,668
Crawford	3,117	3,117	.	3,117
Edgar	4,071	4,071	.	4,071
Clark	3,940	3,940	.	3,940
Vermillion	5,836	5,836	.	5,836
Macon	1,122	1,122	.	1,122
Shelby	2 970	2,970	2	2,971
Tazewell	4,712	4,712	4	4,714
Montgomery	2,953	2,949	4	2,951
Macoupin	1,990	1,990	.	1,990
Green	7,674	7,664	9	7,670
Morgan	12,714	12,714	.	12,714
Sangamon	12,960	12,947	13	12,954
Calhoun	1,090	1,090	.	1.090
Pike	2,396	2,396	.	2,396
Fulton	1.841	1,841	.	1,841
Knox	274	274	.	274
Henry	41	41	.	41
Adams	2,186	2,186	.	2,186
Hancock	483	483	.	483
Mercer	26	26	.	26
Warren	308	308	.	308
Peoria, Putnam	1,310	1,310	.	1,310
Schuyler, McDonough	2,959	2,959	.	2,959

Washington.....	1,966	791	1,184	1,502
Hancock..	1,962	1,409	553	1,740
Greene	1.854	1,316	538	1,638
Jackson.....	1,792	1,392	400	1,632
Jones.....	1,471	1,310	161	1,406
Total Mississippi	136,621	70,962	65,659	110,358

ILLINOIS.

Alexander.....	1,390	1,384	6	1,387
Pope.....	3,613	3,291	25	3,306
Union..	3,239	3,235	4	3,237
Johnston.....	1,596	1,585	11	1,591
Jackson..	1828	1,807	21	1,819
Franklin.....	4,083	4,074	9	4,079
Perry.....	1,215	1,211	4	1,213
Randolph.....	4,429	4,218	211	4,344
Monroe.	2.000	1,962	38	1,984
Washington.. ...	1,675	1,662	13	1,649
Marion.....	2,125	2,124	1	2,124
Jefferson.....	2,555	2,555	.	2,555
Hamilton	2,616	2,614	2	2,613
Gallatin.....	7,405	7,221	184	7,331
White..	6,091	6,091	.	6,091
Edwards	1 649	1,649	.	1,659
Wabash..... ...	2,710	2,710	.	2,710
Wayne.....	2,553	2,550	3	2,551
Clay.....	755	753	2	754
Clinton.....	2,330	2,325	5	2,326
St Clair..... ..	7,087	6,982	96	7,039
Madison	6,221	6,197	24	6,211
Jo -Daviess.....	2,111	2.080	31	2.098
Illinois, total...	157,445	156,698	747	157,147

ALABAMA.

North. Alabama.				
Madison.....	27,990	14,063	13,627	22,419
Limestone..... ..	14,807	8,119	6,689	12,132
Jefferson..	6,855	5,140	1,715	6,169
Walker..	2,202	2,034	168	2,134
Marion..	4 058	3,458	600	3,818
Morgan.....	9,062	6 168	2,894	7,904
Lawrence.....	14,984	8,428	6,556	12,361
St. Clair.....	5,975	4,821	1,154	5,513
Franklin.....	11,078	6,090	4,988	9,082
Lauderdale..	11,771	7,986	3,795	10,263
Blount.....	4,233	3,903	330	4,110
Jackson.....	12,700	11,436	1,264	12,194
Total N.Alabama	125,725	81,595	44,130	108,099
South. Alabama.				
Mobile.....	3,073	1,967	1,106	2,632
Baldwin..... ..	2,324	1,061	1,263	1,818
Monroe....	8,782	5,241	3,541	7,355
Dallas.....	14,017	6,857	7,160	11,153
Pickens.....	6,622	4,991	1,631	5,969
Bibb.....	6,306	5.114	1,192	5,829
Montgomery.....	12,695	6,245	6,450	10,115
Clarke....	7,595	3,923	3,672	6,126
Shelby..	5,704	4,565	1,139	5,248
Butler	5.650	3,911	1,739	4,954
Henry..... ...	4,020	3,011	1,009	3,615

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
Marengo	7,700	4,562	3,138	6,444
Green	15,026	7,606	7,420	12,053
Pike	7,108	5,230	1,878	6,356
Perry	11,490	7,172	4,318	9,762
Conecuh	7,444	3,824	3,620	5,996
Autauga	11,874	5,884	5,990	9,478
Wilcox	9,548	5,558	3,990	7,952
Fayette	3,547	3,035	512	3,342
Dale	2,031	1,762	269	1,923
Covington	1,522	1,126	396	1,365
Washington	3,474	1,942	1,532	2,861
Lowndes	9,410	5,022	4,388	7,654
Tuscaloosa	13,646	8,853	4,793	11,728
Mobile city	3,194	3,019	1,175	2,724
Total S. Alabama	183,802	110,383	73,419	154,401
Tot. N. Alabama	125,725	81,595	44,130	108,099
Total Alabama	309,527	191,978	117,549	262,508
MISSOURI.				
Lincoln	4,059	3,309	750	3,759
Marion	4,837	3,510	1,327	3,306
Chariton	1,780	1,579	301	1,759
Washington	6,784	5,616	1,168	6,316
Jefferson	2,592	2,356	236	2,497
Franklin	3,484	3,088	396	3,325
Gasconade	1,545	1,408	137	1,490
Crawford	1,724	1,657	64	1,695
Cole	3,023	2,723	300	2,903

COUNTY.	Aggregate.	Free.	Slaves.	Federal or Representative.
St. Clair	1,114	1,114	.	1,114
Washtenaw	4,042	4,042	.	4,042
St. Joseph's	1,313	1 313	.	1,313
Cass	919	919	.	919
Berrien	325	325	.	325
Van Buren	5	5	.	5
Michilimackinack	877	877	.	877
Brown	1356	1,354	2	1,354
Crawford	692	686	6	689
Chippewa	626	626	.	626
Iowa	1,587	1,564	23	1,576
Total Michigan	31,639	31,607	32	31,625
ARKANSAS.				
Lawrence	2,806	2,481	325	2,676
Crittenden	1,272	1,107	165	1,206
St. Francis	1,505	1,369	136	1,450
Chicot	1,165	995	270	1,157
Crawford	2,440	2,088	352	2,308
Arkansas	1,426	1,057	369	1,276
Lafayette	748	408	340	612
Jackson	333	316	17	325
Monroe	461	386	75	43 1
Izard	1,266	1,209	57	1,242
Phillips	1,152	1,026	126	1,101
Hempstead	2,512	1,990	522	2,302
Union	640	466	174	568
Conway	982	895	87	946

Montgomery	3,902	3,297	605	3,660
Pike	6,129	4,936	1,193	5,651
Saint Charles	4,320	3,369	951	3,939
Saint Louis	14,125	11,329	2,796	13,006
Saint Genevieve	2,186	1,663	523	1,976
Perry	3,349	2,813	536	3,134
Saint Francois	2,366	1,943	423	2,196
Cape Girardeau	7,445	6,419	1,026	7,034
Scott	2,136	1,774	362	1,991
New Madrid	2,350	1,879	471	2,161
Wayne	3,264	2,892	372	3,115
Callaway	6,159	4,703	1,456	5,576
Boon	8,859	6,936	1,923	8,089
Howard	10,854	8,208	2,646	9,795
Cooper	6,904	5,883	1,021	6,496
Saline	2,873	2,167	706	2,590
La Fayette	2,912	2,483	429	2,740
Clay	5,338	4,456	882	4,985
Jackson	2,823	2,630	193	2,745
Randolph	2,942	2,449	493	2,744
Madison	2,371	1,961	410	2,207
Ralls	4,375	3,536	839	4,037
Ray	2,657	2,491	166	2,590
Total Missouri	140,455	115,364	25,091	130,419
MICHIGAN.				
Wayne	6,781	6,781	.	6,781
Monroe	3,187	3 187	.	3,187
Oakland	4,911	4,911	1	4,911
Lenawee	1,491	1,491	.	1,491
McComb	2,413	2,413	.	2,413

Hotspring	458	406	52	436
Sevier	634	568	66	607
Pope	1,483	1,272	211	1,398
Washington	2,182	2,012	170	2,114
Clark	1,369	1,264	105	1,327
Jefferson	772	612	160	708
Miller	356	301	55	334
Independence	2.031	1,728	303	1.908
Pulaski	2,395	1,956	439	2,217
Total	30,388	25,812	4,576	28,557
FLORIDA.				
Eastern Florida	8,956	4,861	4,095	7,318
Western Florida	9,478	5,725	3,753	7,855
Middle Florida	15,779	8,192	7,587	12,743
Southern Florida	517	451	66	490
Total Florida	34,730	19,229	15,501	28,529
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				
Washington city	18,826	16,496	2,330	17,896
Georgetown	8,441	7,265	1,176	7,970
Wash'ton county (country part)	2,994	1,995	999	2,579
Total W. county	30,261	25,756	4,505	28,461
Town of Alex'dria	8,241	6,980	1,261	7,736
Alexandria county (country part)	1,332	979	353	1,189
Total of Alex'dria county	9,573	7,959	1,614	8,925
Tot. Dis. Col'mbia	39,834	33,715	6,119	37,389

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, of Louisiana, Secretary, $6,000 per annum.

The Department of State was created by the act of 15th September, 1789. Previously to that period, by act of 27th July, 1789, it was denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Secretary is, ex officio, a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and, by usage, a member of the Cabinet. He conducts the negotiation of all treaties between the United States and Foreign Powers; and corresponds officially with the public Ministers of the United States at Foreign Courts, and with the Ministers of Poreign Powers resident in the United States. He performs also the main duties of what, in other Governments, is called the Home Department. He has the charge of the seal of the United States, but cannot affix it to any commission until signed by the President, nor to any other instrument or act, without the special authority of the President. He is, by law, entrusted with the publication and distribution of all the Acts and Resolutions of Congress; and all Treaties with Foreign Nations and Indian Tribes. He preserves, also, the original of all Laws and Treaties, and of the public correspondence growing out of the intercourse between the United States and Foreign Nations: and is required to procure and preserve copies of the statutes of the several States. He grants passports to American citizens visiting foreign countries. He preserves the evidence of Copy rights, and has control of the office which issues Patents for useful inventions. He holds his office at the will of the President.

CLERKS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

DANIEL BRENT, Chief Clerk	$2000 00
Josias W. King, makes out and records commissions, letters of credence, &c &c	1600 00
Eugene A. Vail, charged with Diplomatic Correspondence	1500 00
Andrew T. M'Cormick, records domestic letters prepares personal passports, &c &c	1400 00
N. P. Trist, charged with the promulgation and publication of the Laws of the U. S. and the distribution thereof, &c with the care of letters of recommendation for office, &c &c	1400 00
Arthur Shuaff, charged with the care of the library, making out pardons, remissions of fines, &c. &c	1400 00
Thos. P. Jones, has charge of the archives of the Department	1400 00
W. S Derrick, records letters to Ministers of U. S. abroad, &c.	1400 00
Francis Markoe, charge of Consular Correspondence	1400 00
Edward Stubbs, agent and superintendent N. E. E Building	1400 00
Robert Greenhow, translator of foreign languages	1000 00
George Hill, miscellaneous	1000 00
William Hunter, Jun. miscellaneous	900 00
Lewis Randolph, records letters to foreign Ministers residing in the U. S. and to American Consuls, &c. &c	900 00

Note.—To all these gentlemen, are of course assigned occasionally, in addition to their regular duties specified, such miscellaneous ones as the exigencies of the office require, and may be committed to their charge by the Secretary or the Chief Clerk.

Joseph R. Warren, messenger	700 00
W. H. Prentiss, assistant messenger	650 00
Charles F Wood, watchman	300 00
George McDuell, watchman	300 00

PATENT OFFICE.

J. D. CRAIG, Superintendent	1500 00
Alexander M'Intire, Clerk	1000 00
Samuel P. Walker, Clerk	1000 00
C. Bulfinch, Jun. Clerk	800 00
J. Keller, Machinist	700 00
Henry Bishop, Messenger	400 00

An Act concerning Patents for Useful Inventions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, annually in the Month of January, to report to Congress, and to publish in two of the newspapers printed in the city of Washington, a list of all the patents for discoveries, inventions, and improvements, which shall have expired within the year immediately preceding, with the names of the patentees, alphabetically arranged.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That application to Congress to prolong or renew the term of a patent, shall be made before its expiration, and shall be notified at least once a month, for three months before its presentation in two newspapers printed in the city of Washington, and in one of the newspapers in which the laws of the United States shall be published in the State or Territory in which the patentee shall reside. The petition shall set forth particularly the grounds of the application. It shall be verified by oath; the evidence in its support may be taken before any judge or justice of the peace, it shall be accompanied by a statement of the ascertained value of the discovery, invention, or improvement, and of the receipts and expenditures of the patentee, so as to exhibit the profit or loss arising therefrom.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That wherever any patent which has been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, granted to any inventor in pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," passed on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, or of any of the acts supplementary thereto, shall be invalid or inoperative, by reason that any of the terms or conditions prescribed in the third section of the said first mentioned act, have not, by inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention, been complied with on the part of the said inventor, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the State, upon the surrender to him of such patent, to cause a new patent to be granted to the said inventor for the same invention for the residue of the period then unexpired, for which the original patent was granted, upon his compliance with the terms and conditions prescribed in the said third section of the said act. And, in case of his death, or any assignment by him made of the same patent, the like right shall vest in his executors and administrators, or assignee or assignees: *Provided, however*, That such new patent, so granted, shall, in all respects, be liable to the same matters of objection and defence as any original patent granted under the said first mentioned act. But no public use or privilege of the invention so patented, derived from or after the grant of the original patent, either under any special license of the inventor, or without the consent of

the patentee that there shall be a free public use thereof, shall, in any manner, prejudice his right of recovery for any use or violation of his invention after the grant of such new patent as aforesaid. [*Approved, July* 3, 1832.]

An Act concerning the issuing of Patents to Aliens, for Useful Discoveries and Inventions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges granted to the aliens described in the first section of the act, to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees, approved April seventeenth, eighteen hundred; be extended in like manner, to every alien, who, at the time of petitioning for a patent shall be resident in the United States, and shall have declared his intention according to law, to become a citizen thereof: *Provided*, that every patent granted by virtue of this act and the privileges thereto appertaining, shall cease and determine and become absolutely void without resort to any legal process to annul or cancel the same in case of a failure on the part of any patentee for the space of one year from the issuing thereof, to introduce into public use in the United States the invention or improvement for which the patent shall be issued; or in case the same for any period of six months after such introduction shall not continue to be publicly used and applied in the United States, or in case of failure to become a citizen of the United States, agreeably to notice given at the earliest period within which he shall be entitled to become a citizen of the United States.

[*Approved, July* 13, 1832.]

CLAIMS ON DENMARK.

Commissioners appointed under the Treaty with Denmark, concluded at Copenhagen, 28th March, 1830, and the Act of 25th February, 1831.

George Winchester, of Maryland,
Jesse Hoyt, of New-York,
William J. Duane, of Pennsylvania, } Commissioners.
Robert Fulton, of New-York, Secretary.

Note—For the Law authorizing these Commissioners, and the Treaty under which they act, see vol. X, p. 104—107.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

Commissioners appointed agreeably to the Convention concluded at Paris for the adjustment of claims on France.*

George W. Campbell, of Tennessee,
John R. Rone, of Pennsylvania, } Commissioners.
Thomas H. Williams, of Mississippi,
John E. Frost, of the District of Columbia, Secretary.
John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, Clerk.

An ACT to carry into effect the convention between the United States and his Majesty the King of the French, concluded at Paris on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners, who shall form a board, whose duty it shall be

* The Convention is given in volume X. page 287.

ive and examine all claims which may be presented to them under
nvention between the United States and France, of the fourth of
ie thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, which are provided for
said convention, according to the provisions of the same, and the
les of justice, equity, and the laws of nations The said board shall
secretary, versed in the English, French, and Spanish languages,
:lerk, both to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice
nsent of the Senate; and the commissioners, secretary, and clerk,
before they enter on the duties of their offices, take oath, well and
lly to perform the duties thereof

. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall be,
ey are hereby, authorized to make all needful rules and regulations,
ntravening the laws of the land, the provisions of this act, or the
ons of the said convention, for carrying their said commission into
d complete effect.

. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the board so constituted shall
on the first Monday of August next at the city of Washington; and,
two years from the time of its meeting, shall terminate its duties.—
ie Secretary of State is required forthwi h, after the passing of this
) give notice of the said meeting; to be published in two newspapers
shington, and in such other papers as he may think proper.

. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That all records, documents, or other
s, which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of this com-
n, may come into the possession of the Department of State, in re-
to such claims, shall be delivered to the commission aforesaid

: 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the respec-
ficers, or whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall
.ceed the following sums, namely: to each of the said commissioners,
rate of three thousand dollars per annum; to the secretary of the
at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; and to the clerk at
ate of fifteen dollars per annum. And the President of the United
shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the
igent expenses of the said commission, as shall appear to him rea
e and proper; and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of
oney in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

:. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall report
Secretary of State a list of the several awards made by them; a cer-
copy whereof shall be by him transmi ted to the Secretary of the
ury, who shall thereupon distribute, in rateable proportions, among
ersons in whose favour the awards shall have been made, such moneys
ay have been received in the Treasury in virtue of this act, accord-
the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole
nt then received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due
nited States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be
; and shall also cause certificates to be issued by the Secretary of the
ury, in such form as he may prescribe, showing the proportion to
each may be entitled to the amount that may thereafter be received;
on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the nett
eds of the general instalments, payable by the French Government,
have been received, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the
holders of the said certificates.

c. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secre-
of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with the interest
on, payable to the United States in virtue of the said convention, to be
ved from the French Goverment, and transferred to the United States,
ch manner as he may deem best, and the nett proceeds thereof to be
into the Treasury; and, on the payment of the proceeds of each of the
instalments, there shall be set apart, of the money in the Treasury,

such further sum as would have been received from the nett proceeds of such instalment, if the reservation stipulated by the fourth article of the said convention had not been deducted; and the moneys which may be thus set apart, together with those which may be received into the Treasury under this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to satisfy the awards here in provided for.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all communications to or from the secretary of the board of commissioners, on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of postage.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, as soon as said commission shall be executed and completed, the records, documents, and all other papers, in the possession of the commission or its officers, shall be deposited in the office of Secretary of State.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the term of ten years, from and after the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, wines, the produce of France, shall be admitted into the U. States on paying duties not exceeding the following rates on the gallon, (such as is at present used in the United States,) that is to say: six cents for red wine in casks, ten cents for white wine in casks, and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. [*Approved, July* 13, 1832.]

MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

Commission for fixing the Boundary Line between the United States and Mexico.

William M'Rea, of North Carolina, Commissioner.
John Donelson, of Tennessee, Surveyor.
Samuel J. Bayard, Clerk.

AN ACT to provide for carrying into effect the treaty of limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner and Surveyor to be appointed on the part of the United States, according to the third article of the treaty of limits between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, of January twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, be severally appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; together with a clerk to the said commissioner to be appointed in the same manner and that for the purpose of carrying into effect the second and third articles of the treaty aforesaid, there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums:

For the salary of the commissioner, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salary of the surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For the salary of the clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the salary of the said Officers, shall not commence until they shall be ordered into service.

For other expenses of the survey of boundary required by the said treaty, including the purchase of instruments, wages to persons employed, and other contingencies, ten thousand dollars. [*Approved, July* 3, 1832.]

Treaty of Limits between the United States and Mexico.

The limits of the United States of America with the bordering Territories

of Mexico having been fixed and designated by a solemn treaty, concluded and signed at Washington, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the respective Plenipotentiaries of the Government of the United States of America, on the one part, and of that of Spain on the other: And whereas, the said treaty having been sanctioned at a period when Mexico constituted a part of the Spanish Monarchy, it is deemed necessary now to confirm the validity of the aforesaid Treaty of Limits, regarding it as still in force and binding between the United States of America and the United Mexican States:

With this intention, the President of the United States of America has appointed Joel Roberts Poinsett their Plenipotentiary; and the President of the United Mexican States their Excellencies Sebastian Camacho and José Ygnacio Esteva:

And the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon and concluded, the following articles:

ART. I. The dividing limits of the respective bordering territories of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, being the same as was agreed and fixed upon by the abovementioned treaty of Washington, concluded and signed on the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the two high contracting parties will proceed forthwith to carry into full effect the third and fourth articles of said treaty, which are herein recited, as follows:

ART. II. The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or Red river; then, following the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington; then crossing the said Red river, and running thence by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South sea: the whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818 But, if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42; and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea. All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States; but the use of the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories described by the said line; that is to say: the United States hereby cede to his Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories lying west and south of the above described line; and, in like manner, his Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories east and north of the said line; and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

ART III. To fix this line with more precision, and to place the landmarks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year from the date of the ratification of this treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, and from the Red river to the river Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the said source

of the said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42, to the South sea. They shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings; and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

ART IV. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington, within the term of four months, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have hereunto affixed our respective seals.

Done at Mexico, this twelfth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the eighth of that of the United Mexican States.

J. R. POINSETT. [L. S.]
S. CAMACHO. [L. S.]
J. Y. ESTEVAN. [L. S.]

Additional Articles to the Treaty of Limits concluded between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, on the 12th day of January, 1828.

The time having elapsed which was stipulated for the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Limits between the United Mexican States and the United States of America, signed in Mexico on the 12th of January, 1828; and both Republics being desirous that it should be carried into full and complete effect, with all due solemnity, the President of the United States of America has fully empowered, on his part, Authony Butler, a citizen thereof, and Charge d'Affaires of the said States in Mexico; and the Vice-President of the United Mexican States, acting as President thereof, has, in like manner, fully empowered on his part their Excellencies, Lucas Alaman, Secretary of State and Foreign Relations, and Rafael Mangino, Secretary of the Treasury, who after having exchanged their mutual powers, found to be ample and in form, have agreed, and do hereby agree, on the following article:

The ratifications of the Treaty of Limits, concluded on the 12th January, 1828, shall be exchanged at the City of Washington, within the term of one year, counting from the date of this agreement, and sooner should it be possible.

The present Additional Article shall have the same force and effect as if it had been inserted word for word in the aforesaid treaty of the 12th of January, of 1828, and shall be approved and ratified in the manner prescribed by the Constitutions of the respective States.

In faith of which the said Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and affixed their respective seals. Done in Mexico, the fifth of April, of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the fifty-fifth of the Independence of the United States of America, and the eleventh of that of the United Mexican States.

A. BUTLER. [L. S.]
LUCAS ALAMAN. [L. S.]
RAFAEL MANGINO. [L. S.]

The foregoing Treaty was Ratified, and the Ratifications exchanged at *Washington*, on the 5th of April, 1832, by *Edward Livingston*, Secretary of *State of the United* States, and *José Montoya*, Charge d'Affaires of the *United Mexican States*, on the part of their respective Governments.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

is made the duty of the Secretary of State, by act of 11th May, 1820, to
all Resolutions and Laws passed by Congress, (except such asare of a
te nature) to be published in a number of news papers, not exceeding
the District of Columbia, and in not more than three in each State
Territory: all public Treaties, are to be published in the same manner,
Indian Treaties, which are published in one paper only, and that within
tate or Territory to which the subject matter of the Treaty belongs. For
shing the Laws, Resolutions and Treaties, the Proprietors of News-
s receive, by the act of 20th April, 1818, at the rate of one dollar per
(estimated according to the act of 1820,) of the pamphlet edition, pub-
l by the Secretary of State
e following are the News papers authorized to publish the Laws pas-
the 2d Session, of the 22d Congress.

Newspapers.	Where Published.	Publishers.
Age.....	Augusta.... *Maine*	J. Berry.
rn Argus.....	Portland.....do	Thomas Todd.
rn Republican.....	Bangor.....do	Nathaniel Haynes.
Hampshire Patriot &		
ate Gazette.....	Concord .. ..*N. H*	Hill & Barton.
Hampshire Gazette..	Portsmouth.. ..do.	Gideon Beck.
ocratic Republican..	Haverhill.....do	John H. Reding.
on Statesman.....	Boston.....*Mass*	Charles Gordon Greene.
field Sun.....	Pittsfield.... ....do	Phineas Allen & Son.
cester Co. Republican	Worcester.... ....do	Jubal Harrington.
rich Republican.....	Norwich..... *Conn*	Adams & Falkener.
ford Times.....	Hartford.... ....do	John Russell.
mbian Register.....	New Haven....do	Joseph Barber.
idence Patriot & Co-		
mbian Phenix.....	Providence.....*R I*	Josiah Jones.
blican Herald.....	Providence.....do	William Simons, Jun.
le Island Republican.	Newport..... ....do	William Reed.
mont Gazette,.....	Bennington.....*Vt*	Heman Robinson, Agent.
ant Enquirer..... ..	Norwich .....do	Ira Davis.
lebury Argus.....	Middlebury.....do	Calvin C. Waller.
York Standard.....	New York *N. York*	J. J. Mumford.
ny Argus.....	Albany.....do	Croswell & VanBenthuysen
este Republican....	Rochester .....do	Tucker & Stevens.
Jersey Observer.....	Bridgetown....*NJ*	Samuel S. Sibley.
rium & True Ameri'n	Trenton.....do	Joseph Justice.
Jerseyman.....	Morristown.....do	S. P. Hull.
sylvania Republican		
Democratic Herald..	Harrisburg.....*Pa*	Henry Welsh.
rican Sentinel.....	Philadelphia.. .do	
hany Democrat.....	Pittsburg.... ....do	Leonard S. Johns.
ware Gazette & A-		
rican Watchman....	Wilmington....*Del*	
ware Journal.....	Wilmington....do	R. Porter & Son.
rn Shore Whig, &		
ople's Advocate.....	Easton.....*Md*	Edward Mullikin.
more Republican....	Baltimore.....do	Samuel Harker.
blican Citizen.....	Fredericktown .do	G. W. Sharp.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald	Norfolk...*Va*	Thomas G. Broughton.
Virginia Advocate	Charlottesville..do	Cary, Watson & Co.
Monongalian	Morgantown....do	Elisha Nott.
Constitutionalist	Raleigh.....*N. C.*	Lawrence & Lemay.
North Carolina Sentinel	Newbern.....do	A. G. Maurice.
Western Carolinian	Salisbury.....do	Jones & Craige.
Southern Patriot	Charleston....*S. C.*	J. N. Cardozo.
Camden Journal	Camden.....do	
Mountaineer	Greenville.....do	
Georgian	Savannah.....*Geo*	G. & W. Robertson.
Constitutionalist	Augusta.....do	A. H. Pemberton.
Georgia Journal	Milledgeville.....do	Camack & Ragland.
Democrat	Huntsville...*Alab.*	Sumner & Woodson.
Tuscaloosa Inquirer	Tuscaloosa.....do	E. Walker
Mobile Register	Mobile.....do	T. Sanford.
Natchez Gazette	Natchez.....*Miss.*	Andrew Marschalk.
Pearl River Advocate	Monticello.....do	J. W. Pendleton.
Vicksburg Register	Vicksburg.....do	John M Henderson & Co.
Louisiana Courier	New Orleans...*La.*	J. C. de St Romes.
Alexandria Gazette	Alexandria.....do	R. Smith.
Baton Rouge Gazette	Baton Rouge....do	
Nashville Republican and State Gazette	Nashville.....*Tenn.*	Allen A. Hall.
Memphis Advocate & W. D Intelligencer	Memphis.....do	P. Phœbus.
Knoxville Register	Knoxville.....do	F. G. Heiskel.
Frankfort Argus	Frankfort.....*Ken.*	G. E. Russell & Co.
Kentucky Gazette	Lexington.....do	George G. Trotter.
Kentucky Republican	Greensburg.....do	S. A. Atchison.
Cincinnati Advertiser	Cincinnati...*Ohio*	M. Dawson & Sons.
Ohio Monitor	Columbus.....do	David Smith.
Warren News-Letter	Warren.....do	Thomas J. McLain.
Annotator, (Western)	Salem.....*Ind.*	J Allen.
Indiana Palladium	Lawrenceburg..do	David W. Culley.
Indiana Democrat	Indianapolis....do	
Vandalia Whig&Ill Intlgr	Vandalia.....*Ill*	M Griener.
Illinois Herald	Springfield.....do	Jones & Brooks.
Illinois Advocate	Edwardsville.....do	
Missouri Free Press	St Louis....*Misso*	J. Steele.
Jackson Eagle	Jackson.....do	G. W. Davis.
Jeffersonian	Jefferson City...do	Calvin Gunn.
Arkansas Gazette	Little Rock....*Ark*	William E. Woodruff.
Arkansas Advocate	Little Rock.....do	C. P. Bertrand.
Michigan Sentinel	Monroe.....*Mich*	Edward W Ellis.
Detroit Journal	Detroit.....do	
Democratic Free Press	Detroit.....do	
Floridian Advocate	Tallahassee...*Flo*	William Wilson.
East Florida Herald	St. Augustine....do	E. B. Gould.
Pensacola Gazette	Pensacola.....do	Gordon & Davenport
Globe	Washington..D.C.	F. P. Blair.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware, Secretary, $6,000 per annum.

The office of Secretary of the Treasury was created by act of the 2d September, 1789. He superintends all the fiscal concerns of the Government, and upon his own responsibility, recommends to Congress measures for improving the condition of the revenue. He holds his office at the will of the President; is, by usage, a member of the Cabinet; and, ex-officio, one of the Commissioners of the sinking fund. By an act of Congress, of the 15th of May, 1820, the Treasury Department has been invested with extraordinary powers for the recovery of public moneys not accounted for or withheld by officers receiving them prior to such moneys being paid into the Treasury. Warrants of distress, in the nature of executions upon judgments, are authorized upon certificates of balances from the first Comptroller, against principals and sufeties in default; and the judges of the United States are, by the same law, clothed with extensive chancery jurisdiction, with a view of ameliorating any undue severity to individuals, which may possibly occur under the warrants in question.

By the act of 29th May, 1830, the office of Solicitor of the Treasury was created. A portion of the duties of this office had been previously under the act of 15th May, 1820, performed by the fifth Auditor, as agent of the Treasury.

All accounts of the government are finally settled at the Treasury Department: for which purpose it is divided into the office of the Secretary (who superintends the whole, but who is not, therefore, absolute, with respect to the power of adjusting claims or of paying money;) into two Comptrollers, five Auditors, a Register, a Treasurer, and a Solicitor. The Auditors of the public accounts are empowered to administer oaths or affirmation to witnesses in any case in which they may deem it necessary for the due examination of the accounts with which they are charged.

Besides the disbursement of moneys for the great objects of government there are contingent funds appropriated yearly by Congress These are expended for such objects as could not well be foreseen, by some one of the clerks or other officer belonging to each of the departments, who is especially entrusted with that business, to whom the accounts of such contingencies must be presented. He takes his receipt in his own name, and at the end of each quarter of a year is brought to a settlement himself, for all his disbursements, at the Treasury Department.

The act of Congress of May 7, 1822, requires, that all moneys appropriated for the use of the War and Navy Departments shall, from and after the 30th of June 1822, be drawn from the Treasury by warrants of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the requisitions of the Secretaries of those departments, countersigned by the Second Comptroller, and registered by the proper Auditor

The act of January 31st, 1823, prohibits an advance of public money in any case whatever; and requires all persons who may receive public money for disbursement, to render quarterly accounts to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, for settlement: and all officers of the government who neglect to comply with this regulation, are to be promptly *reported to the President*, and dismissed from the public service.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ASBURY DICKINS, Chief Clerk, superintends the business of the office generally; receives the directions of the Secretary on matters to be acted upon; refers to the subordinate officers of the Department all matters requiring their examination; distributes the business to the clerks, and submits to the Secretary the business prepared by them; directs remittances; audits and directs the payment of accounts out of the contingent fund; assists in the general correspondence and in preparing reports as the Secretary may direct; acts as agent in paying the salaries in the Secretary's office; and as translator of foreign languages; and transmits Mediterranean passports and sea letters to the Collectors..... $2000 00

James L Anthony, prepares the warrants for payment into the Treasury; issues and registers the warrants for payments, under the appropriations for civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenditures; and keeps accounts of all such appropriations; and also keeps an account of the bonds taken and liquidated at each custom house..... 1600 00

Samuel M. McKean, attends to the business with banks; to remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures; to applications for release from imprisonment: to matters relating to internal improvement, and to the Mint establishment; and also to such subjects as are submitted by the Solicitor of the Treasury and District Attorneys, not immediately connected with the branches of business assigned to others, and all claims under like circumstances..... 1600 00

Thomas Dungan, issues and registers the warrants for payments under the appropriations for the naval service; keeps the appropriation accounts of the Navy; prepares the warrants for the transfer of stocks from one loan office to that of another; and keeps an account of the accruing duties..... 1400 00

Robert Newell, issues and registers the warrants for payments under the appropriations for the military service; and keeps accounts of all such appropriations, also of all custom house bonds in suit, and debentures issued and paid..... 1400 00

Francis A. Dickins, examines and registers the revolutionary claims, under the act of 15th of May, 1828; prepares and registers the certificates and warrants for the payment of those allowed; and generally attends to all matters connected with that business..... 1400 00

John McGinnis, jun. attends to the business submitted from the General Land Office, and other offices relating to accounts or business of the land officers; to all matters concerning the revenue cutter service, and marine hospitals; and to charges or complaints for official misconduct against any of those officers..... 1400 00

Gilbert Rodman, jun. keeps an account of moneys received and expended by collectors of the customs; examines applications for entries under the 10th section of the act of the 1st March, 1823; appeals from appraisements under the 18th section of the same act; applications to complete drawbacks under the

act of 3d March, 1825; applications for the employment of subordinate officers of the customs; charges or complaints for official misconduct against officers of the customs; he also attends to the payment of fishing bounties, and to the concerns of revenue boats..... 1400 00

Horace E. Wolf, has charge of letters of application and recommendation for office, complaints, and resignations, issues commissions, warrants, and letters of appointment; keeps a record of the officers under the Treasury Department; attends to matters concerning the light house establishment; and examines charges or complaints for official misconduct against persons connected with that establishment; and assists in copying and recording..... 1150 00

Andrew M. Laub, has the charge of the records, and general letter files; registers the references made by the Secretary or Chief Clerk; attends to the remittances to the bankers of the United States abroad, and to Commissioners of Loans; and also to the superintendence of the* Treasury Building and the grounds attached thereto; and assists in copying and recording..... 1250 00

William T. Read, examines applications for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States, under the acts of the 2d March, 1831; and 14th July, 1832; and prepares the cases, when reported by the Commissioners of Insolvency, for the Secretary's decision, and generally attends to all matters arising under these acts..... 1400 00

Alexander Nesbitt, attends to the copying and recording, required for the business under the above acts, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States..... 1000 00

Samuel Cheslyn Potter, issues and registers the Revolutionary bounty Land Scrip, under the acts of the 30th of May, 1830, and 13th of July, 1832..... 1150 00

General Regulation—Each Clerk brings before the Chief Clerk such business as may require his attention, or that of the Secretary; prepares such correspondence as may be necessary in his branch of business, submitted through the Chief Clerk; notes in a register kept for that purpose the date of the receipt of each letter, return or other official communication sent out to him, and endorses the same on such paper; gives immediate notice to the Chief Clerk, each in relation to his particular business, of the failure of any public officer, agent, or bank, to transmit the returns, or to make payments or deposites required; or to perform any other duties; and in addition to the duties specially assigned, perform such other occasional duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary or Chief Clerk.—The usual hours of business are from 9 o'clock to 3; but such further attendance is given as the exigences of the public service require.

John N. Lovejoy, jun. messenger..... 700 00

Charles Petit, assistant messenger..... 350 00

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Joseph Anderson, Comptroller, $3,500 per annum.

The First Comptroller examines all accounts settled by the First and Fifth Auditors, and certifies the balances arising thereon to the Register;

*For which is appropriated the sum of $250.

countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, if warranted by law; reports to the Secretary the official forms to be used in the different offices for collecting the public revenue; and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several persons employed therein. He superintends the preservation of the public accounts subject to his revision, and provides for the regular payment of all moneys which may be collected.

CLERKS IN THE FIRST COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

JOHN LAUB, Chief Clerk. His duties are to draft answers (subject to the revision of the Comptroller) to all questions propounded by the officers of the customs, merchants and others, under the revenue laws and treaties of commerce and navigation with foreign powers; to prepare general instructions and forms in relation to the duties to be performed by those officers and the manner in which they are to keep and render their accounts; and assists in the correspondence of the office, of a miscellaneous nature. He also prepares, under the direction of the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, such forms of other accounts and documents as are deemed essential to a systematic execution of the public business; and performs, generally, such other official duties as are confided to him by the Comptroller..... 1700 00

William Williamson, makes out from the laws of each session of Congress, detailed statements of appropriations for the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenditures of the government, in the form of warrants, and records the same; registers all warrants issued for payments in pursuance of said appropriations; makes out and records warrants for carrying unexpended balances to the surplus fund; keeps the leger containing an account for each specific appropriation; writes and copies all letters on subjects connected with the state of the appropriations; examines all powers of attorney and all documents relative to the transfer of stocks, and payments of principal and dividends thereof which may be presented for the inspection and decision of the Comptroller; attends to and keeps a record of the transfer of stocks on the books of the Treasury; registers warrants issued for transferring stocks on the books of loan offices; keeps a journal and leger, exhibiting quarterly the balances of the different kinds of stocks on the books of the Treasury and of the loan offices; writes and copies all letters on subjects in any way connected with the funded debt of the United States; and keeps a record of bonds of indemnification for the renewal of lost certificates of stocks..... 1400 00

Lund Washington, examines the accounts of the collectors of the customs South and West of the river Potomac—the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States—the accounts of the Treasurer of the Mint—the accounts of Public Ministers, Consuls, and Commercial agents; and makes an annual statement in relation to the affairs of the Mint establishment. 1400 00

James Larned, finally examines and adjusts all accounts of receivers of public moneys, and states any differences that may

occur; and prepares letters of correspondence under the supervision of the Comptroller in relation to their accounts.... 1400 00

John Woodside, examines all accounts of collectors of the customs North of the Potomac, and on the Lakes; and gives such explanations as may be found necessary..... 1150 00

Richard S Briscoe, examines the accounts of the United States Bank and its branches—Commissioners of Loans for the payment of principal and interest of the funded debt—internal revenue and direct tax accounts—revolutionary claims—and records the same; and enters warrants on collectors of the customs, direct tax, and internal revenue..... 1150 00

Benjamin Harrison examines the accounts of contractors and deputy postmasters..... 1150 00

William Anderson, examines the accounts of the Marshals of the U. S.—of the Collectors of the Customs for disbursements relative to light houses and Marine hospitals—of the Surveyors General—of the Agents for paying the contingent expenses of the several departments and the salaries, &c. of civil public officers generally, &c. And inspects all the copies of letters relative to the custom house and revenue, to render them exactly correspondent to the originals..... 1400 00

Samuel Handy, Warrant Clerk—duty to examine the acts of Congress—to make out appropriation warrants for all moneys to be drawn from the Treasury, on requisitions of the Secretary of the War Department—to state the specific titlings under which the same may be drawn—and to keep a set of books, exhibiting the moneys paid out of the Treasury on all accounts connected with the War Department, comprising Indian treaties, annuities, internal improvements, and Army proper, &c 1150 00

Thomas F. Anderson, examines the accounts of contractors and deputy postmasters..... 1000 00

Samuel P. Webster, prepares the letters transmitting the commissions to the officers of the customs, together with the requisite official oaths and bonds; enters the accounts of those officers when settled, and prepares the letters advising them of such settlement 1150 00

Thomas B Reily, registers the accounts reported to the Comptroller by the First and Fifth Auditors, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office—drafts letters to disbursing officers in explanation of the settlements of those accounts—files, and has charge of, the official bonds of Officers of the Customs and Internal Revenue, of the Receivers and Registers, Consuls, &c.—furnishes to the Solicitor of the Treasury authenticated transcripts of accounts and bonds of delinquents for suit, and keeps him regularly advised of all subsequent changes in the balances due from them, &c..... 1000 00

George Johnson, records all letters written by the Comptroller and his Chief Clerk upon revenue subjects—makes out copies of the statements of differences of Receivers' accounts of public money for lands sold—copies letters and makes out ab-

stracts of accounts, when called for by Congress and others having business with the office—besides other duties when required to be performed by him in the office..... 1000 00

Nicholas Biddle Van Zandt, enters all warrants of appropriations of moneys drawn for the use of, and keeps a set of books relating to, the Navy Department. Also, warrants concerning payments into banks by the officers of the customs and receivers of public moneys for lands sold; and conducts the correspondence with the latter on the settlement of their accounts at the Treasury; together with the warrants on account of Direct Taxes, Internal Duties, and Revolutionary Pensions—records all the bonds of Collectors, Naval Officers, and Surveyors of the Customs, and prepares the Annual Report of their official emoluments..... 1000 00

James M. Burke, copies letters to the officers of the customs and others—records letters to different officers; and assists in copying such other documents as may be confided to him..... 1000 00

John N. Lovejoy, messenger, ... 700 00

Jacob Hines, assistant messenger,..... ..... 350 00

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

James B. Thornton, Comptroller, $3.000 per annum.

In the brief view given of the powers of the Comptrollers of the Treasury, it may be sufficient to remark that, within the sphere of their respective duties they are the ultimate law officers of the government.

The second Comptroller is independent of the first. His office was established to effect a prompt settlement of the public accounts, which from the constantly increasing expenditures of the government, had accumulated, and which with other duties, was found to exceed the ability of one Comptroller. The second Comptroller therefore would be more correctly styled the Comptroller of the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian disbursements. It may be here remarked, that the duties of advancing money, and accounting for it, are distinct. The Secretaries of the Departments exercise a discretion, in advancing from the appropriations, the requisite sums to the disbursing officers; but it is made the duty of the accounting officers of the treasury, independent of the Secretaries, to require accounts and vouchers, showing the legal application of the money. In this division of duties, is perceived a salutary check. The hands of the executive are left unrestrained in advancing to the agents the necessary funds, to accomplish the purposes of the government; but these agents have to account to officers of the Treasury, leaving the executive no power to misapply the funds advanced.

It is the duty of the 2d Comptroller to revise and certify the accounts stated in the offices of the 2d, 3d, and 4th auditors; and he decides on all appeals from the decisions of those auditors, and his decision is final except relief is granted by Congress.

In the office of the 2d Comptroller, a record is kept of the accounts *settled*, showing the balances due to and from the United States; a record of all the requisitions for money, drawn by the Secretaries of the

War and Navy Departments; and on its files are placed all the contracts involving the payment of money, entered into by those Departments. It is also the duty of the Comptroller to direct suits and stoppages on account of delinquencies; to keep an account with each specific appropriation, and to make annual and other statements of the disbursements, as required by law. He also prescribes the forms for the accounts and vouchers, and of keeping and stating the accounts, subject to his revision

CLERKS IN THE SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

ENOCH REYNOLDS, Chief Clerk, is charged with the general superintendence of the details of the business, with the disbursement (under the direction of the Comptroller) of the contingent fund of the office; with the payment of the salaries; with the registering, filing, and safe keeping of the bonds of Disbursing Officers, and of the contracts and bonds for services and supplies in the War and Navy Departments; with drafting the forms and instructions issued to the Disbursing Officers and Agents of those Departments, for keeping and rendering their accounts in an uniform and systematic manner; with assisting the Comptroller in the general correspondence of the office; and in occasionally aiding in the examination and revision of accounts reported by the respective Auditors for the decision of the Comptroller..... 1700 00

John N. Moulder, his duties are to open and keep an account under each head of the numerous appropriations connected with the War Department; to make such reports and statements as are from time to time officially required by officers of these Departments, through the Second Comptroller, and to prepare condensed reports of the Army Appropriations, at the end of each year, for the information of Congress.. 1400 00

Jonathan Seaver, is charged with the examination of the Naval expenditures, the accounts for the expenditures under the direction of the Commissioners for Navy Hospitals, and the accounts for payments to the Navy and Privateer pensioners, of which payments he keeps a record..... 1400 00

James L. Cathcart, records the requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Navy Department on the Treasury and on individuals, and keeps an index of the same. 1150 00

John Davis, is charged with the revision of the Paymaster's accounts; the accounts appertaining to the Indian Department; the accounts for expenditures under the Engineer Department; for fortifications, surveys, and improvements of roads and canals, rivers, harbors, &c. 1150 00

John M Broadhead, is charged with the revision of all the pension accounts reported by the Third Auditor, with the entries of the same on the check books; and with the entries of the semi-annual statements from the War Department, of the changes arising from the deaths, transfers, &c. on the rolls of the respective agencies 1000 00

James M Cutts, enters the reports of settled accounts stated by the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors; he is also charged with the revision of the accounts for disbursements

through the Ordnance Department, for the fabrication of arms, arming and equipping Militia, building and repairing Arsenals, armament of new Fortifications, and National Armories..... 1150 00

Joseph Manahan, is charged with the revision of all the accounts arising under the appropriations for the Quarter Master, Subsistence, Recruiting, and Medical Departments, contingencies, arrearages and special acts for the relief of individuals, &c. and with the copying of the official letters, &c. of the office..... 800 00

John Sessford, messenger; in addition to his appropriate duties as messenger, he is charged with the order and safe keeping of the library, maps, &c. belonging to the office..... 700 00

FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Richard Harrison, Auditor $3,000 per annum.

The First Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Treasury Department, and in relation to the revenue and the civil list; and after examination certifies the balance and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

CLERKS IN THE FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

WILLIAM PARKER, Chief Clerk—on all current or miscellaneous accounts, and such as relate to the civil list, surveys of the public lands, light houses, custom houses, and marine hospitals, &c..... 1700 00

Jeremiah Williams, on the accounts of every description relating to the public debt..... 1400 00

William Morton—on the accounts of the Treasurer, of payments to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and the bond accounts of Collectors of the Customs..... 1400 00

John Coyle..... } on the accounts of Collectors of the Customs, and internal revenue ..... } 1150 00
John Underwood..... } 1150 00
Jeremiah W Bronaugh.... } 1150 00
James M. Torbert..... } 1150 00

Thomas G. Slye, on the accounts relating to the expenses of the Judiciary and the Mint establishment..... 1150 00

Daniel P. Porter, } recording custom house bonds and official letters..... 1150 00
John A. Brightwell, } 1000 00

Thomas Barclay—recording reports on accounts sent for revision to the Comptroller..... 800 00

Charles B. Davis, messenger..... 700 00

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

William B Lewis, Auditor, $3,000 per annum.

The Second Auditor receives and settles—1. All accounts relative to the pay of the Army, subsistence and forage of officers, and pay, subsistence and clothing of their servants 2. All accounts appertaining to

the Clothing and Purchasing Department. 3. All accounts for the contingent disbursements of the Army, for which no specific appropriations are made by Congress. 4. All accounts relating to the purchase of medicines, drugs, surgical instruments, hospital stores, &c. also the claims of private physicians, for medical services rendered sick officers and soldiers, who cannot be attended by the surgeons of the Army. 5. All accounts relating to the recruiting service. 6. All accounts of the Ordnance Department; those of the various arsenals; and accounts appertaining to armament of new fortifications, and to arming and equipping the militia, &c 7 Accounts for disbursements at the national armories. 8. All accounts appertaining to disbursements in the Indian Department, such as pay of agents, presents, annuities, holding treaties, running boundary lines, contingent expenses, &c and the property accounts of the army, arising out of the foregoing expenditures.

CLERKS IN THE SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

JAMES EAKIN, Chief Clerk	1700 00
John Wells, jun. Book-keeper	1400 00
John Peters, keeps the appropriation books, and settles Indian accounts	1400 00
Samuel Lewis, jun. recording requisitions and letters	1150 00
R M. Boyer, on the settlements of Paymaster's accounts	1150 00
Robert Ellis, on the settlement of Armory and Quartermasters' accounts	1150 00
William Mechlin, on the settlement of Paymaster's accounts, and Private claims	1150 00
Leonard Mackall, on the settlement of the Store and Property accounts of the Army	1150 00
James W. Overton, has charge of the accounts after settlement, and engaged in copying	1000 00
O. S. Hall, on the settlement of Indian accounts	1000 00
J. F. Polk, on the settlement of Indian accounts	1000 00
Peter Brady, on the settlement of the Store and Property accounts of the Army, &c	1000 00
R. T. Queen, on the settlements of Paymaster's accounts, &c.	1000 00
Edward B. Grayson, on settlement of Indian accounts	800 00
William Ford, messenger	700 00

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Peter Hagner. Auditor $3,000 per annum.

The duties of the Office of the Third Auditor extend to the auditing of all accounts for the Quartermaster department, both as to money and property; and the same as to the accounts for subsistence for the Army, also of accounts for fortifications; for the Military Academy; for roads, surveys, and other internal improvements; for Revolutionary, invalid and half pay pensions; pensions to widows and orphans; of outstanding claims arising before and during the late war; and of all unsettled accounts of the War Department from the commencement of the Government to the first of July, 1815. There are employed in this office—

One Chief Clerk, assisting the Auditor in the general superintendence

Two Clerks as Book keepers of the principal books Three Clerks as examiners of accounts in the Quartermaster department, Fortifications Military Academy, and Internal Improvements Two Clerks as examiners of subsistence accounts. Three Clerks as examiners of Pension accounts. Two Clerks as examiners of Soldiers' Claims, and Pensions to widows and orphans. One Clerk as examiner of Paymasters' accounts, and other unsettled accounts of the late war. One Clerk engaged in recording Reports and Requisitions. One Clerk engaged in recording Letters and copying Documents.

CLERKS IN THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

J. THOMPSON, Chief Clerk	1700 00	*Samuel B Goddard*, Clerk	1150 00
Charles Vinson, Clerk	1400 00	*Henry Randall* Clerk	1150 00
John Abbott, Clerk	1400 00	*James Davidson*, Clerk	1150 00
Richard Burges, Clerk	1400 00	*Samuel S. Rind*, Clerk	1150 00
Robert Reed, Clerk	1400 00	*Cary A. Harris*, Clerk	1000 00
Henry Whitcroft, Clerk	1400 00	*Benj S Miller*, Clerk	1000 00
Bennet Clements, Clerk	1150 00	*Gideon Pearce*, Clerk	1000 00
William Ramsay, Clerk	1150 00	*Thomas Dove*, messenger	700 00
Henry C. Matthews, Clerk	1150 00	*Rich. Dove*, as't. messenger	350 00
Thomas Gunton, Clerk	1150 00		

FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Amos Kendall, Auditor, $3000 per annum.

The Fourth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in the Navy Department or relative to it. He examines the accounts, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the Second Comptroller, for his decision upon them.

CLERKS IN THE FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

THOMAS H GILLIS. Chief Clerk, has the general superintendence of the business of the office, and conducts the correspondence..... $1700 00

Joseph Mechlin, Book keeper..... 1400 00

William Hunter, examines and states the Navy and Privateer Pension accounts..... 1400 00

Robert Getty..... 1150 00
Henry Forrest.... 1000 00
Robert Johnson... Examine and state accounts of Pursers, recruiting Officers, and Navy Agents in foreign countries. 1150 00
Joseph Perry.... 1000 00

George Gilliss, examines and states accounts of Paymaster and Quartermaster of Marine Corps..... 1150 00

Richard Bennett, states current accounts of the office, and keeps a record of the Reports of accounts, and certificates on Navy Agents..... 1150 00

Robert McGill..... 1150 00
William Garrett, jr. Examine and state accounts of Navy Agents and Contractors in U. S. 1000 00

Geo. M. Head, Registers the requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Navy..... 1000 00

H. C. Williams, examines and states purser's accounts of re-

ceipts and expenditures of provisions. Keeps a record of the deliveries of slop clothing and other stores to pursers from the Navy stores, and states the accounts of Live Oak Agents.....1000 00
Alexander U. Kyle, keeps the record of the current correspondence of the office, &c.....1000 00
Samuel Grubb, Messenger..... 700 00

FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Stephen Pleasonton, Auditor, $3000 per annum.

The Fifth Auditor receives all accounts accruing in, or relative to, the Department of State, the General Post Office, and those arising out of Indian Trade; examines them, certifies the balances, and transmits the accounts with the vouchers and certificate, to the first Comptroller for his decision upon them. To the Fifth Auditor has also been assigned the duties heretofore performed by the Commissioner of the Revenue in superintending the building and repairing Light Houses and Light Vessels, Beacons, Buoys, and Piers, the supplying the Light Houses with oil, and the adjustment of the expenditures of the Light House establishment.

CLERKS IN THE FIFTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

THOMAS MUSTIN, Chief Clerk, has charge of the Diplomatic, Consular, and other accounts, appertaining and relating to the Department of State.....$1700 000
John H. Houston, engaged in the settlement of Diplomatic and other accounts..... 1400 00
James D. King, settles Diplomatic and other accounts..... 1150 00
Ebenezer J. Hume, settles Diplomatic and other accounts, and is also engaged in recording and copying..... 1000 00
James Gooch, settles Diplomatic and other accounts..... 1000 00
Joseph Thaw, engaged on light house business, corresponding with keepers and superintendents, receiving and examining their accounts, &c..... 1400 00
Henry W. Ball, copying and recording the correspondence in relation to light houses, contracts for building light houses, floating lights, and for supplying the same with oil..... 1150 00
David Easton..... 1150 00
William Dewes..... Engaged in the settlement of Post Office accounts 1150 00
Arthur Campbell... 1000 00
Edward Holland, messenger..... 700 00

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Virgil Maxcy, Solicitor of the Treasury, $3,500 per annum.

The office of the Solicitor of the Treasury was created by the act of 29th May, 1830. He superintends all the civil suits, commenced in the name of the United States, in all the courts, until they are carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come under the superintendence of the Attorney General. He instructs the District Attorneys, Marshals and Clerks, in all matters and proceedings appertaining to those suits, and receives from them, after each term of court, re-

ports of their situation and progress. He receives from collectors reports of custom house bonds put in suit, and of informations, &c. directed by them. He establishes, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, fo the observance of Collectors, District Attorneys, and Marshals, as may be deemed necessary for the just responsibility of those officers and the prompt collections of all revenues and debts due and accruing to the United States.

The officer also has charge of all lands and other property, which have been or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed to the United States, in payment of debts, and of all trusts created for the use of the United States, in payment of debts due them; and has power to sell and dispose of lands assigned or set off to the United States in payment of debts, or being vested in them by mortgage or other security for the payment of debts.

CLERK'S IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Nicholas Harpur, employed in making docket entries from the returns of the United States' Attorney, Marshals, and Clerks of Courts, of suits on Treasury transcripts—transmitting Treasury transcripts of accounts for suit—in receiving, endorsing, and filing communications to the office, and in minor correspondence, &c. &c..... .....$1150 00

Benjamin F. Pleasants, employed in making the docket entries from the returns of the United States' Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks, and Collectors, of suits brought on custom house bonds and for fines, penalties and forfeitures, for violations of the revenue laws—in receiving, endorsing, and filing communications to the office in relation to that class of business, &c. &c..... 1150 00

Basil Waring, employed in attending to the business relating to internal duties and direct taxes, the business relating to lands, &c. set off to the United States in payment of debts, keeping records of deeds and conveyances made for the same by the Solicitor, recording letters relating to those two branches of business, endorsing and filing letters received relating to the same, and in minor correspondence in relation to these branches, &c. &c.. ..... 1150 00

Pacificus Ord, messenger..... .... 500 00

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

John Campbell, Treasurer, $3,000 per annum.

The Treasurer receives and keeps the moneys of the United States, and disburses the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the proper Comptroller and Auditor, and recorded by the Register.

CLERKS IN THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PETER G. WASHINGTON, Chief Clerk.....$1700 00

Henry Jackson, attends to the payment of warrants at Washington..... .... 1400 00

G. W. Dashiell, attends to remittances..... ..... 1100 00

Samuel Forrest, attends to the Treasurer's quarterly accounts 1000 00
Andrew Smith, issues receipts for moneys paid into the Treasury on account of patents, drafts for transfers of money, records public letters, &c..... 800 00
James Moore, messenger..... 700 00

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Thomas L. Smith, Register, $3,000 per annum.

The Register of the Treasury keeps all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or from the United States; he keeps the District Tonnage accounts of the United States; he receives from the Comptroller the accounts which have been finally adjusted, and, with their vouchers and certificates, preserves them; he records all warrants for the receipt or payment of moneys at the Treasury, certifies the same thereon, and transmits to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the certificates of balances of accounts, adjusted. By an act of the 10th February, 1820, it is also made the duty of the Register of the Treasury, to prepare Statistical Accounts of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, to be laid before Congress annually.

CLERKS IN THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

MICHAEL NOURSE, Chief Clerk. His special duty is to keep the books containing the general accounts of the debt of the United States, and the accounts of individuals, creditors in the books of the Treasury—he prepares all reports and statements that may be required in relation to the public debt, including the annual statements and report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—pays the contingent accounts of the Register's Office. His other duties are of a more general character, appertaining to the calls from the Departments and Congress, to correspondence with, and to superintendence of, the diversified business of the office..... $1700 00
James McClery, superintends the branches of commerce and navigation, of revenue and drawback, and discharges various other duties in relation to these branches..... 1400 00
John D. Barclay, keeps the principal books of receipts and expenditures, in which are included all the personal accounts in relation to the Treasury and State Departments, all the general heads of appropriations made by Congress, all the warrants issued on, or in favour of, the Treasury—makes out the estimates for Congress on which are founded the acts of appropriations for the support of government and of the Military and Naval Establishments, which he also makes out—makes out and superintends the formation of various statements in relation to the receipts and expenditures of the United States..... 1400 00
James Laurie, keeps the books of the revenue of the United States arising from the duties of impost and tonnage..... 1400 00
John B. Blake, receives and enters into the Journal the accounts of moneys expended in the civil, miscellaneous, and

diplomatic departments, and revolutionary claims—makes out, for the First and Fifth Auditors' offices, certificates of moneys advanced to, and of balances due from, individuals, upon which are founded the charges in the settlements of their accounts—and records and delivers warrants drawn in favor of and on the Treasurer of the U. S 1150 00

William Mackey, keeps the books of internal revenue and makes out transcripts for suit..... 1150 00

Willian B. Randolph, registers in abstract form under the several heads or appropriations, all the payments and repayments of both the Military and Naval Establishments—prepares quarterly lists of said payments under their respective heads—prepares the matter of the printed public accounts—together with the tabular views of appropriations, payments, repayments, and balances—superintends the printing of said portion of the public accounts—keeps a balance sheet which is an exhibit in aggregate of the quarterly operations under each and every head of appropriation for the services of said departments, together with the balances unapplied at the close of each quarter—and occasionally assists in preparing answers to calls for miscellaneous information..... 1400 00

Francis Lowndes, keeps the tonnage accounts of the U. S. and corresponds with the several Collectors thereon—prepares the annual statement for Congress of the District Tonnage of the U. S. showing the several descriptions of tonnage belongibg to each District at the close of the year..... 1150 00

Lewis Salomon, keeps the records of Marine papers issued in all the ports of the U. S.—enters the copies of registers and enrolments issued, and the originals when surrendered—files the latter, and arranges copies of said registers and enrolments..... 1000 00

Joseph Mounts, has charge of the fire proof records of the Treasury Department—furnishing information from them, embracing the files of the accounts filed at the Treasury by the first and fifth Auditors and certified by the first Comptroller—keeps registers of them—and has charge of the books of the old government..... 1000 00

William James, keeps the returns of the American and foreign tonnage, and imports of foreign merchandise—prepares the general statements of tonnage entering and departing, which accompany the report on commerce and navigation—assists in preparing the general statement of duties on merchandise, tonnage, &c. for public accounts—and attends to other duties of a general nature connected with the accounts of the Collectors of the Customs..... 1000 00

Isaac K Hanson, keeps the books of imports in American and foreign vessels from foreign countries, of the articles of the growth produce, or manufacture, of foreign countries; also the footings of the Collectors' abstracts, and makes out the annual statements for Congress, of importations in American and foreign vessels..... 1000 00

Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, prepares for the Register's signature, copies of reports by the first and fifth Auditors on which warrants are to be issued, by the Secretary of the Treasury for civil, diplomatic, miscellaneous and revolutionary claims—balances the leger of receipts and expenditures annually, and keeps the appropriation accounts of the civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic department..	1000 00
Edgar Patterson, keeps the impost book—merchandise and tonnage, and duties thereon—all the receipts and expenditures of each collection district—also takes off the drawbacks, by which the net revenue on merchandise and tonnage is ascertained	1000 00
Joseph Brewer, keeps the leger for accounts of sales of public lands, the entries of which are made from the quarterly settlements at the Treasury of the accounts of Receivers of public moneys—keeps the closing accounts of direct tax—copies revenue accounts for suit—and performs various other services of a miscellaneous nature	1000 00
Robert Lawrence, records and registers the warrants upon the requisitions of the Secretary of War and Navy—aids in preparing statements and in copying documents in relation to the receipts and expenditures	1000 00
James D. Woodside, Copying Clerk, and prepares statements of a miscellaneous character—records drafts drawn on banks by the Treasurer of the United States and the receipts given by him for patent fees	1000 00
French Evans, assists in that branch of business which relates to the tonnage of the U. S.—transmits certificates and lists of crews to the several collectors—and has charge of the Congressional documents	1000 00
John Nourse, keeps the books of domestic produce exported in American and foreign vessels, and makes out the annual statements thereof for Congress	800 00
P. W. Gallaudet, prepares various statements, and keeps the records in relation to unclaimed dividends, and the Marine Hospital Fund	800 00
Alexander McDonald, messenger	700 00
James Watson, assistant messenger	350 00

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Elijah Hayward, Commissioner, $3,000 per annum.

Prior to the 25th of April, 1812, grants of land were issued by Letters Patent from the Department of State. By an act of that date, a General Land Office was established, in which all patents for land are now made out and recorded. It is a subordinate branch of the Treasury Department, with which it is closely connected by the accountability of the receivers of public moneys arising from the sale of the national lands.

CLERKS IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

JOHN M. MOORE, Chief Clerk		$1700 00
Robert Mills, Draugtshmans. prepares connected maps of the United States' land districts, from the Surveyor's returns...		1150 00
Samuel D. King, has in charge the reports of the Commissioners on private land claims—attends to all enquiries connected with those claims, and issues patents therefor—acts as agent for paying salaries, and attends to the settlement of printers' accounts for advertising land sales.....		1150 00
Frederick Keller, issues the patents for the Virginia military lands, and examines warrants preparatory to the using of *Scrip* therefor—and attends to miscellaneous enquiries and correspondence connected with the foregoing subjects...		1150 00
Joseph S. Wilson, superintends the issuing of patents for lands sold by the United States—and patents for Military Bounty lands of late war—attends to the making out of exemplifications of records and documents—also to the correction of erroneous returns of land at the District Land Offices.....		1000 00
George Wood, Recorder of letters..		1000 00
**Charles Tyler*.....	Accoutants. Their duties are to keep the individual accounts of purchasers of Public Lands, and to examine and report on the quarterly accounts of the Receivers of Public Money.....	1400 00
William Simmons...		1150 00
Sterling Gresham..		1150 00
J. R. M. Bryant..		1150 00
William Otis.....		1150 00
†William S Smith		1150 00
Sackett Reynolds...		1150 00
Joseph S. Coltins..	Write and record patents.....	1000 00
Walter B Beall....		1000 00
Edward Barnard...		1000 00
Samuel Hanson....		1000 00
John Wilson, messenger.....		750 00
Roderick Hampton, assistant messenger.....		350 00

* Charles Tyler has also in charge the account of the three per cent fund payable to the States, for which duty he receives $250 per annum.

† William S. Smith, also acts as agent for the payment of salaries, and for the disbursement of the contingent and extra appropriations for clerk hire.

Commission for adjustment of Private Land Claims in Missouri.

Frederick R. Conway, Recorder of Land Titles.....	$1500 00
Lewis F. Linn, Commissioner.....	1500 00
Wilkins Updike, Commissioner.....	1500 00
Julius De Mun, Translator and Clerk..	500 00

An Act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Recorder of land titles in the State of Missouri, and two commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to examine all the unconfirmed claims and in that State, heretofore filed in the office of the said Recorder, according to law, founded upon any incomplete grant, concession, warrant,

or order of survey, issued by the authority of France or Spain, prior to the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and four; and to class the same so as to show, first, what claims, in their opinion, would in fact have been confirmed, according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, and the practice of the Spanish under them, at New Orleans, if the Government under which said claims originated had continued in Missouri; and secondly what claims in their opinion, are destitute of merit, in law or equity, under such laws, usages, customs, and practice of the Spanish authorities aforesaid; and shall also assign their reasons for their opinions so to be given. And in examining and classing such claims, the Recorder and Commissioners shall take into consideration, as well the testimony heretofore taken by the Boards of Commissioners and Recorder of land titles upon those claims, as such other testimony as may be admissible under the rules heretofore existing for taking such testimony before said Boards and Recorder; and all such testimony shall be taken within twelve months after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the office of the Recorder shall be open for the purpose of such examination for the term of two years from the date of the organization of the board of Commissioners and no longer; and the Recorder and Commissioners shall proceed in the examination in a summary manner, with or without any new application of the claimants; and shall at the commencement of each session of Congress during said term of examination, lay before the Commissioner of the General Land Office a report of the claims so classed, stating therein the date and quantity of each, whether there be any, and what, conflicting claims, and the evidence upon which each claim depends, and the authority and power under which the said claim was granted by the Spanish or French Governor, Commandant or sub-delegate, to be laid before Congress for their final decision upon the claims contained in such first class.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the final report of the Recorder and Commissioners the lands contained in the second class shall be subject to sale as other public lands; and the lands contained in the first class shall continue to be reserved from sale as heretofore, until the decision of Congress shall be made thereon: and of the decision of Congress shall be against the claims, or any of them, the lands so decided against shall be, in like manner, subject to sale as other public lands: *Provided*, That actual settlers being housekeepers upon such lands as are rejected, claiming to hold under such rejected claim, or such as may waive their grant shall have the right of pre-emption to enter within the time of the existence of this act not exceeding the quantity of their claim, which in no case shall exceed six hundred and forty acres, to include their improvements, who shall give notice and prove their right of pre-emption, and in all things conform to the regulations as have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the existing laws relative to the pre-emption; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury immediately to forward to the several land offices in said State, the manner in which all those who may wish to waive their several grants or claims and avail themselves of the right of pre-emption, shall renounce or release their said grants. [*Approved July* 9, 1832.]

COMMISSIONERS OF INSOLVENCY.

The Commissioners of Insolvency are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, under authority of the act of March 2, 1831, "for the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors of the United States." For their powers, duties, and compensation, and the manner prescribed for application for relief by an insolvent debtor, together with the form of proceedings on such application, see the act 4 vol. X. p. 124, and the act annexed.

District of Maine.
William Richardson .April 1st, 1831
District of New Hampshire.
Samuel Cushman..March 30, 1831.
Jotham Lawrence.....do....do..
District of Massachusetts.
Alden Bradford....March 29, 1831.
William Parmentier.....do....do..
Samuel S. Lewis.....do....do..
District of Connecticut.
John Beach.....April 9, 1831.
Southern District of New York.
John W. Mulligan March 22,1831.
Charles G. Dewitt.....do....do..
Dominic T. Blake...Nov. 19, 1832
District of New Jersey.
James S. Green.....April 25, 1831.
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
James M. Broom..March 22, 1831.
Edward D. Ingraham....do....do..
Henry Shoemaker..April 26, 1831
District of Maryland.
Beale Randall.....March 22, 1831.
Alexander Cheeves.....do....do..
McClintock Young.. ....do....do..
District of Columbia.
Wm Hebb, W'ngton, July 30, 1832
District of South Carolina
Benjamin Elliott.. ...April 1, 1831.
Martin Stroble.....do....do..
James Jervey.....do... do..
District of Georgia.
Richard R. Culyer ...April 7, 1831
Mordecai Myers..... 1832
Wm. T. Williams.....Feb 2, 1832.
Eastern District of Florida.
Wm. H Simmons....April 25, 1831.
Southern District of Alabma.
George W. Owen....June 1, 1831
Eastern District of Louisiana.
Charles M. Conrad....Oct. 4. 1831.
John N. Duncan.....do....do..
H. B. Cenas..... ....Dec. 3, 1832.
District of Missouri.
Arthur L. Magenis..April 20, 1831.
District of Ohio.
Jon A. Bryan.....April 25, 1831.

An Act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States." Approved July 14, 1832,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all and each of the provisions of the act to which this is an addition, shall be extended to every person who was a debtor to the United States on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, in any sum of money which he is unable to pay, unless such person be indebted as the principal in an official bond, or for public money received by him, and not paid over or accounted for according to law; or for any fine, forfeiture, or penalty, incurred by the violation of any law of the United States.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all such cases of indebtedness as are described in the fourth section of the act to which this is an addition the Secretary of the Treasury may, according to his discretion, execute to the debtor of the United States a release, as mentioned therein, without any payment by said debtor, if the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that said debtor is unable to pay any part of said debt.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act, or in the act of which it is an amendment, shall be construed to entitle any Government debtor to be discharged, until it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the sureties of such debtor are unable to pay the said debt, and that they are entitled to the provisions of this act, in like manner as the said principal debtor shall be entitled to the same or unless said sureties shall file their consent, in writing, with the Secretary of the Treasury, that the privileges of this act and the act to which this is an amendment, may be extended to their principal without any prejudice to their liability, or unless such discharge can and shall be given in such manner as not to affect the legal liability of such sureties.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

LEWIS CASS, of Ohio, Secretary, $6,000 per annum.

(Origin of the Army and of the War Department.)

The first movement made in the Continental Congress relative to Military affairs was the appointment on the 15th of May, 1775, of a Committee "to consider what posts are necessary to be occupied in the Colony of New-York:" the committee consisted of "Mr. Washington, Mr Lynch, Mr. S. Adams, and the Delegates from New-York." On the 26th of May the Congress unanimously resolved that the "Colonies be immediately put into a state of defence," and on the next day, it was, "Upon motion, *agreed*, that Mr. Washington, Mr. Schuyler, Mr Mifflin, Mr. Deane, Mr. Morris, and Mr. S. Adams, be a committee to consider on ways and means to supply these Colonies with amunition and military stores."

On the 2d of June the President laid the following letter suggesting a continental army before Congress, which was read and ordered to lie on the table for further consideration:

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *Watertown, May 16th*, 1775

Resolved That Dr. Benjamin Church be ordered to go immediately to Philadelphia, and deliver to the President of the Honourable American Congress, there now sitting, the following application, to be by him communicated to the members thereof: and the said Church is also directed to confer with the said Congress, respecting such other matters as may be necessary to the defence of this colony, and particularly the state of the army therein:

May it please your Honours,

That system of colony Administration, which, in the most firm, dutiful and loyal manner, has been in vain remonstrated against, by the Representative Body of the United Colonies, seems still, unless speedily and vigorously opposed, by the collected wisdom and force of all America, to threaten ruin and destruction to this Continent.

For a long time past, this Colony has, by a corrupt administration in Great Britain and here, been deprived of the exercise of those powers of government, without which a People can be neither rich, happy, or secure. The whole Continent saw the blow pending, which, if not warded off, must, inevitably have subverted the freedom and happiness of each Colony; the principles of self defence, roused in the breasts of Freemen, by the dread of impending slavery, caused to be collected, the wisdom of America, in a Congress, composed of men, who though time, must in every land of freedom be revered among the most faithful assertors of the essential rights of human nature.

This Colony was then reduced to great difficulties, being denied the exercise of Civil Government according to our charter, on the fundamental principles of the English Constitution, and a formidable Navy and Army, (not only inimical to our safety, but flattered with the prospect of enjoying the fruit of our industry,) were stationed for that purpose in our Metropolis. The prospect of deciding the question between our mother country and us, by the sword, gave us the greatest pain and anxiety; but we have made all the preparation for our necessary defence, that our confused state would admit of; and as the question equally affected our sister Colonies, and us, we have declined, though urged thereto, by the most pressing necessity, to assume the reins of civil Government, without their advice and consent; but have hitherto borne the many difficulties and distressing embarrassments necessarily resulting from a want thereof.

We are now compelled to raise an army, which with the assistance of the other *Colonies, we hope under the* smiles of Heaven, will be able to defend

us, and all America, from the further butcheries and devastations of our implacable enemies. But as the sword should, in all free States be subservient to the Civil Powers, and as it is the duty of the Magistrates to support it for the people's necessary defence, we tremble at having an army, (although consisting of our own countrymen) established here without a Civil Power to provide for and control them

We are happy in having an opportunity of laying our distressed state before the Representative Body, of the Continent, and humbly hope you will favour us, with your most explicit advice respecting the taking up, and exercising the powers of Civil Government, which we think absolutely necessary for the salvation of our country, and we shall readily submit to such a general plan as you may direct for the Colonies, or make it our great study to establish such a form of Government here, as shall not only most promote our own advantage, but the union and interest of all America.

As the Army now collecting from different Colonies, is for the general defence of the rights of America, we would beg leave to suggest to your consideration the propriety of your taking the regulation and general direction of it, that the operations of it may more effectually answer the purposes designed.

JOSEPH WARREN, President P. T.

Attest SAMUEL FREEMAN, Secretary P. T.

To the Honourable the Continental Congress, Philadelphia.

On the same day, a letter from the convention of New-Hampshire, dated Exeter, May 23, 1775, (of which the following is an extract,) was laid before the Congress:—

"As soon as convenience would allow, being directed by our brethren of this colony to act for them, in the present exigence, which seems not to allow time for consulting America at large; feeling for ourselves, our friends, and our country, we have determined to exert our utmost efforts in defence of the common cause of America And for the present have resolved to raise the number of two thousand men, (including officers,) to be employed as occasion shall require, under the regulation of this Convention, until we have the advice of the continental Congress, to whose superintendence we choose to submit. We have, in consequence, engaged for the pay of the above number, until the last day of December, next."

On the 3rd of June the letter from Massachusetts was again read, and referred to a committee consisting of Mr J. Rutledge, of S. C. Mr. Johnson, of Md Mr. Jay, of N. Y. Mr. Wilson, of Pa and Mr. Lee, of Va. On the 10th of June, Congress adopted measures to provide a supply of *gunpowder, and appointed Mr Paine, Mr Lee, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Schuyler, and Mr. Johnson, a committee "to devise ways and means to introduce the manufactures of salt petre in these Colonies."

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* The introduction of arms and ammunition into the Colonies had been prohibited by Great Britain On the 10th June, previous to the adoption of the resolutions above referred to, the following letters were read in Congress. Though they may be considered as out of place here, they are in some degree connected with the subject, and serve to show the condition of the country for carrying on a war, when the continental army was formed.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, *New York, June 8*, 1775.

GENTLEMEN:

We take the liberty to intrude on the patience of your most respectable body, by enclosing a letter which we have this instant received from our *Brethren* in the Massachusetts Bay When we inform you that is utterly *impracticable* for us to procure what they have requested, you will certainly *excuse a freedom* which is dictated by an attention to the public safety. How *necessary* it is to provide some remedy to this pressing necessity, we

On the 14th of June the following resolutions was adopted by Congress:

"*Resolved*, That six companies of expert riflemen, be immediately raised in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia; that each company,

will not presume to mention. Our duty hath compelled us to relate to you the facts. They speak for themselves loudly; and a most entire confidence in your wisdom precludes us from saying any thing further on the subject

We are gentlemen, most faithfully and respectfully, you fellow laborers and countrymen. By order, and on behalf of the Provincial Congress.

To the Hon. Cont'l Congress. VOLKERT P. DOUW. V. P.

CAMP, 4 June, 1775.

To the Honourable Congress for the Colony of New-York

GENTLEMEN: Your noble exertions in the common cause, your zeal for the maintenance of the rights of America, and the sympathising concern, with which we know you look on our sufferings, encourages us to represent to you the distress my state of this Colony.

Our Capital is filled with disciplined troops, thoroughly equipped with every thing necessary to render them formidable; a train of artillery as complete as can be conceived of; a full supply of arms and ammunition; and an absolute command of the Harbour of Boston, which puts it in their power to furnish them elves with whatever they shall think convenient by sea; are such advantages as must render our contest with them in every view, extremely difficult

We suffer at present the greatest inconveniences from a want of a sufficient quantity of powder; without this, every attempt to defend ourselves or annoy our enemies must prove abortive. We have taken every step to avail ourselves of this article, by drawing into our general Magizines whatever could be spared from the respective towns of this Colony, but the frequent skirmishes we have had, has greatly diminished our stock, and we are now under the most alarming apprehensions, that notwithstanding the bravery of our troops, (whom, we think we can, without boasting declare, are ready to encounter every danger for the preservation of the liberties and rights of America) we shall, basely, for the want of means of defence, fall at last a prey to our enemies. We therefore most earnestly beseech you that you would if possible, afford us some relief, in this respect, by lending or selling to us some part of the powder in your Colony We readily conceive the unwillingness with which you must part with so necessary an article at this time. We know you have not the quantity you would wish to keep for your own use: We apply *to you*, not because we suppose you have a surplussage, but because *we* are in the most distressing want. We beg, therefore, that we may not be suffered to perish. We have taken such steps as we have great reason to hope will, in a short time furnish us with powder, and if we can be assisted 'till that arrives, we doubt not but that we shall be able to baffle the designs of our enemies, and be greatly instrumental in preserving the rights and liberties of all America. We must request that whatever aid you shall find it in your power to give us, may be in the most secret manner, as a knowledge of our deficiency in the article of powder, before we are supplied, might be attended with the most fatal consequences.

We are, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your affectionate brethren, and very humble servants.

ARTEMAS WARD, General of the Massachusetts Army.
JOSEPH WARREN, Chairman of the Committee of Safety.
MOSES GILL, Chairman of the Committee of Supplies.

P. S. We beg what powder you can possibly spare may be immediately conveyed to us by land, in the way least liable to be suspected by any persons who may correspond with the enemy.

consist of a captain, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer, a trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates. That each company, as soon completed, march and join the army near Boston, to be there employed as light infantry, under the command of the chief officer of that army."

There were to be enlisted "in the *American Continental Army*, for one year, unless sooner discharged." A committee consisting of Mr. Washington, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Deane, Mr. Cushing, and Mr. Hawes, was also appointed "to prepare Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Army." Though the Journals of Congress are silent on the subject, yet it is certain that Congress had on this day, when they authorized the enlistment of the ten companies, determined in accordance with the suggestion in the letter from Massachusetts of May 16, to take into service of the continent, the Army at Roxbury under General Ward,* for there was no other Army then raised to be placed under the Commander-in-Chief, who was elected the next day.

On Thursday, June 15, Congress Resolved that "a General be appointed to command all the Continental forces, raised or to be raised, for the defence of American liberty:" and "That five hundred dollars per month, be allowed for the pay and expenses of the General." The Congress then proceeded to the choice of a General by ballot, and George Washington was unanimously elected.† On the 16th, General Washington accepted the appointment, and Mr. Lee, Mr. E. Rutledge and Mr.

*One of the Delegates from Virginia in a letter of this date, (June 14, 1775) says—"We have determined to keep ten thousand men in Massachusetts Bay, and five thousand in different parts of New-York Government, at the expense of the Continent; and probably a large sum of money will be emitted, in order to carry on the war, preparations for which go rapidly on in this place." Mr. J Adams makes the same statement in relation to the troops, in a letter dated June 18, 1775.

†The above is all that appears on the Journals of Congress relative to the appointment of General Washington Commander-in-Chief. It is probably owing to this circumstance that writers on American History have differed in their accounts of that transaction. To aid in their investigation, those who may hereafter examine the subject, the following extracts are here inserted from letters of that period.

Mr. Gerry, in a letter to the Massachusetts Delegates in the Continental Congress, dated Watertown June 4, 1775. Says—"We want also, a regular General to assist us in disciplining the army, which in twelve months' time, and perhaps less, by frequent skirmishes, may be brought to stand against any troops, however formidable they may be, with the sounding names of Welsh Fusileers, Grenadiers, &c. And although the pride of our people would prevent their submitting to be led by any General not an American, yet I cannot but think that General Lee might be so established as to render great service by his presence and Councils with our officers. I should heartily rejoice to see this way the beloved Colonel Washington, and do not doubt the New-England Generals would acquiesce in showing to our Sister Colony, Virginia, the respect which she has heretofore experienced from the Continent in making him Generalissimo. This is a matter in which Dr. Warren agrees with me, and we had intended to write you jointly on the affair."

A member of Congress, from Virginia, says in a letter dated Philadelphia, June 14, 1775 the day before Congress resolved to appoint a Commander-in-Chief,—"Colonel Washington has been pressed to take the supreme command of the American Troops encamped at Roxbury, and I believe will accept the appointment, though with much reluctance."

J. Adams were appointed a Committee to draught a Commission and instructions for the General. The Commission was adopted and signed on the 17th. Artemas Ward and Charles Lee were appointed Major-generals, and Horatio Gates, Adjutant General, the same day, and the next day, the 19th, Philip Schuyler, and Israel Putnam were also appointed Major generals, making four in all. Eight Brigadier generals were appointed on the 22d. Congress also appointed a committee on the 24th, consisting of Mr. Paine, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Gadsden, and Mr. Dickinson, "to devise ways and means to put the militia of America in a proper state for the defence of America." This Committee reported on the 10th of July, and the report was agreed to on the 18th.

So far, every thing in relation to Military affairs had been managed by the whole Congress; a system which was pursued for almost a year after the first organization of the Army, although an attempt was made to introduce a change as early as January, 1776; for on the 24th of that month Mr. Lynch, Mr. Franklin, Mr. E Rutledge, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ward, Mr. S. Adams, and Mr. Morris, were appointed a Committee "to consider the propriety of establishing a War Office, and the powers with which the said office should be vested" On the 20th of March following, Mr. Duane, Mr. R. H. Lee, and Mr. Johnson were appointed members of this Committee, in place of three others who were necessarily absent. The Committee reported on the 18th of April. On the 12th of June, 1776, the Congress considered the Report, and Resolved, that a Committee of Congress be appointed by the name of the Board of War and Ordnance, to consist of five members. This Commmittee was chosen by ballot on the 13th, when the following members were elected: Mr. J Adams, Mr. Sherman, Mr Harrison, Mr. Wilson and Mr. E. Rutledge. They were allowed a Secretary and Clerks to assist in executing the business of their Department, which was thus defined:

That it shall be the duty of the said Board to obtain and keep an alphabetical and accurate register of the names of all officers of the land forces in the service of the United Colonies, with their rank and the dates of their respective commissions; and also regular accounts of the state and disposition of the troops in the respective Colonies; for which purpose the generals

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In a letter from another member of Congress, dated Philadelphia, June 20 1775, it is stated, that "Colonel George Washington, a Delegate from Virginia, is, at the particular request of the people of New-England, appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental forces, with a handsome salary per annum."

The Norfolk (Va.) Intelligencer, of June 21, 1775, thus announces the appointment:—"We have just now heard, that in consequence of invitations from the Northward, and the advice of the General Congress, Colonel Washington, one of the Delegates from this Colony, is appointed Generalissimo and Commander-in-Chief of the American forces."

General Washington in a letter dated Philadelphia, June 22, 1775, says:—"I have launched into a wide and extensive field, too boundless for my abilities, and far, very far, beyond my experience. I am called by the unanimous voice of the Colonies, to the command of the Continental Army; an honour I did not aspire to, an honour I was solicitous to avoid, upon a full conviction of my inadequacy to the importance of the service. The partiality of Congress, however, assisted by a political motive rendered my reasons unavailing; and I shall to-morrow set out for the Camp near Boston."

and officers commanding in the different departments and posts, are to cause regular returns to be made into the said war office.

That they shall obtain and keep exact accounts of all the artillery, ammunition, and warlike stores, belonging to the United Colonies, and of the manner in which, and the places where, the same shall, from time, to time be lodged and employed; and that they shall have the immediate care of all such artillery, arms, ammunition, and war like stores, as shall not be employed in actual service; for preserving whereof, they shall have power to hire proper magazines at the public expense.

That they shall have the care of forwarding all despatches from Congress to the Colonies and Armies, and all money to be transmitted for the public service by order of Congress; and of providing suitable escorts and guards for the safe conveyance of such despatches and moneys, when it shall appear to them to be necessary:

That they shall superintend the raising, fitting out, and despatching, all such land forces as may be ordered for the service of the United Colonies:

That they shall have the care and direction of all prisoners of war, agreeably to the orders and regulations of Congress:

That they shall keep and preserve in the said office, in regular order, all original letters and papers, which shall come into the said office by order of Congress or otherwise, and shall also cause all draughts of letters and despatches to be made or transcribed in books to be set apart for that purpose, and shall cause fair entries in like manner to be made, and registers preserved, of all other business which shall be transacted in the said office.

On the 18th of July, 1777, the Congress resolved that "three gentlemen, not members of Congress, be appointed to conduct the business of the Board of War, under the direction of the present Board:" and on the 17th of October following, four members, Mr. Harvie, Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Jones, were added to the Board. But in the afternoon of the same day, a new Board of War, consisting of three persons, not members of Congress, was established. The Members of this new Board were chosen by ballot, when Major General Mifflin, Colonel Timothy Pickering, and Colonel Robert H. Harrison, were were elected and were allowed a salary of $2,000 per annum, each.

On the 24th of November, 1777, Congress Resolved, "That two additional *Commissioners* be appointed to execute the *Department* of the War Office, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 17th of October, last, and that any three of the said Commissioners have full power to transact business, any thing in the former resolutions respecting the *Board* to the contrary notwithstanding" On the 27th, three Commissioners were chosen, (one to fill the place of Colonel Harrison, resigned;) they were Major General Gates, Joseph Trumbull, and Richard Peters, Esq. General Gates was appointed by the Congress, President of the Board.

On the 29th of October, 1778, it was ordered that "the Board of War shall consist of three Commissioners who are not members of Congress, and two members of Congress; and three or more of them, who shall be present, shall constitute a Board." The two members chosen were Mr. Sherman and Mr. Matthews. Major Peter Scull was, at the same time, elected Secretary of the Board, with a salary of $2,000.

Congress agreed, February 7, 1781, a *Secretary at War*, should be appointed. He was allowed by a Resolution of the 9th, a Salary of *$7,000, which* was, on the 1st of October, following, changed to 4,000 *specie dollars*, per annum. On the 28th of February, 1781, it was decided *to postpone* the election of a Secretary at War, to the 1st of October,

and the Commissioners of the Board of War were authorized to proceed upon the duties of that Department, with all the powers and authorities conferred upon the Secretary at War, until the further order of Congress. On the 1st of October, the day fixed on the 28th of February, for the appointment, it was Resolved, "That if an officer of the Army shall be appointed Secretary at War, he shall retain his rank in the army, but his pay and other emoluments as an officer shall be discontinued while he acts as Secretary at War" No appointment was made until the 30th of October, when Major General Benjamin Lincoln was elected; he accepted the appointment on the 26th of November.

Congress, on the 18th of October 1783, provided for disbanding the Continental Army; and on the 29th accepted the resignation of the Secretary of War, (General Lincoln,) General Washington resigned his Commission of Commander-in-Chief, on the 23d of December, when nearly the whole of the troops were discharged.

A few changes in the powers and duties of the Secretary of War were made from this time, but the organization of the Department remained the same, until the passage of the Ordinance, on the 27th of January, 1785, which declared,

That the powers and duty of the Secretary of War shall be as follow, to wit: to examine into the present state of the war department, the returns and present state of the troops, ordnance, arms, ammunition, clothing, and supplies of the troops of these States, and report the same to Congress; to keep exact and regular returns of all the forces of these States, and of all the military stores, equipments, and supplies, in the magizines of the United States, or in other places for the use: and to receive into his care, from the officers in whose possession they may be, all such as are not in actual service; to form estimates of all such stores, equipments, and supplies as may be requisite for the military service, and for keeping up competent magazines, and to report the same to the commissioners of the treasury of the United States, that measures may be taken in due time for procuring the same: to prepare estimates for paying and recruiting the troops of these United States: to carry into effect all ordinances and resolves of Congress for raising and equipping roops for the service of the United States, and for inspecting the said troops; and to direct the arrangement, destination, and operations of such troops, as are or may be in service, subject to the orders of Congress, or of the committee of the States in the recess of Congress; to make out, seal, and countersign, the commissions of all such military officers as shall be employed in the service of the United States; to take order for the transportation, safe-keeping, and distributing, the necessary supplies for such troops and garrisons as may be kept up by the United States He shall appoint and remove, at pleasure, all persons employed under him, and shall be responsible for their conduct in office; all which appointments shall be immediately certified to Congress, and such certificate, or the substance thereof, registered in a book, to kept for that purpose, in the office of the Secretary of Congress He shall keep a public and convenient office in the place where Congress shall reside He shall, at least, once a year, visit all the magazines and deposites of public stores, and report the state of them, with proper arrangements, to Congress; and shall, twice a year, or oftener if thereto required, settle the accounts of his department.

On the 1st of April, 1785, Congress resolved to raise a body of troops consisting of 700 non-commissioned officers and privates, for a term of three years, for the protection of the Northwestern frontiers, to defend the settlers on the Land belonging to the United States from the depredations of Indians, and to prevent unwarrantable intrusions thereon, and for guard-

ing the public Stores. Of these, Connecticut was directed to furnish 165, New York, 165, New Jersey, 110, and Pennsylvania, 220.* The Secretary of War was directed to form the whole, when raised, into one regiment, consisting of eight companies of Infantry, and two of artillery; and when formed they were declared to be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the late Army. Previous to the expiration of the term of service for which these troops were engaged, Congress resolved on the 3d of October, 1787, that the same number should be furnished, in similar proportions by the same States, for another term of three years, unless sooner discharged. These troops remained in service till after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and were by act of September 29, 1789, "recognised in be the establishment for the troops in the service of the United States."

The War Department, as organized under the present Constitution, was created by act of 7th August, 1789. The Secretary of War, at first, had the superintendence of Naval Affairs. On the 30th of April, 1798, however a separation took place, and a Navy Department was established. The Secretary of War superintends every branch of the Military Department; and is, by usage, a member of the Cabinet. He holds his office at the will of the President. Attached to the War Department, and under the immediate direction of the Secretary, are, a Requisition Bureau, a Bounty Land Bureau, a Pension Bureau, an office of Indian Affairs; and an Engineer Office, a Topographical Office, an Ordnance Office, an Office for the Commissary General of Subsistence, an office for the Clothing Department, a Paymaster General's Office, and a Surgeon General's Office. All these offices, together with the Head Quarters of the Commanding General, (major General Macomb) and the adjutant General's and Quartermaeter General's Offices, are located at Washington. To this Department belongs the erection of all fortifications; making all topographical surveys; surveying and leasing the national lead mines; and the direction (under the laws) of intercourse with Indian tribes.

CLERKS IN THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

JOHN ROBB, Chief Clerk	2000 00
Gideon Davis, Clerk	1400 00
Charles L Lytle. Clerk	1000 00
William Markward, messenger	650 00
Francis Datcher, assistant messenger	400 00

CLERK IN THE REQUISITION BUREAU.

LAWRENCE L. VAN KLEECK	1600 00

From this Bureau all the requisitions of the War Department are made out on the Treasury, and salaries and the contingencies of the Department paid.

CLERKS IN THE PENSION BUREAU.

JAMES L. EDWARDS, Principal.	1600 00
Benjamin L. Beall, Clerk	1400 00
William S. Allison, Clerk	1000 00
Reuben Burdine, Clerk	1000 00
David Brown, Clerk	900 00

* About 400 recruits were engaged in 1785, and about 180 in 1786, and marched to the Ohio, except a small garrison of one officer, one sergeant, and fifteen privates stationed at West Point. The further completion of the establishment was prevented by a deficiency of the public finances.

The Pension Bureau of the War Department is a Bureau in which all claims for Pensions, properly so called, are settled, except such as arise under the laws respecting persons disabled in the Navy, since 1799. Widows of militia men and volunteers are allowed five years half pay in certain cases—Such claims are settled at the Treasury Department; as are the claims under the act of May 15, 1828, which makes certain allowances to officers who served to the end of the revolutionary war.

CLERKS IN THE BOUNTY LAND BUREAU.

WILLIAM GORDON, Principal..... .1400 00
Edward Stephens, Clerk..... .....1000 00

The Bounty Land Bureau of the War Department is a Bureau in which claims for military bounty lands, originating in the revolutionary and late war, are examined, and from which military bounty land warrants issue.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ELBERT HERRING, Commissioner.. ....3000 00
Daniel Kurtz, Clerk 1400 00
Hezekiah Miller, Clerk..... .....1000 00
Samuel J Potts, Clerk..... .....800 00
William Ward, Clerk 800 00

This office which had previously been one of the Bureaus of the War Department, was created by an act passed at the last Session of Congress, entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes." Approved July 9, 1832.—This act provides that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall be appointed by the President and Senate, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of War, and agreeably to such regulations as the President may, from time to time prescribe, have the direction and management of all Indian Affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations.—All accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs must be transmitted to the Commissioner for administrative examination, and by him be passed to the second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

OFFICES OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Major General Alexander Macomb, General-in Chief.
Lieutenant Samuel Cooper, Aid-de-Camp, 4th Artillery.
Lieutenant Abraham Van Buren, Aid de Camp, 2d Infantry.

The Army of the United States is placed under the command of the Major General, who is generally styled, *the General in Chief.*

His duties comprise the arrangement of the military force in such manner as to give protection to the maritime frontier and to the interior border. He superintends the recruiting service; the discipline and police of the army; orders general courts martial, and decides on all cases, except when the life of an officer or soldier is affected, or the commission of an officer. It is his province to see that the laws and regulations governing the army are enforced, and that justice is done to all concerned. In his

duties he is assisted by the Adjutant General, through whose office all orders are issued to the army, and returns of its strength made, as well as the general military correspondence in relation to the details of service. He is also assisted by the two Inspectors Generals, who, under his orders, inspect the condition of the several regiments, corps, and posts, and inquire minutely into every subject relating to the welfare of the army; and recommend such improvements as may add to the comfort of the officers and men; they also report on the general condition of corps, and the individual character of its members. The General in Chief has two Aides-de-Camp who assist him in his correspondence and in the recording of it, and who also perform the duties of assistant adjutants general.

There are no clerks attached to the head quarters of the army, the correspondence and duties being of a delicate and confidential nature, in a great degree, it is entrusted only to those who, by previous education and experience, can properly appreciate and understand its object.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Colonel R. Jones, Adjutant General.
Lieutenant William B. Davidson, 3d Artillery.
Lieutenant James H. Prentis, 1st Artillery.
Brooke Williams, Clerk.....1150 00
John H. Hepburn, Clerk..... 1000 00
James L. Addison, Clerk..... 800 00

This office is the repository of the records which refer to the *personnel* of the Army, in war, as well as in time of peace, and of the military history of every officer and soldier, from the earliest period of the government, so far as these may have been preserved. It is here where all military appointments and commissions are made out and registered, where the names of all enlisted soldiers are entered, and their size, roll, and enlistments, recorded and filed, &c. It is in this office where the monthly returns of the troops, and muster rolls of companies, required by the 13th and 19th Articles of War are received and preserved; where the original proceedings of General Courts Martial are deposited and entered, where the inventory of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers are forwarded and recorded. [90th and 94th Articles of War.]

The Adjutant General of the Army is charged with the registery of all commissioned officers, and with the distribution of their commissions; with the record of all appointments in the Army, promotions, resignations, deaths, &c. All orders which emanate from General Head Quarters of the Army, and all regulations and general orders from the War Office, are communicated to the troops by the Adjutant General.

In this office, the annual returns of the Militia of the several States and Territories are deposited for safe keeping, as well as arms, munitions, and accoutrements pertaining to the same, required by law to be made to the President of the United States The general returns of the militia of the United States, required for the use of Congress, pursuant to the act of March 2d. 1803, are consolideted in this office. Here all appointments and commissions of the officers of the militia of the District of Columbia, are registered and distributed.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles Gratiot, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.
Lieutenant W. H. C. Bartlett, of the Corps of Engineers, Assistant.
Benjamin Fowler, Clerk.... ....1150 00
J. C. Wilson, Clerk 1000 00
Willis Fawcett, Clerk.....800 00

The chief of the Corps of Engineers is stationed at the seat of Government, and directs and regulates the duties of the Corps of Engineers, and those also of such of the Topographical Engineers as may be attached to the Engineer Department; and also is the Inspector of the Military Academy, and is charged with its correspondence.

The duties of the Engineer Department comprise—reconnoitring and surveying for military purposes and for internal improvements, together with the collection and preservation of topographical and geographical memoirs and drawings, referring to those objects—the selection of sites, the formation of plans and estimates, the construction, repair, and inspection of fortifications, and the disbursements of the sums appropriated for the fulfilment of those objects severally, comprising those of the Military Academy. Also, the superintendence of the execution of the acts of Congress in relation to internal improvements by roads, canals, the navigation of rivers, and the repairs and improvements connected with the harbours of the United States, or the entrance into the same, which may be authorized by acts of Congress, with the execution of which the War Department may be charged.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.

Brevet Lt. Col. John J. Abert, Topographical Engineers, Superintendent.
Lieut. George D Ramsay, 1st Artillery,
Lieut. W. G. Williams, 7th Infantry, } Assistants.
Lieut. A. D. Mackay, 1st Artillery,
Robert Fowler, Clerk..... 800 00

This Bureau has charge of all topographical operations and surveys for military purposes, and for purposes of internal improvements, and of all maps, drawings and documents in relation to those duties.

The function of the engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they do not assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by special authority through the War Department—and when so arranged to other duties, either on detachment or otherwise, they have precedence according to their commissions, which, at all times, entitle them to every mark of military respect.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

George Bomford, Colonel of Ordnance.
William H. Bell, Captain of Ordnance.
J A D'Lagnell. Lieutenant, 2d Regiment of Artillery.
J. L. Locke, Lieutenant, 2d Regiment of Artillery.
William Riddall, Clerk..... ... 1150 00
A G Glynn, Clerk..... 1000 00
Morris Adler, Clerk..... 800 00

The Ordnance Department which had been abolished and merged in the Artillery, by the act of 2d March, 1821, has been re-organized under an act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide for the organization of the Ordnance Department," approved, April 5, 1832. Under this law it consists of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, and ten Captains, and as many enlisted men, as the public service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

It is the duty of the Colonel of the Ordnance Department to direct the inspection and proving of all pieces of ordnance, cannon balls, shot, shells, small arms and side arms, and equipments procured for the use of the armies of the United States; and to direct the construction of all cannon and carriages, and every implement and apparatus for ordnance, and all ammunition wagons, travelling forges, abd artificers' wagons, the inspection and proving of powder, and the preparation of all kinds of ammunition aud ordnance stores. It is also his duty to furnish estimates, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to make contracts and purchases for procuring the necessary supplies of arms, equipments, ordnance, and ordnance stores.

The general denomination of ordnance and ordnance stores, comprehends all cannon, howitzers, mortars, cannon balls, and shells for the land service, all gun carriages, caissons, travelling forges and pontons, with all their equipments, and all other apparatus and machine required for the service and manœuvres of artillery in garrison, sieges, or in the field, together with the materials for their construction and repair.—Also, all small arms, side arms and accoutrements for the artillery; cavalry, infantry, and riflemen—all ammunition for cannon and small arms; and all stores of expenditures for the service of the artillery; materials, utensils and stores for laboratories; all intrenching and miner's tools, for the attack or defence of places; armourer's tools for the repair of arms, and artificers' tools of every description, required for the construction or repair of gun carriages and artillery equipments. The ordinary articles of camp equipage, such as axes, spades, shovels, mattocks, &c. are not included.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

General Thoms S. Jesup, Quarter Master General.
Major Trueman Cross, 7th Infantry, Quartermaster.
Captain Thomas F Hunt, 5th Infantry, Assistant Quartermaster.
William A. Gordon, Clerk.. .... 1150 00
Levin Belt, Clerk..... 900 00

The objects of this department are, to insure an efficient system of supply, and to give facility and effect to the movements and operations of the army.

The Quartermaster General is stationed at the City of Washington, but occasionally visits the several stations of the subordinate officers of his department He has, under the direction of the Secretary of War, the exclusive control of all the quartermasters, and assistant quartermasters; and of all officers and agents acting in, or making disbursements on account of the department; in every thing relating to the administrative branch of their duties, and their accountability. He has a like control of all regimental and company officers, in every thing relating

to barracks or quarters, and to the accountability for supplies of the quartermaster's and purchasing departments. One assistant quartermaster is attached to the office of the quartermaster general, who in addition to his other duties is charged, with the disbursements at Washington, and in the absence of the quartermaster general, has the direction of the office. There is also attached to the office, as many subaltern officers, &c. as the service from time to time requires.

All communications relating to the duties of the department, or to any branch or officer thereof, except from commanding generals of divisions departments of armies, must be addressed to the quartermaster general.

It is the duty of the Quartermaster general to make himself acquainted with the frontiers, both maritime and interior, and with the avenues leading to the contiguous Indian and foreign territories, with the resources of the country, in military supplies, and the means of transportation, particularly of the districts on the frontiers, with the most eligible points for concentrating troops and collecting supplies, whether in relation to offensive or defensive operations, with the relative expenses of concentrating at particular positions, and the advantages of those positions. It is also his duty to designate the routes of communication between different posts and armies—the course of military roads—and the sites for permanent and temporary depots of provisions and military stores.

The officers of the quartermaster's department are requested to collect information in relation to all these points, and to make themselves acquainted with the state of the roads, the course and description of the rivers, and the most direct routes between the different military posts within their respective departments.

The quartermaster general can assign the officers of his department to such stations as he may think proper, and officers so assigned cannot be removed from their stations, nor be subject to detail, nor be employed upon any other duties than those of their department, except by his order or that of the Secretary of War.

The officers of this department must provide quarters and transportation for the troops, and transportation for all military stores, provisions, camp and garrison equipage, and artillery; and provide for opening and repairing roads, and constructing and repairing bridges, which may be necessary to the movements of any part of the army.

They must provide good and sufficient store houses for all military supplies, and for all provisions deposited by the commissary general and his assistants, or under contracts between individuals and the government, and appoint storekeepers, when necessary, for the custody of such stores or provisions, or any other property of the government placed there.

They purchase all forage, fuel, straw and stationary, for the use of the troops, and have the same transported and issued agreeably to the regulations. They purchase dragoon and artillery horses, and horses, oxen, wagons, carts and boats, for the transportation of the baggage, and for garrison purposes; and provide materials for constructing and repairing barracks, hospitals, stables and bridges.

No purchase can be made on public account, in time of peace, by any officer of the quartermaster's department, but of the articles above enumerated, except by special authority from the Secretary of War, communicated through the quartermaster general, or at the risk of the officer ordering the supplies.

Officers of this department will receive from the purchasing and subsistence departments, and from the ordnance depots, all medical and hospital stores, provisions, arms, ammunition and ordnance, and transport the same to the place of destination, and make distribution thereof, agreeably to the direction given to the articles by the commissary general of purchases, the commissary general of subsistence, the ordnance officer, or the general commanding the division or department to which they are destined.

As far as practicable, all supplies and services required in the operations of the quartermaster's department, will be procured by contracts, based upon proposals respecting the same, previously advertised for.—When this course is found impracticable, or inconvenient to the public service, those supplies and services will be obtained by open purchase or agreement in the market.

All contracts entered into, will be executed in triplicate, one of which will, in all cases, be transmitted to the quartermaster general's office.—They will be accompanied by a bond of the contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of his stipulations, under penalty of one-half the amount involved, and supported by two sureties, of whose sufficiency satisfactory evidence will be required, in the absence of personal knowledge.

Proposals will not be opened until the time shall have elapsed within which they are to be received, and in all cases, the several bidders shall, on application, have the privilege of reference to the proposals after they shall have been acted upon. A copy of all advertisements for proposals will be transmitted to the quartermaster generals office, with the contracts to which they relate; also, an abstract of the proposals, showing the names and terms of the several bidders. The proposals themselves will be carefully preserved for future reference.

Officers of the Quartermaster's department have the right, without reference to any other authority, to pay for all supplies or services for which they are authorized by these regulations to contract; but advances on contracts being strictly prohibited by law, under all circumstances, payment shall in no case be made for supplies until they have been delivered, nor for services until they have been performed.

Payment for services or supplies shall, as far as practicable, be made within the quarter during which the service shall have been rendered, or the supplies furnished. When this shall not be practicable, either from the want of funds, or any other cause, the fact must be reported to the quartermaster general at the close of the quarter; and all property received, whether paid for or not, must appear on the property returns of the quarter in which it shall have been received.

Due bills shall not, in any case, be given by officers of the quartermaster's department; nor shall receipts be taken from any claimant, whether for supplies or services, unless the amount specified be actually paid.

No officer or other person employed in the quartermaster's department shall be concerned, directly or indirectly, either for himself or others, in any contract with any department of the government, nor in the purchase of any claim of the government, whether of a soldier or a citizen, nor in the purchase or sale of any article of military supply, except on public account.

All officers and agents of the quartermaster's department, will keep and render their accounts, both of money and property, according to the forms prescribed by the regulations; and each officer and agent of the department shall forward his accounts to the office of the quartermaster general, within twenty days after the expiration of the quarter; and it shall be the duty of the quartermaster general to examine and transmit them, with his remarks, to the proper accounting officers of the treasury department.

Any officer or agent of the quartermaster's department, who shall fail to forward, at the time prescribed, any report, estimate, return, or statement, which he is required by the regulations to make, shall be removed, and his neglect be the subject of military investigation; unless he explain the cause of such failure, to the satisfaction of the quartermaster general.

The quartermaster general may, whenever he shall deem it necessary, cause a thorough inspection to be made of the books and accounts of the quartermasters, and of all officers and agents making disbursements on account of the department. This inspection shall embrace property as well as money; and extend to contracts—to prices paid for articles purchased—prices paid for transportation—and, generally, to every article of supply, and to all effects connected with the department.

The books and accounts of the quartermaster general, will be subject to a similar inspection

Whenever private buildings shall be occupied as quarters, or lands for encampments, by the troops of the United States, a reasonable compensation shall be paid to the proprietor by the quartermaster of the department, post, or detachment. When the rate of compensation cannot be satisfactorily agreed upon, disinterested persons shall be appointed by the quartermaster and proprietor, to appraise and determine the rent.

Every officer of the quartermaster's department must, before entering upon the duties of his office, give bond to the United States, with two or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty. The quartermaster general, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, quartermasters twenty thousand, assistant quartermasters ten thousand, and store keepers, five thousand dollars. The sufficiency of the sureties to be certified by the district attorney, or United States' judge, of the State or Territory in which they reside, or of which they are citizens

There are in the Quartermaster's Department, one Quartermaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General; four Quartermasters, with the rank of Majors; and twenty assistant Quartermasters taken from the line.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

C Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases	3000 00
Timothy Banger, Chief Clerk	1550 00
William C. Irvine, Clerk	1000 00
James Irvine, Clerk	950 00
Samuel Wilmar, messenger	700 00
William Banger, military store keeper	900 00

The Commissary general of this department purchases on the orders and estimates on the War Department, all clothing, dragoon saddles,

and bridles, tents, tent poles, camp kettles, mess pans, bed sacks, and all other articles required for the public service for the army of the United States, excepting only such as are ordered to be purchased by the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Medical departments.

All articles provided by the commissary general of purchases, and in a state fit for immediate issue to the troops must be deposited in the military store near the Schuylkill, and held subject to the orders of the War Department.

The purchasing department is subject only to the orders of the Secretary of War. *The office of the Commissary General of this department is in Philadelphia.*

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Major John Garland, 3d Infantry.

This Bureau has been added to those attached to the War Department, for the purpose of securing more system and responsibility in supplying clothing for the troops. Besides a general superintendency as to economy in obtaining articles necessary for the clothing of the army, the disposition, of them when prepared for use, is entrusted to the officer in charge of this Department. He is required to keep sealed patterns, of every article procured under contracts, and to compare them from time to time, and whenever he deems it necessary, with the articles furnished, to establish their conformity as well as their quality. He is charged with all the correspondence of the Department, upon subjects connected with the clothing of the army, and with the appropriations and requisitions. It is his duty, also, to procure information upon all topics relating to the clothing; and to suggest to the Secretary of War such alterations relative thereto as the good of the service may require, and to point out any disadvantages he may observe attending the present system. Patterns of every part of the dress of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the army, made in conformity with the requirements of the General Order of 11th June, 1832, restoring the facings worn by revolutionary army, are also kept in this department.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Nathan Towson, Pay Master General	2500 00
T. P. Andrews, Pay Master	
Nathaniel Frye, jun. Chief Clerk	1700 00
William Rich, Clerk	1100 00
William D. Beall, Clerk	1100 00
Jacob Brodbeck, messenger	700 00

The Paymaster General is stationed at the seat of Government: he is charged with the military responsibilities of this department, in all its details. The subordinate officers, being confined exclusively to the disbursement of public money, are subject only to the orders of the Secretary of War and the Paymaster general, except that they are liable to arrest by the senior officer of the department or command to which they may be arranged for the regular payment of the troops

It being provided by law that "the troops be paid in such manner, that *the arrears shall*, at no time, exceed two months, unless the circumstan-

ces of the case shall render it unavoidable," regular payments become due on the last days of February, April, June, August, October, and December, in each year. Payments are made on those days or as soon after as the situation of the troops and other unavoidable circumstances will permit, and in the same rotation; in order that the payments at all posts may be at regular periods.

There are, in the Pay Department, besides the Paymaster General, fourteen Paymasters, authorized by the act of March 2, 1821.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Brig. Gen. George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Major James H. Hook, Commissary.
Captain Thomas Hunt, 5th Infantry.

Charles G. Wilcox, Clerk, subsistence of the Army.....	1350 00
Richard Gott, Clerk.....do..... ....do.....	800 00
George Forsyth, Clerk.. ... .do.....do.....	1000 00
Wm. C. Easton, Clerk, removal and subsistence of Indians....	1400 00
James Ord, Clerk.....do.....do.....do.....	900 00
Townsend Waugh, Clerk ..do.....do.....do	900 00

The present mode of supplying the army with subsistence was established by the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th sections of an act of Congress passed April 14th, 1818, entitled "An act regulating the Staff of the Army of the United States;" and by the 8th section "of an act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment," passed 2d March, 1821. By the former, it was to continue for five years; and it was renewed for five more by "an act to continue the present mode of supplying the army," passed 23d January, 1823; and again for five years, by act of same title passed 2d March, 1829.

The first named act provides for a Commissary General of Subsistence, whose duties are to make estimates of expenditures for his department, contract and purchase subsistence for the army; regulate the transmission of funds to his assistants; make payments to contractors; adjust accounts for settlement; locate his assistants at their several stations; and, in general, provide for the proper administration of his department in all its ramifications. This act provides, also, for as many assistant commissaries as might be required, to be taken from the subalterns of the line. The 8th section of the act of 2d March, 1821, limits these assistants to fifty, and subjects them to the performance of duty in the quartermaster's department. By the act of 2d March, 1829, "the better to enable the Commissary General of Subsistence to carry into effect the provisions of the above specified acts," two Commissaries are provided or.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Joseph Lovell, Surgeon General.....2500 00	
Richmond Johnson, Clerk..... .... .1150 00	

The Surgeon General is stationed at the City of Washington; he is the director and immediate accounting officer of the medical department—

He issues all orders and instructions relating to the professional duties of the officers of the medical staff; and calls for and receives, such reports and returns from them, as may be requisite for the performance of his several duties.

He receives from the medical directors of armies, districts, and departments, confidential reports relative to the condition of hospitals and infirmaries—the character and conduct of the surgeons and assistant surgeons—the state of their books and accounts—the medical topography of the several posts and stations—the nature of the prevailing complaints, their probable causes, and the treatment adopted.

He receives from every surgeon and assistant, performing the duties of surgeon, quarterly reports of sick, with such remarks as may be necessary to explain the nature of the diseases of the troops, the practice adopted, and the kinds of medicines and stores required, together with a copy of the entries made, for the quarter, in the book kept for the diary of the weather, accompanied with suitable observations.

He receives from every surgeon and assistant surgeon, having charge of public property of any description for the use of the sick, duplicate semi-annual returns of the same, in the form and manner prescribed, and also annual requisitions for the supplies required for each hospital, regiment, post, or garrison, for the ensuing year, and transmits them, with his instructions to the officers of the apothecary's departments.

He receives from the officers of the apothecary's department, duplicates of all invoices and supplies, put up for, and delivered or forwarded to, the several surgeons and assistant surgeons, and also a return of the several articles purchased, received, and issued by them.

It is his duty to examine the returns and accounts of the surgeons and assistant surgeons, see that proper vouchers are sent for articles issued, and that the quantities expended with the sick are according to the number on the sick reports, and the nature of their complaints; if found to be so, he shall certify it, and at the end of each year, and oftener if necessary, send the returns and accounts thus certified, to the office of the proper accounting officer of the treasury, (*2nd auditor*) for final settlement.

It is his further duty to make to the Secretary of War such reports and returns as may be necessary to explain all the concerns of the department under his charge, with such remarks relative to the improvements in practice and police, and to the clothing, subsistence, &c. of the army, as may seem to be required for the preservation of health, the comfort and recovery of the sick, and the good of the public service.

Army surgeons have precedence in their several grades, according to dates of commissions. They may, when necessary, be employed as Judge Advocates, but are not to be detailed as members of either general, regimental, or garrison courts martial. They are not permitted to be engaged in private practice.

The act of March 2, 1821, provides that the Medical Department shall consist of one Surgeon General, eight Surgeons, and forty-five assistant Surgeons. And the act of June 28, 1832, "to increase the number of Surgeons and assistant Surgeons in the army of the United States," authorizes the appointment of "four additional surgeons, and *ten additional* Surgeon's Mates"

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

(Origin of the American Navy, and the Navy Department.)

I WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, Secretary; $6000 per annum.

e first proposition noticed in the proceedings of the the Continental ress in relation to the Navy, was on Tuesday, October 3, 1775, one of the Degaletes from Rhode Island laid before the Congress t of the instructions given them by their two Houses of Legislature, it 26, 1775, in these words:

'nereas, notwithstanding the humble and dutiful petition of the last ess, to the King, and otherwise and pacific measures taken for obtain- appy recon iliation between Great Britain nnd the Colonies, the min- ost to every sense of justice, liberty and humanity, continue to send and ships of war into America, which destroy our trade, plunder and ur towns, and murder the good people of these Colonies.

esolved, That this Colony most ardently wishes to see the former ship, harmony and intercourse between Great Britain and these Colo- stored, and a happy and lasting connection established between both ies upon terms of just and equal liberty, and will concur with the Colonies in all proper measures, for obtaining those desirable bless- and as every principle divine and human, requires us to obey that und fundamental law of nature, self preservation, until peace shall be d upon constitutional principles; this Colony will most heartily exert ole power of Government; in conjunction with the other Colonies, for g on this just and necessary war, and bringing the same to a happy and amongst other measures for obtaining this most desirable purpose, ssembly is persuaded that the building and equipping an AMERICAN , as soon as possible, would greatly and essentially conduce to the vation of the lives, liberty, and property of the good people of these es; and therefore "instruct their Delegates to use their whole in- at the ensuing Congress, for building, at the Continental expense, a of sufficient force for the protection of these Colonies, and for employ- in such manner and places, as will most effectually annoy our ene- and contribute to the common defence of these Colonies; and they o instructed to use their influence for carrying on the war in the most s manner, until peace, liberty, and safety are restored and secured to Colonies, upon an equitable and permanent basis."

Congress resolved to take these instructions into consideration, on , the 6th.

the 5th of October, Congress having received information of the of two vessels from England, on the 11th of August, with arms nmunition for Canada, appointed a Committee consisting of three rs to prepare a plan for intercepting them for the use of the ent. The Committee having reported the same day, a letter was d to be sent to General Washington, giving him directions how to He was desired to apply to Massachusetts for *the two armed vessels r service*, and despatch them with a sufficient number of people, &c to secure the capture of the vessels. A letter was also writ- Gov. Cooke, desiring him to despatch *one or both of the armed* of Rhode Island; and another to Gov. Trumbull, requesting of

him *the largest vessel* in the service of the colony of Connecticut,* to be sent on the same enterprize. And it was resolved that "the said ships and vessels of War, be on the continental risk and pay during their being so employed."

On the 6th, the consideration of the Rhode Island instructions was put off to Monday, the 16th, and was not acted on until December 11

On the 13th, it was resolved that two swift sailing vessels, (one of ten guns,) should be armed, manned and fitted with all possible despatch, for a three months' cruise to intercept transports laden with warlike stores and other supplies for the enemy. A committee, consisting of Mr. Deane, Mr. Langdon, and Mr. Gadsden, was appointed to carry the resolution into effect, and prepare an estimate of the expense. On the 30th, the Committee reported, when it was

Resolved, that the second vessel ordered on the 13th should be of such size as to carry fourteen guns, and a proportionate number of swivels and men.

That two more vessels be fitted out with all expedition; the one to carry not exceeding twenty guns, and the other not exceeding thirty-six guns, with a proportionable number of swivels and men, to be employed in such a manner, for the defence and protection of the United Colonies, as the Congress shall direct.

That four members be chosen and added to the former committee of three, and that these seven be a committee to carry into execution with all possible expedition, as well the resolutions of Congress passed the 13th instant, as those passed this day, for fitting out armed vessels.

The members chosen were Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hewes, Mr. R. H. Lee, and Mr. J. Adams.

On the 2d of November, Congress

Resolved, That the committe appointed to carry into execution the resolves of Congress, for fitting out four armed vessels, be authorized to draw on the Continental treasurers, from time to time, for as much cash as shall be necessary for the above purpose, not exceeding the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and that the said committee have power to agree with such officers and seamen, as are proper to man and command the said vessels, and that the encouragement to such officers and seamen be one half of all the ships of war made prize of by them, and one third of all transport vessels, exclusive of wages.

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*It may be interesting to compare with this the strength of the Naval Armament, furnished by the same Colonies, (thirty years earlier) for the reduction of Louisburg, which surrendered on the 17th of June, 1745. Of the sea forces engaged in this expedition, they were fitted out, by

Massachusetts,	Ship Massachusetts Frigate,	Capt Tyng,	of 20 guns
	Caesar,	Snelling,	20
	Shirley Galley,	Rouse,	20
	Snow Prince of Orange,	Smithurst,	16
	Brig Boston Packet,	Fletcher,	16
	Sloops,	Donalew,	12
		Saunders,	8
		Bosch,	8
	Ship hired from Rhode Island,	Griffin,	20
Connecticut,	Ship Thompson		16
	Colony Sloop,		16
New Hampshire,	Their Colony Sloop		
Rhode Island,	Their Colony Sloop		

These four vessels were the *Alfred*, the *Columbus*, the *Andrew Doria*, and the *Cabot*. The following officers were appointed by the committee, agreeable to the powers given them, on the 2d of Novembe::—

Ezek. Hopkins, Esq. Commander of the Fleet.
Dudley Saltonstal, Captain of the Alfred
Abraham Whipple, Captain of the Columbus.
Nicholas Biddle, Captain of the Andrew Doria.
John Burrows Hopkins, Captain of the Cabot.

John Paul Jones, Rhodes Arnold, Mr. Stansbury, Hersted Hacker, and Jonathan Pitcher, 1*st Lieutenants*. Benjamin Seabery, Joseph Obvey, Elisha Warner, Thomas Weaver, and Mr. McDougall, 2*d Lieutenants*. John Fanning, Ezekiel Burroughs, and Daniel Vaughan, 3*d Lieutenants*

These were reported to Congress, on the 22d of December, when commissions were ordered to be given them agreeable to rank in the above order, and the committee was authorized to issue warrants to all officers in the fleet, under the rank of 3d Lieutenant; and was directed, (as a secret committee,) to give such instructions to the commander of the fleet, touching the operations of the ships under his command as they should believe to be the most conducive to the defence of the United Colonies, and to the distress of the enemy's naval forces and vessels bringing supplies to their fleets and armies, and lay such instructions before Congress whencalled for. But on the 25th of January following, (1776,) the direction of this fleet was left to the Naval Committee, appointed on the 14th of December, 1775.

Two Battalions of Marines were ordered to be raised on the 10th of November, 1775, and it was ordered "that particular care be taken, that no persons be appointed to offices, or enlisted into said battalions, but such as are good Seamen, or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serveto advantage by sea, when required: that they be enlisted and commissioned to serve for, and during the present war between Great Britain and the colonies, unless sooner dismissed by order of Congress."

A Committee consisting of Mr. Wythe, Mr. E Rutledge, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. W. Livingston, Dr. Franklin, Mr Wilson, and Mr Johnson, was appointed on the 17th of November, 1775, to take into consideration a letter of General Washington, relating to the disposal of such vessels and cargoes belonging to the enemy, as shall fall into the hands of, or be taken by, the inhabitants of the inhabitants of the United Colonies. The report of the Committee, which was made on the 23d, and ordered to lay on the table for the perusal of the members, was agreed to on the 25th. Captures were authorized of all British vessels of War, and transport vessels having on board any troops, arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, or military stores, of what kind so ever; and all vessels employed in carrying provisions or other necessaries to the British Army, or Navy, or any goods, wares or merchandise for the use of such fleet or army: but no master or commander of any vessel was permitted to cruise for, or capture any vessel before he obtained commission from the Congress or from some person authorized to grant them. And it was recommended to the several Legislatures of the United Colonies, to establish the proper courts for the trial and condemnation of captured vessels. Congress took into consideration the same day, and adopted on the 28th

"Rules for the Regulation of the Navy of the United Colonies," and on the 2d of December, the committee was directed to prepare a proper commission for the Captains or Commanders of the ships of War in their service.

The next step taken by Congress was to assign a day for the consideration of the Rhode Island Instructions, which had been before them since the 3d of October. On the 9th of December their consideration was made the order of the day, for Monday; the 11th, when

Agreeable to the orders of the day, Congress took into consideration the Instructions given to the Delegates of Rhode Island, and after debate thereon.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to devise ways and means for furnishing these Colonies with a Naval Armament, and report with all convenient speed.

Resolved, That the committee consist of one member from each Colony, viz: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Deane, Mr Lewis, Mr. Crane, Mr. Morris, Mr. Read, Mr. Paca, Mr. R. H. Lee, Mr. Hewes, and Mr. Gadsden.

On Wednesday, December 13,

The committee appointed to devise ways and means for fitting out a Naval Armament, brought in their report, which after being read and debated, was agreed to, as follows;

That five ships of 32 guns, five of 28 guns, and three of 24 guns, making in the whole thirteen, can be fitted for sea, probably by the last of March next, viz: in New Hampshire, one; in Massachusetts Bay, two; in Connecticut, one; in Rhode Island, two; in New York, two; in Pennsylvania, four; and in Maryland one.

That the cost of these ships, so fitted, will not be more than $66,666 66 each, on an average, allowing two complete suits of sails for each ship, equal in the whole to $866,666 66.

That the materials for fitting them may be all furnished in these Colonies, except the articles of canvas and gun powder; and that therefore it will be proper the Congress direct the most speedy and effectual means of importing the said articles of canvass and powder; that of the former, 7,500 pieces will be wanted, and that of the latter one hundred tons.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed with full powers to carry the said report into execution, with all possible expedition, (except what relates to canvass and gunpowder,) at the expense of the United Colonies.

Resolved, That the appointment of this committee be deferred 'till to-morrow

The next day, Thursday, December 14,

Agreeably to the orders of the day, the Congress proceeded to the appointment of a committee, to carry into execution the resolves of Congress, for fitting out a Naval Armament.

Resolved, That the said committee consist of a member from each Colony.

Resolved, That the choice be by ballot.

The members chosen, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Deane, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Crane, Mr. R Morris, Mr Read, Mr. Chase, Mr R H Lee, Mr. Hewes, Mr. Gadsden, and Mr. Houston.

To this committee which was called the Marine Committee the direction of the fleet was left, and all matters connected with the Naval service were generally referred.

On the 17th of April, 1776, Congress having determined that "the *appointment* of captains or commanders of Continental vessels shall *not establish* rank, which is to be established before commissions are *granted*," proceeded to the *election* of captains for the two frigates then

building in Massachusetts, when William Manly and Isaac Cozneau, were elected. The captains of the other vessels ordered to be built on the 13th of Dec. 1775, were *appointed* on the 6th of June following, when

The marine committee having recommended sundry gentlemen for captains and subaltern officer for the ships building and built for the Continent:

Resolved, That Thomas Thompson be appointed Captain of the Frigate built in New-Hampshire:—John Hopkins and Samuel Tomkins, for those building in Rhode Island:—Christopher Miller, for one of those building in New-York:—Nicholas Bidd e, John Barry, Thomas Read, Charles Alexander, for those building in Philadelphia;—James Nicholson, for that building in Maryland

Resolved, That the names of the thirteen Frigates be, the Congress, Randolph, Hancock, Washington, Trumbull, Raleigh, Effingham, Montgomery, Warren, Boston, Virginia, Providence, and Delaware.

Resolved, That the marine committee be empowered to affix the names of each particular ship, and determine the vessel which each Captain is to take command of.

The Flag of the United States was adopted on the 14th of June, 1777, when it was

Resolved, That the Flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

The Marine Committee was directed June 6, 1776, to enquire into the expediency of building two more ships of war, and their size; to order the armed vessels belonging to the Continent, out on such cruises as they shall think proper, August 5, 1776; to purchase materials, in all such parts of America as they may think proper, for building more ships of war, August 23, 1776; to order a distribution of prize money, and to apply all prize money they receive, to the service of the Marine Department, and to render accounts thereof to Congress, October 16, 1776; to employ such persons as they shall think proper to execute the business entrusted to them, October 28, 1776.

So far, the whole management of building, equipping, and directing the proceedings of the Fleet, had under the orders of Congress, been left to this committee. On the 6th of November, 1776, Congress determined that "three persons, well skilled in maritime affairs, be immediately appointed to execute the business of the Navy under the direction of the Marine Committee." Colonel John Nixon, John Wharton and Francis Hopkinson, were accordingly appointed, on the recommendation of the Committee, the two former, on the 13th and the latter, on the 18th of November. They were allowed a salary of $1,500 per annum each. Three more were ordered to be appointed on the 19th of April, 1777, with the same salary, "to reside at or in the neighbourhood of Boston, with power to adjourn to any part of New England, and have the superintendence of all naval or marine affairs of the United States, within the four Eastern States, under the direction of the Marine Committee;" and William Vernon, James Warren, and John Deshon, were elected by ballot, and empowered to employ a clerk, on the 6th of May. The salary of the commissioners for both departments was increased to $3,000, on the 31st of October, 1778, "in consideration of the extensive business of their departments."

Congress resolved, on the 9th of June 1779, that "the management of all business relating to the Marine of the United States be vested in Commissioners; but on the 1st of October, directed the Marine Committee to prepare and report a plan of regulations for conducting the Naval Affairs of the United States, and on the 28th of the same month, in conformity with the report of this Committee.

Resolved, That a board of admiralty be establisbed, to superintend the naval and marine affairs of the United States; to consist of three commissioners, not members of Congress, and two members of Congress, any three of whom to form a board for the despatch of business; to be subject, in all cases, to the control of Congress:

That there shall not be more than one member of the said board, at any time, belonging to the same State:

That there shall be a Secretary to the said Board, to be appointed by Congress:

That the Board have power to appoint a clerk to assist them in the execution of the business of the department:

That the said Board of Admiralty be, and they are hereby, authorised, empowered, and directed, to form proper plans for increasing the naval force of the United States, and for the better regulating the same, and lay them before Congress:

That they have the ordering and directing the destination of all ships and vessels of war; that they superintend and direct such navy boards as are now established, or may at any time hereafter be established by Congress; cause fair entries to be made, and proper accounts kept, of all business transacted by them, examine accounts of the several navy boards, and all agents and other persons who have transacted, or may transact, any business relating to the marine department, where such accounts have not been finally settled; report the same to Congress, and make proper entries in their books, so that the whole matters may be comprehended in one view; keep an alphabetical and accurate register of the names of all officers of the navy in the service of the United States, with their rank, and the date of their commissions, which commissions shall be signed by the president of Congress, and countersigned by the Secretary of the said Board of Admiralty; publish, annually, a register of all appointments; obtain regular and exact returns of all warlike stores, clothing, provisions, and all other necessary articles belonging to the marine department; take the care and direction of all marine prisoners; execute all such matters as shall be directed, and give their opinion on all such subjects as shall be referred to them by Congress, or as they may think necessary for the better regulation and improvement of the navy of the United States; and, in general, to superintend and direct all the branches of the marine department:

That the said Board shall sit in the place where Congress shall be held, and no member of the Board shall absent himself, without leave of Congress, or the committee of the States, in the recess of Congress:

That all the proceedings of the said Board shall be inspected by Congress, or a committee by them appointed for that purpose, as often as may be thought proper and convenient; and every member of Congress may have free access to the records and papers of the said Board, excepting such as are in their nature secret:

That all navy and marine officers, and others, attending upon, or connected with, the admiralty department, be, and they are hereby, required and enjoined, to observe the directions of the said Board, in all such other matters as they may be directed, or may tend to facilitate the business of the department.

Resolved, That the salary of each of the three commissioners, who shall conduct the business of the Board of Admiralty, be fourteen thousand dol-

lars* per annum, and the salary of the Secretary of the said Board, be ten thousand dollars* per annum, siad salaries to be annually, or oftener, if Congress shall judge it expedient, revised and altered, agreeably to the appreciation of the continental currency.

The Commissioners were elected by ballot: the three not members of Congress, were Thomas Wanng, William Whipple and Francis Lewis; the two members of Congress were Mr. Forbes of Maryland and Mr Ellery of Rhode Island. Mr. J. Brown was elected Secretary of the Board. On the 8th of December, when they were completed, all the matters previously referred to the Marine Committee, which was now abolished, were directed to be transmitted to the Board of Admiralty.

This Board was continued for little more than a year. On the 7th of February, 1781, Congress adopted a plan for the arrangements of the civil Executive Departments of the United States, which provided for the appointment of a Secretary of Marine, whose duty it was, to execute all the duties and powers specified in the Resolution of the 28th of October, 1779, constituting a Board of Admiralty. Major-General Alexander McDougal was elected Secretary of Marine, on the 27th of February.

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* The actual value of $14,000 in Continental money was about $600, in specie, at the time his salary was fixed; and, owing to its continued depreciation, on the 18th of March, of the next year, 1780, it was reduced to $350, being then forty for one. The following exhibits the value of one thousand Continental dollars, in specie, on the first day of every month, from September, 1777, to March, 1780, agreeable to the resolution of Congress of June 28, 1780, establishing a progressive rule of depreciation.

1777	September 1st.	$ 1,000 00	1779	January, 1st.	$ 134 80
	October	911 40		February	115 20
	November	828 20		March	100 00
	December	754 80		April	90 60
1778	January	685 80		May	82 30
	February	623 10		June	74 50
	March	572 40		July	67 70
	April	497 10		August	61 30
	May	434 50		September	55 50
	June	378 00		October	49 20
	July	330 30		November	43 50
	August	287 30		December	38 60
	September	250 10	1780	January	34 00
	October	215 20		February	30 00
	November	183 50		March	26 80
	December	157 70		March, 18th.	25 00

On the 19th of November, 1779, Congress earnestly recommended to the several States forthwith to enact laws, for establishing and carrying into execution a general limitation of prices, throughout their respective jurisdictions, to commence on the first of February, 1780. The following are among the prices fixed by an act of New-Jersey, of December 19, 1779, passed in compliance with the recommendation of Congress:

Best Muscovado Sugar, per cwt.	£100 00
Men's best calf skin shoes, per pair	10 10
Good Merchantable Pork, by the barrel	125 00
Good Merchantable Beef, by the barrel	95 00
Hay of the first crop, and best quality, per ton	75 00
Refined Bar Iron at the place of Manufacture	37 10
Pig Iron, at the place of Manufsature	200 00

1781; and his pay was fixed, on the 1st of October, of the same year, at four thousand specie dollars per annum.

On the 29th of August, 1781; Congress, on the Report of a Committee consisting of Mr. Bland, Mr. Varnum and Mr. Duane, to whom had been referred sundry motions relative to the Board of Admiralty, the Navy Boards, and the mode of conducting the business of the Navy:

Resolved That, *for the present*, an agent of the marine be appointed, with authority to direct, fit out, equip, and employ, the ships and vessels of war belonging to the United States, according to such instructions as he shall, from time to time, receive from Congress:

That all prizes belonging to the United States, be sold under his direction, and the produce deposited by him in the hands of the superintendent of finance:

That all accounts and demands for pay, and for all disbursements and expenses respecting the said marine, be transmitted to the said agent, for settlement and payment; and that he cause regular entries thereof to be made and kept:

That he shall be allowed a salary at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, in full of all charges and expenses whatsoever: that he shall also be allowed a clerk, who shall receive, for his services, a salary at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum:

That both the agent and clerk shall, before they enter into their respective offices, take an oath before the president of Congress, well and faithfully to execute the trust reposed in them, according to the best of their skill and judgement; and shall enter into bond, with good and sufficient surety, for the due and faithful performance of his office, which shall be lodged in the office of the Secretary of Congress:

That as soon as the said agent shall enter into the execution of his office the functions and appointments of the Board of Admiralty, the several navy boards, and all civil officers, appointed under them, shall cease and be determined:

And lastly, that the registers, books, and papers, belonging to the admiralty and navy boards, or in their custody, shall be delivered over to the said agent, and preserved by him.

But, on the 7th of September, and before an Agent was appointed, Congress it appears determined to dispense with this office, for on that day the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That until an agent of marine shall be appointed by Congress, all the duties, powers, and authority, assigned to the said agent, be devolved upon, and executed by the *Secretary of Finance*.

From this time to the resignation of Mr. Morris, as Superintendent of Finance, in May, 1784, he continued to act as Agent of Marine, and on his retirement, when the Board of Treasury was established, as no provision was made for performing the duties of the Agent, the office was in fact abolished. Indeed Congress, had from the close of the war paid but little attention to Naval Affairs. And by the adoption on the 5th of August, 1783, of the following Report of the Agent of Marine, to whom had been referred a resolution of the House of Delegates of Virginia, of the 26th of June, they indicated their intention of discontinuing it altogether:

"Although it is our object highly desirable to establish a respectable marine, yet the situation of the Public Treasury renders it no advisable to purchase ships, for the present, no until the several States shall grant such funds for the construction of ships, and docks, and naval arsenals, and for in-

support of the naval service, as shall enable the United States to establish their marine upon a permanent and respectable footing."

There were no further proceedings in relation to a Navy Department or a Naval Establishment, under the Confederation.

Under the Federal Government, by act of 7th August, 1789, creating the War Department, the Secretary of War, was required, to execute all duties necessary to be performed, relative to the land or naval forces, ships, or warlike stores of the United States.

The first provision for a Naval Establishment, under the present Constitution, is contained in an act of the 27th of March, 1794; which was passed in consequence of the depredations committed by Algerine Corsairs on the commerce of the United States. That act authorized the President to provide, by purchase or otherwise, equip and employ 4 Ships of 44 guns, and 2 of 36 guns each. It also provided that in case a peace should take place between the United States and Algiers, no further proceedings should be had under the act. A treaty of peace was made with Algiers, in 1795, before the ships authorized were built. But by an act of 20th April, 1796, the President was authorrized to continue the construction and equipment of 2 of 44 guns and 1 of 36 guns; and these, (the United States, the Constitution, and the Constellation,) he was empowered to man and employ by an act of July 1, 1797. Twelve more vessels of 22 guns each were authorized, on the 27th of April, 1798. Three days after the passage of this last act. the management of the Navy, which had hitherto been entrusted to Secretary of War, was made the business of an additional executive Department

The office of *Secretary of the Navy* was created by act of April 30, 1798. He issues all orders to the Navy of the United States, and superintends the concerns of the Naval Establishment generally. A board of Navy Commissioners was instituted by act of 7th February, 1815, to aid him in the discharge of his duties. By act of July 10, 1832, all the powers conferred, and duties imposed, by existing laws, on the Commissioners of the Navy and Privateer Pension and Hospital Funds, were transferred to the Secretary of the Navy. He is by usage, a member of the Cabinet, and holds his office at the will of the President.

CLERKS IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

JOHN BOYLE, Chief Clerk, superintends, under the direction of the Secretary, the duties of the Department, examines or refers to the other Clerks all matters requiring examination; apportions the business of the office among the Clerks, and submits the same, when prepared, to the Secretary; and sees that all directions given by him, are carried into effect.. ..... $2000 00

Christopher Andrews. Duties —general correspondence with Commanders of squadrons and ships of war and stations, and Commandant of Marine Corps Heads of Departments and officers Both Houses and Committees of Congress. The annual estimates, for the Naval service and Secretary's Office and Navy Building. African agency Claims Correspondence with Navy Commissioners. Orders for recruiting. Orders for Courts of Inquiry and Courts Martial, summaries of Proceedings and decisions, preservation of their Records And

agent for paying salaries and contingent expenses of the Secretary's Office..... 1400 00

Lauriston B. Hardin, is charged with the Register of the Officers of the Navy, and with keeping an account of their services and orders for duty; Register of the Officers of the Marine Corps, Navy Agents, Naval Storekeepers and Naval Constructors, and vessels of war. He prepares nominations, commissions, warrants, and acting appointments—Keeps an account of deaths, resignations and dismissions. Prepares for publication annually the Navy Register, for the department, and biennially for the State Department. Attends to the correspondence with officers relative to their orders, services, &c. and with other persons on the same subjects. Attends to monthly publication of vessels of war on foreign stations and the changes which take place among them, &c..... 1400 00

Abraham H. Quincy, has charge of applications for appointments of every description in the Navy, and enters the same in proper books endorses and files the recommendations in such manner that applications may be referred to at a moment's notice. He prepares answers to applications and has charge of the General Letter Book, in which are recorded all letters to persons not in the service of the United States; and attends to any copying or other duties required of him by the Secretary or Chief Clerk..... 1400 00

Thomas R Miller, records all letters to the President of the United States and heads of Departments—letters to Navy Agents, Naval store keepers, &c; files and has the care of letters to Officers—makes out all copies from the records and other documents when required—assists in the general correspondence—attends to and performs the duties of the Warrant and other clerks, when absent by sickness or other causes—and also performs many other duties of a miscellaneous character..... $1000 00

J. D Simms, registers all letters received at the Navy Department—all letters written from it, and all orders issued to the Officers of the Navy—makes semi-weekly reports to the chief clerk of the state of the correspondence and records of the Department—is charged with the record of letters to the Board of Navy Commissioners, and assists, as occasion requires, in the general correspondence of the Department, particularly as relates to the discharge of seamen and marines..... .....1000 00

Thomas L Ragsdale, Warrant Clerk of the Navy Department, prepares requisitions upon the Treasury on account of expenditures for the Navy; keeps the appropriation accounts, including those of the Navy Pension, Privateer Pension, and Navy Hospital Funds; exhibits monthly a balance sheet of moneys in the Treasury subject to Naval purposes; has charge of the book of Bills of Exchange—writes letters relative to the fiscal concerns of the Department and aids in its general correspondence; examines and files the monthly summary

statements of Navy Agents, and the returns of other disbursing officers; and is liable to be called on for any other clerical duties connected with the business of the Department.....1000 00

Richard H. Bradford, has charge of the correspondence relating to Live Oak—of the returns of the sick, from the fleet surgeons and surgeons attached to the shore stations—and attends generally to any duty assigned him by the Secretary or Chief Clerk.....800 00

PENSION AND HOSPITAL FUNDS.

Joseph P. M'Corkle, has charge of the Navy Pension Fund, the Privateer Pension Fund, and the Navy Hospital Fund, and performs all the duties required by the act of July 10, 1832, for the regulation of the Navy and Privateer Pension and Navy Hospital Funds.....1600 00

Nathan Eaton, Messenger.....700 00

Lindsay Muse, Assistant Messenger.....350 00

An ACT for the regulation of the Navy and Privateer Pension and Navy Hospital Funds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioners of the navy pension and navy hospital funds be, and they are hereby, directed to close all their accounts as trustees of said funds, and to pay over the balance of cash in their hands, and to assign over and transfer all the certificates of stock, and other property belonging to said funds, and to the privateer pension fund, to the Treasurer of the United States, for the use of the Secretary of the Navy, for the payment of navy and privateer pensions, and for expenditures on account of navy hospitals, et cetera: and as soon as said assignment and transfer shall be made, the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby released and discharged from all further trust connected with said funds, and the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, constituted the trustee of said funds; and as such, it shall be his duty to receive applications for pensions, and to grant the same according to the terms of the acts of Congress in such case made and provided, and to direct and control the expenditures out of the navy hospital fund.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the balance of cash now on hand, and all moneys that may hereafter arise to said pension funds from stocks redeemed, or from any other source, shall be immediately invested, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in the Bank stock of the Bank of the United States; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized to sell so much of the stock of the United States in said Bank, at the par value thereof, as said navy pension funds will pay for; and to receive said navy pension funds in payment thereof; the said Bank Stock to be held in the name of the Treasurer of the United States for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause books to be opened, and regular accounts to be kept, showing the condition of the navy and privateer pension funds, the receipts and expenditures thereof, the names of the pensioners, and the dates and amount of their respective pensions, with a statement of the act or acts of Congress under which the same may be granted: and that he shall annually report to Congress an abstract, showing the condition of these funds in all these particulars, and the receipts and expendi-

tures during the year; and cause a similar account of the receipts and expenditures of the navy hospital fund, to be kept and reported to Congress, annually, in like manner, and at the same time, with the reports upon the pension funds.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a clerk who shall perform all the duties which shall be required of him in relation to said funds; and shall receive as a full compensation for his services, and in lieu of all commissions or other allowances, a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars, to be paid quarter yearly, out of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all the powers conferred, and duties imposed by laws now in force, on the commissioners of the navy and privateer pension and navy hospital funds be, and they are hereby, transferred to the Secretary of the Navy; and all acts, and parts of acts, contrary to the provisions of this act, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

[*Approved, July* 10, 1832.]

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE NAVY.

This Board was established by act of 7th February, 1815. It consists of three officers of the Navy, in rank not below that of a Post Captain. The officer of the Board holding the oldest Commission, presides. The Board is, by law, attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and under his superintendence, discharges all the ministerial duties of that office relative to the procurement of Naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment, of vessels of war, as well as other matters connected with the Naval Establishment of the United States. They appoint their own Secretary; and their records are at all times subject to the inspection of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE NAVY.

JOHN RODGERS President of the Navy Board	$3500 00
Charles Stewart, Commissioner	3500 00
Charles Morris, Commissioner	3500 00
Charles W. Goldsborough, Secretary	2000 00

CLERKS IN THE NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. RIDGLEY, Chief Clerk	$1600 00
John Green, Clerk	1150 00
James Hutton, Clerk	1000 00
B. S. Randolph, Clerk	1000 00
Robert Beall, Clerk	1000 00
Joseph P. McCorkle, Jr.	1000 00
C. Schwartz, Draughtsman	1000 00
Richard Elliott, messenger	700 00
Southey Parker, Superintendent of the Navy Building	250 00

WATCHMEN EMPLOYED IN THE WAR AND NAVY BUILDINGS.

John Fitzgerald	$300	War Office.
Reuben Gilder	300	War Office.
Ignatius Lucas	300	Navy.
Thomas Bingey	300	Navy.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WILLIAM T BARRY, of Kentucky, Postmaster General, $6,000 per annum.

CHARLES K. GARDNER, Assistant P. M. General, (1st Division) $2,500
SELAH R. HOBBIE, Assistant P. M. General, (2nd Division) 2,500

This Department is under the superintendence of a Postmaster General, who is aided in the discharge of his duties by two Assistants, appointed by himself. He has the sole appointment of all postmasters throughout the United States, the making of all contracts for carrying the mails, and, in brief, the control, according to law, of every thing relating to the institution. The revenue arising from the General Post Office has, for the most part, been expended upon the extension and improvement of the establishment, by which means the accommodation of the mail for the conveyance of letters, newspapers, pamphlets, &c. has, in a most extraordinary degree, been extended to the inhabitants of every part of the Union, even to the most remote territorial settlements.

CLERKS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

OBADIAH B. BROWN, Chief Clerk, (3rd Division)	1700 00
Thomas B. Dyer, Principal Book Keeper	1400 00
Joseph W. Hand, Solicitor	1400 00
John Suter, Principal Pay Clerk	1400 00
John McLeod, Register's Office	1200 00
William G. Eliot, Chief Examiner	1200 00
Michael T. Simpson, Superintendent Dead Letter Office	1200 00
David Saunders, Chief Register	1200 00
Richard Dement, Second Book Keeper	1200 00
Arthur Nelson, Office of Mail Contracts	1200 00
George Breathitt, Office of Mail Depredations	1200 00
Nicholas Tastet, Bank Accountant	1100 00
Thomas Arbuckle, Register's Office	1100 00
Josiah F. Caldwell, Examiner's Office	1000 00
Samuel Fitzhugh, Register's office	1000 00
William C. Ellison, Register's Office	1000 00
William C. Lipscomb, Register's Office	1000 00
Thomas B. Addison, Office of Mail Contracts	1000 00
Matthias Ross, Dead Letter Office	1000 00
David Koones, Examiner's Office	1000 00
Presly Simpson, Examiner's Office	1000 00
Grafton D. Hanson, Recorder	1000 00
Walter D. Addison, Office of Mail Contracts	1000 00
Francis G. Blackford, Pay Office	1000 00
John George Whitwell, Solicitor's Office	1000 00
John F. Boone, Third Book Keeper	1000 00
John T. Temple, Office of Mail Contracts	1000 00
Edmund F Brown, Chief Clerk's Office	1000 00
Robert A. Lacey, Office of Appointments	1000 00
John A. Webber, Office of Appointments	1000 00

George L. Douglass, Depositing Post Master's Accounts	1000 00
John H. Waggaman, Examiner's Office	900 00
James Coolidge, Pay Office	900 00
Charles S. Williams, Office of Appointments	900 00
John Taylor, Office of Mail Contracts	900 00
William French, Examiner's Office	800 00
James H. Doughty, Examiner's Office	800 00
Alexander H. Fitzhugh, Examiner's Office	800 00
Richard Emmons, Chief Clerk's Office	800 00
Estwick Evans, Miscellaneous	800 00
John J. Lehmanowsky, Office of Mail Contracts	800 00
John Marron, Pay Office	800 00
Charles H. W. Wharton, Blanks of Accounts and Returns	800 00
Thomas A. Scott, Examiner's Office	800 00
William H. Dundas, Office of Mail Contracts	800 00
Eben L. Childs, Examiner's Office	800 00
Archibald W. Goodrich,	800 00
Samuel J. Middleton, Examiner's Office	800 00
William J. Bronaugh, Examiners Office	800 00
Cornelius T. Hinckley, Office of Mail Contracts	800 00
Joseph Carter, Solicitor's Office	800 00
Benet A. White, Pay Office	800 00
John A. M. Duncanson, Examiner's Office	800 00
George Plitt, Office of Appointments	800 00
Allan Macrae, Office of Appointments	800 00
A H. Mechlin, Office of Appointments	800 00
George Mayo, Miscellaneous	800 00
Frederick Baldwin, Office of Appointments	800 00
Lewis H. France, Office of Mail Contracts	800 00
Walter H. Middleton, Solicitor's Office	800 00
William Douglass, Register's Office	800 00
Livy McLean Blair, Register's Office	600 00
James H. Marr, Office of Mail Contracts	600 00
William Ingle, Examiner's Office	600 00
Richard Evans, Examiner's Office	600 00
James Tate, Miscellaneous	400 00
Charles Bell, opening dead letters	400 00
William Harvey, opening dead letters	400 00
John Davis, opening dead letters	400 00
Chester Bailey, opening dead letters	400 00
Alexander Kyle, Superintendent Paper Warehouse	400 00
Joseph Borrows, Messenger	700 00
William Cox, Assistant Messenger	350 00
Nathaniel Herbert, ...do	350 00
William Jackson, ...do	350 00
Charles Bell, Watchman	250 00
William Harvey, Watchman	250 00
Jefferson Sessford, Laborer	240 00

POSTAGE.

Rates of Postage, as established by act of Congress of 3d March, 1825, and the amendatory act of 2d March, 1827.

For single letters, composed of one piece of paper	*Miles*	*Cents*
Any distance not exceeding	30	6
Over 30 and not exceeding	80	10
Over 80 do	150	12
Over 150 do	400	18¾
Over 400		25

Double letters. or those composed of two pieces of paper, are charged with double those rates.

Triple letters, or those composed of three pieces of paper are charged with triple those rates.

Quadruple letters, or those composed of four pieces of paper, are charged with quadruple those rates.

One or more pieces of paper, mailed as a letter, weighing one ounce, are charged with quadruple postage, and at the same rate should the weight be greater and quadruple postage is charged on all packets containing four pieces of paper.

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents—if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

Newspaper Postage.—For each newspaper, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or if carried out of the State, but carried not over 100 ..... 1 *cent.*
Over 100 miles, and out of the state in which it is published... 1½ *cents*

Magazines and Pamphlets.—If published periodically, distance not exceeding 100 miles ..... 1½ *cents* per sheet.
Ditto.....do.....over 100 miles ..... 2½ .....do.....
If not published periodically, distance not exceeding
100 miles ..... 4 .....do. ....
Ditto.....do.....over 100 miles ..... 6 .....do.....

Small pamphlets printed on a half or quarter sheet of royal, or less size, are charged with half those rates. Eight pages quarto are rated as *one sheet* and all other sizes in the same proportion.

The number of sheets which it contains, must be printed or written on one of the outer pages of every pamphlet or magazine to be sent by mail. Where the number of sheets is not truly stated, double postage is charged.

Every thing not coming under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is charged with letter postage.

Letters to Canada are forwarded through the agents of the United States at *Kingston*, Upper Canada, and *Montreal*, Lower Canada

Any person, other than the Postmaster General, or his authorized agents, who shall set up a foot or horse post, for the conveyance of letters and packets, upon any post road, which is, or may be established as such by law, shall incur a penalty of not exceeding fifty dollars for every letter or packet so carried.

Privilege of Franking.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice President of the United States; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney General; Postmaster General and Assistants Postmaster General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of General Land Office; Commissioners of Navy Board; Commissary General; Inspectors General; Quartermaster General; Paymaster General; Superintendent of Patent Office; Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of the Senate; and such individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets, weighing not more than two ounces, (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, during, and sixty days before and after each session of Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage under such regulations as the Postmaster General may provide.

Violation of Franking Privilege.

Any person who shall frank any letter or letters, other than those written by himself or by his order, in the business of his office, shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars—and it is made the especial duty of Postmasters to prosecute for such offence. The law provides, however, that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, and Postmaster General, may frank letters or packets on official business, prepared in any other public office in the absence of the principal thereof.

If any person, having the right to receive letters free of postage, shall receive, enclosed to him, any letter or packet addressed to a person not having that right, it is his duty to return the same to the Post Office, marking thereon the place from whence it came, that it may be charged with postage.

Any person who shall counterfeit the hand writing or frank of any person, or cause the same to be done, in order to avoid the payment of postage, shall, for each offence, pay five hundred dollars.

No Postmaster or assistant Postmaster can act as agent for lottery offices, or under any colour of purchase or otherwise vend lottery tickets nor can any Postmaster receive free of postage, or frank any lottery schemes, circulars, or tickets. For a violation of this provision of the law, the persons offending shall suffer a penalty of fifty dollars.

No Postmaster, assistant Postmaster, or clerk employed in any Post Office, can be a contractor, or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Judiciary power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Congress, from time to time, establish The present Judicial establishment of the United States consists of a Supreme Court, of thirty-one District Courts, and seven Circuit Courts, which are thus organized: the Supreme Court is composed of one Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, who hold a Court in the City of Washington, annually; besides which, each of these Justices attends a a certain Circuit comprising two or more districts, appropriated to each, and together with the Judge of the District compose a Circuit Court, which is holden in each District of the Circuit. The District Courts are held respectively by the District Judge alone. Appeals are allowed from the District to the Circuit Court, and from the Circuit to the Supreme Court; and in some cases, where the inconvenience of attending a Court by a Justice of the Supreme Court is very great, the District Courts are invested with Circuit Court powers. Each State is one District, for the purpose of holding District and Circuit Courts therein, with the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama, each of which is divided into two Districts. There are, besides, Territorial Courts, which are temporary, and lose that character whenever a Territory becomes a State In addition to the District Court for the District of Columbia, there is a Circuit Court for that District, which exercises, under the authority of Congress, similar common law and equity jurisdiction as the County Courts of Maryland and Virginia. Each Court has a Clerk, a Public Attorney or prosecutor, and a Marshal; all of whom are appointed by the Executive of the United States, with the exception of the Clerks, who are appointed by the Courts. The compensation of the Judges are fixed by law; that of the Clerks, Attorneys, and Marshals consists of fees, and in a few instances, as it regards Attorneys and Marshals, of a yearly salary of about $200.

By an act of Congress of the 15th of May, 1820, District Attorneys are to be appointed for four years only, removable at pleasure. Marshals have always held their offices for four years, removable at pleasure, in pursuance of the 27th section of the Act of the 24th of September, 1789. The Judges hold their offices during good behaviour, and can only be removed on impeachment. The appointments are made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Supreme Court of the United States has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens; and except, also, between a State and citizens of other States or aliens, in which latter case it has original, but not exclusive jurisdiction—and has exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against ambassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can haveor exercise consistently with the law of nations—and original, but not exclusive jurisdiction of all suits brought by ambassadors, or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice consul shall be a party. The Supreme Court has also appellate jurisdiction from the Circuit Courts and Courts of the several States, in certain cases: and has power to issue writs of prohibi-

tion to the District Courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and writs of mandamus, in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law, to any courts appointed, or persons holding office, under the authority of the United States.

A final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity*—or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity—or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the constitution, treaty, statute or commission—may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed, in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of error, the citation being signed by the chief justice, or judge, or chancellor, of the court rendering or passing the judgment or decree complained of, or by a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, and the writ has the same effect, as if the judgment or decree complained of had been rendered or passed in a Circuit Court—and the proceeding upon the revisal is also the same, except that the Supreme Court, instead of remanding the cause for a final decision, may, at their discretion, if the cause shall have been once remanded before, proceed to a final decision of the same, and award execution. But no other error can be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal in any such case, than such as appears on the face of the record and immediately respects the beforementioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions or authorities in dispute. The following is the mode of suing out a Writ of Error.

In cases of writs of error to a Federal Court, the writ should be allowed, citation signed, and bond approved, by a Circuit Judge; where the writ is to a State Court, the same must be done either by a Justice of the Supreme Court or by the presiding Judge of the Court whose judgment is complained of. With the transcript of the record for the Supreme Court should be returned the writ, citation with service and a copy of the bond, filing in the office below the bond and copies of the writ and citation.

It is the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned,

* The courts of the United States have exclusive jurisdiction of all seizures made on and or water for a breach of the laws of the United States, and any intervention of a State authority, which by taking the thing seized out of the hands of the United States' officer, might obstruct the exercise of this jurisdiction, is illegal. *Slocum* vs *Mayberry et al.* 2 *Wheaton*, 1. 9.

The courts of the United States have *exclusive* cognizance of questions of forfeiture upon all seizures made under the laws of the United States, and it is not competent for a state court to entertain or decide such question of forfeiture. If a sentence of condemnation be definitively pronounced by the proper court of the United States, it is conclusive that a forfeiture is incurred; if a sentence of acquittal, it is equally conclusive against the forfeiture, and in either case, the question cannot be again litigated in any common law forever. *Gelston* vs *Hoyt*, 3 *Wheaton*, 246, 311.

and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by the Heads of any of the Departments, touching any matters that may concern their Departments

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

John Marshall.....chief justice	Richmond.....Va	5000	00
William Johnson.....associate justice	Charleston. .S. C	4500	00
Gabriel Duval.....associate justice	Marietta.....M	4500	00
Joseph Story.....associate justice	Salem..... .Mass	4500	00
Smith Thompson .....associate justice	New York ..N Y	4500	00
John McLean.....associate justice	Cincinnati ..Ohio	4500	00
Henry Baldwin.....associate jusgice	Pittsburg.. . .Pa	4500	00
Roger B. Taney.....attorney general	Washington D C	3500	00
William T. Carroll.....clerk	Washington ..D C	Fees, &c	
Henry Ashton..... .....marshal	Washington .D C	Fees, &c	

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The District Courts of the United States, have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences that are cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas, where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months is to be inflicted, and also have exclusive original cognizance of all civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, including all seizures under laws of impost, navigation or trade, of the United States, where the seizures are made on waters which are navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons of burthen, within their respective districts, as well as upon the high seas, saving to suitors, in all cases, the right of a common law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it; and also have exclusive original cognizance of all seizures on land or other waters than as aforesaid, made, and of all suits for penalties, and forfeitures incurred, under the laws of the United States And they also have cognizance, concurrent with the Courts of the several States, or the Circuit Court, as the case may be, of all causes where an alien sues for a tort only in violation of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States. And also have cognizance, concurrent, as last mentioned, of all suits at common law, where the United States sue, and the matter in dispute amounts, exclusive of costs, to the sum or value of one hundred dollars And also have jurisdiction, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, of all suits against consuls or vice consuls, except for offences above the description aforesaid. The trial of issues in fact, in the District Courts, in all causes except civil causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, are by jury.

The act of 18th December, 1812, requires the district and territorial judges of the United States to reside within the districts and territories respectively, for which they are appointed; and makes it unlawful for any judge appointed under the authority of the United States, to exercise the profession or employment of counsel or attorney, or to be engaged in the practice of the law. And any person offending against the inunction or prohibition of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

An act of April 5, 1832, provides, that in any cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, or other cause of seizure, depending in any Court of the United States, any Judge of the said Court, in vacation, shall have the same power and authority, to order any vessel, or cargo, or other property, to be delivered to the claimants, upon bail or bond, under the statute, as the case may be, or to be sold, when necessary, as such court has in term time, and to appoint appraisers, and exercise every other incidental power necessary to the complete execution of the authority granted by the act.

JUDGES, &c OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Maine.

Ashur Ware, Judge, $1800
Ether Shepley, Attorney, Saco.
Albert Smith, Marshal, Damariscota
John Mussey, Clerk, Portland.

New Hampshire..

Matthew Harvey, Judge, $1000
Daniel M. Durell, Attorney, Dover.
P Cogswell, Marshal, Gilmanton.
C. W. Cutler, Clerk, Portsmouth.

Massachusetts.

John Davis, Judge, $2500
Andrew Dunlap, Attorney, Boston
S. D. Harris, Marshal, Boston.
John W. Davis, Clerk, Boston.

Connecticut.

Wm Bristol, Judge, $1500
Asa Childs, Attorney, Hartford.
N. Wilcox. Marshal. Berlin.
C. A. Ingersoll, Clerk. New Haven

Rhode Island.

John Pitman, Judge, $1500
R. W. Greene, Att'y Providence.
B. Anthony, Marshal, Provideuce.
Benj'n Cowell, Clerk, Providence.

Vermont.

Elijah Paine, Judge, $1200
David Kellog Att'y, Rockingham.
H. Lowry, Marshal, Burlington.
Jesse Gove, Clerk, Rutland.

Northern District of New York.

Alfred Conkling, Judge, $2000
Nathaniel S. Benton, Att'y Utica.
Nath'l S Benton Marshal, Utica.
R Miller, Clerk, Utica.

Southern District of New York.

Samuel R. Betts, Judge, $3500
J A. Hamilton. Att'y, New York
Wm. C H Waddell, Mar. N. York
Fred'k J Betts, Clerk New York.

New Jersey.

William Rossel, Judge, $1500
Garret D. Wall, Att'y, Burlington.
Zephaniah Drake, Mar'l, Newark
Wm. Pennington, Clerk, Newark.

Eastern Dist of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Hopkinson, Judge, $2500
H. D. Gilpin, Att'y, Philadelphia.
B. S. Bousall, Marshal, Philad'a
Francis Hopkinson, Clerk, Philad'a.

Western Dist. of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Irwin, Judge, $1800
Benj'n Patton, jr. Att'y Pittsburg.
John M. Davis, Marshal, Pittsburg.
E. J. Roberts, Clerk, Pittsburg.

Delaware.

Willard Hall, Judge, $1500
G. Read, Jr. Attorney, New Castle.
D. C. Wilson, Marshal, Wilmington
Thomas Witherspoon, Clerk, do.

Maryland.

Elias Glenn, Judge, $2000
Nath'l Williams, Att'y, Baltimore
Thos. Finley, Marshal, Baltimore
Philip Moore Clerk; Baltimore.

Eastern District of Virginia..

Philip P. Barbour, Judge, $1800
T. E. Burfoot, Att'y, Richmond.
E Christian, Marshal, Richmond.
Richard Jeffries, Clerk, Richmond.

Western District of Virginia

Alexander Caldwell, Judge, $1600
W. A. Harrison. Att'y, Clarksburg.
James Points, Marshal, Staunton
J. Y. Doddridge Clerk, Staunton.

North Carolina.

H. Potter, Judge, $3000
Thos. P Devereaux, Att'y. Raleigh
Beverly Daniel, Marshal, Raleigh
Wm H. Haywood, Clerk, Raleigh

South Carolina.

Thomas Lee, Judge, $2500
R. B. Gilchrist, Att'y, Charleston.
Thos. C. Condy, Mars'l, Charleston
James Jarvey, Clerk, Charleston.

Georgia.

Jeremiah Cuyler, Judge, $2500
M H. McAllister, Att'y, Savannah.
John H. Morel, Marshal, Savannah
George Glenn, Clerk, Savannah.

Southern District of Alabama.

William Crawford, Judge, $2500
John Elliot, Attorney, Mobile.
R. L. Crawford, Marshal, Mobile.
D Files, Clerk, Mobile.

Northern District of Alabama.

William Crawford, Judge, $2500
Byrd Brandon, Att'ney, Huntsville.
B. Patterson, Marshal, Huntsville.
Caswell R. Clifton, Clerk, Huntsville

Mississippi.

Powhatan Ellis, Judge, $2000
George Adams, Attorney, Natchez.
Sam'l W. Dickson, Marshal, Natchez
William Burns, Clerk, Natchez.

Eastern District of Louisiana.

Samuel H. Harper, Judge, $3000
John Slidell, Attorney, N. Orleans.
J. Nicholson, Marshal, N Orleans.
F. W. Lea, Clerk, New Orleans.

Western District of Louisiana.

Samuel H. Harper, Judge, $3000
B F. Linton, Att'y, St. Martinsville
F. H Duperier, Marshal, N. Iberia.
John Lessassier, Clerk.

Eastern District of Tennessee.

John McNairy, Judge, $1500
J. A. McKinney, Att'y, Rogersville
Wm. Lyon, Marshal, Knoxville.
W. C. Mynatt, Clerk, Knoxville.

Western District of Tennessee.

John McNairy, Judge, $1500
J. Collingsworth, Att'y, Nashville.
S. B. Marshall, Mar'l, Murfreesboro
N. A. McNairy, Clerk, Nashville.

Kentucky.

John Boyle, Judge, $1500.
Thos. B. Monroe, Att'y, Frankfort.
J. M. McCalla, Marshal, Lexington.
John H. Hanna, Clerk, Frankfort.

Ohio.

J. W. Campbell, Judge, $1000
Noah H. Swayne, Att'y, Coshocton.
J. Patterson, Marshal, Columbus.
Wm. Miner, Clerk, Columbus.

Indiana.

Benjamin Parke, Judge, $1000
Sam'l Judah, Attorney, Vincennes.
G. Taylor, Marshal, Brownstown.
Henry Hurst, Clerk, Corydon.

Illinois.

Nathaniel Pope, Judge. $1000
David J. Baker, Att'y, Edwardsville
Charles Slade, Marshal, Kaskaskia.
Wm. H. Brown, Clerk.

Missouri.

James H. Peck, Judge, $1200
George Shannon, Att'y, St. Charles
Augustus Jones, Marshal, St. Louis.
Joseph Gamble, Clerk, St. Louis.

It is made the duty of each *District Attorney* to prosecute, in the Judicial District for which he is appointed, all delinquents, for crimes and offences cognizable under the laws of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States shall be concerned.

The *Marshal* for each District is required to attend the District and Circuit Court, and to execute throughout the District, all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States. He has power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty. Before entering upon his office he must give bond with two sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars. Every Marshal, when removed from office, or when the term for which he is appointed shall expire, has power, notwithstanding, to execute all precepts which may be in his hands, at the time of such removal or expiration of office.

The Clerks are appointed by the Supreme Court, and the several District Courts. The clerk for each District Court, is clerk also of the

the Circuit Court in such District. Each clerk is required to give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and seasonably to record the decrees, judgments and determinations of the Court, of which he is clerk. In case of the District Judge in any District being unable to discharge his duties, the clerk certifies all suits or actions, to the next Circuit Court to be held in the District; and also, by leave or order of the Circuit Judge, to take, during the disability of the District Judge, all examinations and depositions of witnesses, and make all necessary rules and orders preparatory to the final hearing of all causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Circuit Courts of the United States have original cognizance, concurrent with the Courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature, at common law, or in equity; where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of five hundred dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs or petitioners, or an alien is a party, or the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought, and a citizen of another State; and have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, (except where the laws of the United States otherwise direct,) and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the crimes and offences cognizable therein. But no person can be arrested in one district, for trial in another, in any civil action, before a Circuit or District Court. No civil suit can be brought before either of said Courts against an inhabitant of the United States, by an original process, in any other District than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he shall be found at the time of serving the writ; and no District or Circuit Court has cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note, or other chose in action, in favor of an assignee, unless a suit might have been prosecuted in such court to recover the said contents if no assignment had been made, except in cases of foreign bills of exchange. The Circuit Courts also have appellate jurisdiction from the District Courts, under the regulations and restrictions provided by law.

From final decrees in a District Court, in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, where the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, an appeal is allowed to the next Circuit Court, to be held in such District. But no District Judge (sitting in a Circuit Court) can give a vote in any case of appeal or error, from his own decision; but may assign the reason of such his decision.

Places and Times of holding the Courts of the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States must be holden at the City of Washington, and have one session every year, to commence on the second Monday in January.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Maine. Wiscasset, last Tuesday of February, and first Tuesday of September; and at Portland 1st Tuesday of June.

New Hampshire. Exeter and Portsmouth, alternately, on the 3d Tuesdays of December, and each 3d calendar month thereafter.

Massachusetts Boston, 3d Tuesday in March, 4th Tuesday in June, 2d Tuesday in September, and 1st Tuesday in December.

Rhode Island. Newport, 2d Tuesday in May, and 3d Tuesday in October; at Providence, the 1st Tuesday in August, and 1st Tuesday in February.

Connecticut. Hartford and New Haven, alternately, on the 4th Tuesdays of February, May, August, and November.

Vermont. Rutland, 6th of October, and at Windsor, 24th of May.

New York. City of New York, for the Southern District, on the 1st Tuesday of each month; for the Northern District, at Albany, 3d Tuesday of January, and at Utica, last Tuesday of August.

New Jersey. New Brunswick, 2d Tuesdays of March and September; and at Burlington, 3d Tuesdays of May and November.

Pennsylvania. Eastern District, at Philadelphia, 3d Mondays in February, May, August and November; and for the Western District, at Pittsburg, 1st Monday of May, and 2d Monday of October.

Delaware. Newcastle and Dover, alternately, 4th Tuesdays of November, and of each 3d calendar month thereafter.

Maryland. Baltimore, 1st Tuesdays of December, and of each 3d calendar month thereafter.

Virginia. Eastern District, at Richmond, 15th day of May, and 15th day of November; and at Norfolk, 1st day of May, and 1st day of November; and for the western district, at Clarksburg, 1st Mondays in April and September; at Lewisburg, 1st Wednesday after the second Mondays in April and September; at Wythe court-house, 1st Wednesdays after the 3d Mondays in April and September; and at Staunton, 1st day of May and 1st day of October.

North Carolina. Edenton, district of Albemarle, 3d Mondays of April and October; at Newbern, (district of Pamptico,) 4th Mondays of April and October; and at Wilmington, (district of Cape Fear) 1st Monday after the 4th Mondays of April and October.

South Carolina. Eastern district Charleston, 3d Monday in March, and September, 1st Monday in July, and 2d Monday in December; for the western district, at Laurens Court-house, on the next Tuesday after the adjournment of the Circuit Court at Columbia.

Georgia. Savannah, 2d Tuesdays in February, May, and August; and in Augusta, 2d Tuesday in November.

Kentucky. Frankfort, 1st Mondays of May and November.

Tennessee. Knoxville, for East Tennessee, 3d Monday in April and 2d Monday in October; and at Nashville, for West Tennessee, 4th Mondays in May and November.

Ohio. Columbus, 3d Monday of July, and the 4th Monday in December.

Louisiana. Eastern district, at New Orleans, 2d Monday of December, and for the Western District at Opelousas court-house, 2d Monday of June.

Indiana. Corydon, last Mondays in May and November.

Mississippi. Court-house of Adams county, 4th Mondays in January and June.

Illinois. Vandalia, 4th Monday of May and 1st Monday of December.

Alabama. Huntsville, 2d Monday of April and October; at Mobile, 1st Monday in May and 2d Monday in December

Missouri. St. Charles, 1st Mondays in March and September.

CIRCUIT COURTS,

Maine, at Portland 1st May, and at Wiscasset, 1st October.

New Hampshire, at Portsmouth and Exeter, alternately, 8th May and 8th October.

Massachusetts, at Boston, 1st June, and 20th October.

Rhode Island, at Newport and Providence, alternately, 15th June, and 15th November.

Connecticut, at Hartford and New Haven, alternately, 13th April and 17th September.

New York, at New York, last Monday in February, first Monday in April, last Monday in July and October.

Vermont, at Rutland and Windsor, alternately, 21st May, and 3d October.

New Jersey, at Trenton, on the 1st April, and the 1st October.

Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, 11th April, and the 11th October.

Delaware, at New Castle and Dover, alternately, 3d June and 27th Oct.

Maryland, at the City of Baltimore, 8th April and November.

Virginia, at Richmond, 22d May, and the 22d November.

North Carolina, at Raleigh, 12th May, and 12th November.

South Carolina, at Charleston, 2d Tuesday of April; and at Columbia, on the 4th Monday in November.

Georgia, at Savannah, on Thursday after the first Monday in May; and at Milledgeville, on the Thursday after the first Monday in November.

Kentucky, at Frankfort, 1st Monday of May and November.

Tennessee, at Nashville, 1st Monday in March and September, and at Knoxville, 2d Monday in October.

Ohio, at Columbus, 2d Monday of July, and 3d Monday of December.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Circuit Courts for the District of Columbia, at Washington, on the 4th Monday in March and November; at Alexandria, on the 1st Monday in May and 1st Monday in October. And the District Court for the same district, on the 1st Mondays of December and June.

COURTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

District Court.		H. Ashton, Marshal, Washington,	
William Cranch, Judge.		William Brent, Clerk, Washington,	
Edmund I. Lee, Clerk, Alexandria.		Edmund I. Lee, Clerk, Alexandria.	
Circuit Court.		*Orphans' Court.*	
Wm. Cranch, Chief Judge,	$2700	S. Chase, Judge, Washington	$1000
B. Thruston, Assistant Judge,	2500	H. C. Neale, Register, Washington.	
J. S. Morsel, Assistant Judge,	2500	C. Neale, Judge, Alexandria,	$800
Thomas Swann, Att'y, Washington.		Alex. Moore, Register, Alexandria.	

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

Arkansas.		Thos. Douglas, Att'y. St. Augustine	
Alex. M. Clayton, Judge,	$1200	S. Blair, Marshal, St. Augustine.	
Benjamin Johnson, Judge,	1200	George Gibbs, Clerk, St. Augustine.	
Thomas P. Eskridge, Judge,	1200	*Middle Florida.*	
Edward Cross, Judge,	1200	Thomas Randall, Judge,	1500
Sam'l C. Roane, Att'y. Little Rock.		J. K. Campbell, Att'y. Tallahassee.	
Elias Rector, Marshal, Little Rock		T. E. Randolph, Mar. Tallahassee.	
William Field, Clerk, Little Rock.		James P. Linn, Clerk, Tallahassee.	
Michigan.		*West Florida.*	
George Morell, Judge,	1200	John A. Cameron, Judge,	1500
Solomon Sibley, Judge,	1200	George Walker, Att'y. Pensacola.	
Ross Wilkins, Judge,	1200	James W. Exum, Mar. Pensacola.	
David Irvine, Judge,	1200	G. F. Baltzell, Clerk, Pensacola.	
Daniel Leroy, Attorney, Detroit.		*Southern Judicial Dist. of Florida.*	
Peter Desnoyes, Marshal, Detroit.		James Webb, Judge,	1500
John Winder, Clerk, Detroit.		Edward Chandler, Att'y. Key West	
East Florida.		Thos. Eastin, Marshall, Key West.	
Robert Rice, Judge,	1500	A. H. Day, Clerk, Key West.	

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

During the past year, several events of importance have occurred in the intercourse between the United States and Foreign Nations; among which may be classed the establishment of a mission to Naples which has eventuated in a Treaty of Indemnity for spoliations under Murat; the conclusion of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, with Chile; the death of Mr. Shannon our Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala, who fell a victim to the climate of that country, on his way to his post; the return of Mr. Baylies, Charge d'Affaires to Buenos Ayres, after having unsuccessfully attempted to secure our right to the Fisheries on the Banks of the Falklands; the recognition and reception of a Minister from Belgium, and the institution of a mission from this country, there.

The changes which have taken place in the foreign missions of the United States, are the return of Mr Van Buren, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and of Mr Rives, who held an appointment of the same rank to France. The place of the former has been supplied by the appointment of Col. Aaron Vail, Charge d'Affaires; that of the latter remains vacant.

The pay of Ministers Plenipotentiary is 9000 dollars per annum salary, besides 9000 dollars for an outfit. Secretaries of Legation receive 2000 dollars, and Charge d'Affaires, 4500 dollars per annum. To entitle any Charge d'Affaires, or Secretary of any Legation or Embassy to any foreign country, or Secretary of any Minister Plenipotentiary, to the above compensation, they must, respectively, be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but in the recess of the Senate, the President is authorized to make such appointments, which must be submitted to the Senate at the next Session thereafter, for their advice and consent: and no compensation is allowed to any Charge d'Affaires, or any Secretary of Legation, Embassy, or Minister, who shall not be so appointed.

Consuls to Barbary are more of Diplomatic than Commercial Agents, not only as it regards their vocation, but also as it respects their compensation. They receive regular annual salaries; and their pay does not in the least depend on fees of any kind. And no Consul of the United States, residing on the Barbary coast, can own, in whole or in part, any ship or vessel, or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the exportation from, or importation or into, any of the states on the coast of Barbary, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, under the penalty, upon conviction, for every offence of a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Consuls of the United States, generally so called, are, in effect, Agents for Commerce and Seamen; which latter denomination, for particular reasons, is given to some of this class, of Public Officers. They receive no yearly salaries, (except at Paris and London, where they have an annual salary of $2000,) and their compensation is derived from the fees which are allowed by law. The amount of these fees depends, of course, upon the state of foreign trade, which is perpetually fluctuating. Consuls of the United States, for commercial purposes, are regularly admitted and recognised, as to their official functions, in the ports of Europe; but in the colonies of the European nations agents for Com-

merce and Seamen mostly exercise the duties of their stations under courtesy, without any formal recognition, and, in some instances, from the jealousy of colonial policy, they have not been permitted to exercise them at all. In their public capacity, Consuls and Agents for Commerce and Seamen, are principally occupied in verifying, in different forms, the legality of the trade of the United States with foreign nations, and in relieving and sending home American Seamen, who by accident or misfortune, are left destitute within the jurisdiction of their several consulates or agencies.

Ministers, Consuls, &c. of the United States in Foreign Countries, with the places of their Residence.

England.

A. Vail, Charge d'Affaires, London.
Thos. Aspinwall, Agent, &c. and Consul, London.
Francis B Ogden, Consul, Liverpool
Herman Visger, do. Bristol
Robert W. Fox, do. Falmouth
Thomas Were Fox, do. Plymouth
Alb. Davy, do Kingston upon Hull
R.R Hunter, do.Cowes, I. of Wight.
Joel Hart, do Leith, Scotland.
Alexander Thompson, do. Glasgow.
Thos. Wilson, do. Dublin. Ireland
Rueben Harvey, do. Cork.
Thomas W Gilpin, do. Belfast.
Thomas W Persse, do. Galway.
Horatio Sprague, do. Gibraltar.
——— ———, do. Isle of France.
Thomas Wynns, do. Turks Island.
Wm. Tudor Tucker, C. A. Bermuda
John Storr, do. Nassau, N P.
Ralph Higanbotham, do. St. Christopher and Antigua.
Edmund Robert, Consul, Demarara.
R. M. Harrison, do. Kingston, Jam.
Charles L. Bartlett, C. A. Trinidad
John M. Kankey, do. Barbadoes.
Paul Eynaud, Consul, Malta.
William Carroll C. A. St Helena
M. Benjamin, Cons. British Guiana

France.

——— ———, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plenipotentiary, Paris.
Nathaniel Niles, Secretary of Legation, Paris.
Isaac Cox Barnett, Cons &c. Paris
George Strobel, Consul, Bordeaux.
Daniel C. Croxall, do. Marseilles
Francis C. Fenwick, Consul, Nantes.
Edward Church, do. L'Orient.
R. G. Beasley, do. Havre de Grace
Samuel Allison, do. Lyons.
——— ———, do. Cette.
Jas. Jos. Debesse, do. La Rochelle
Peter Suau, C. A. Gaudaloupe.
J. S. Meirrken, Cons. Martinique.

Switzerland.

John G. Baker, Cons Gen. Switz'd

Russia.

James Buchanan, Envoy Ext'dinary and Min. Plen'tiary, St. Petersb'g.
J. Randolph Clay, Sec. of Legation
A. P Gibson, Consul, St. Petersb'g.
John Rabi, Consul, Odessa.
Henry Schielin, do. Taganrog.
Edmund Brandt, do. Archangel.

Spain.

C. P. Van Ness, Envoy Extr'dinary and Min. Plenipo'tiary, Madrid.
Chas. S. Walsh, Sec of Legation, do.
Alex. Burton, Consul, Cadiz.
William Stirling, do Barcelona.
——— ———, do. Valencia.
George G. Barrell, do. Malaga.
George B. Adams, do. Alicante.
——— ——— ———, do. Bilboa.
Alfred K. P. Edwards, do. Manilla.
Payton Gay, do. Island of Teneriffe
G. T. Ladico, do. Balearic Islands.
Wm. Shaler, do. Havana, Cuba.
R R. Stewart, C. A Trinidad, do.
John Leonard, do. St. Jago, do.
Hen. K Stearns, do Barascoa, do.
L. Shoemaker, Cons. Mantazas, do.
Sidney Mayson, do. St. Johns do.
J Owen, do. Puerto del Principe, do.

H. Toler, Consul, Ponce, Porto Rico.
Wm. H. Tracy, do. Guyama, do.
S. C. Russell, do. Mayaguez.

Portugal.

Thomas L. L Brent, Chargé d'Affaires, Lisbon.
Israel P. Hutchinson, Consul, Lisbon
———— ————, do Oporto.
J. H. Marsh, do. Island of Madeira
Chas W. Dabney, do. Fayal.
W. G. Merrill, do. Cape de Verd Isls

Netherlands.

Auguste Davezac, Chargé d'Affaires
J. A. Parker, Consul, Amsterdam.
Emanuel Wambersie, do. Rotterdam
Wm. D Patterson, do. Antwerp.
Thomas Trask, do. Surinam.
L. Paimboeuf, do. Isl. of Curacoa.
John Shallaber, do Batavia.
Louis Mark, do. Ostend.
J. Hollingsworth, C A. St. Eustatia

Belgium.

Hugh S Legare, Chargé d'Affaires, Brussels.

Austria.

Charles Burnet Consul, Venice.
George Moore, do. Trieste.

Germany.

Frederick Kahl, Consul, Darmstadt.
Fred List, Consul, Baden.

Bavaria.

Robert Ruedoffer, Consul, Munich.

Sweden and Norway

Christopher Hughes, Chargé d'Affaires, Stockholm
David Erskine, Consul, Stockholm.
C. A. Murray, do. Gottenburg.
Helmich Janson, jr. do. Christiansand.
George W. Crump, do. St. Bartholomew

Denmark.

Henry Wheaton, Chargé d'Affaires Copenhagen.
John Raynals, Consul, Copenhagen
N. Levy, do. Island of Thomas.
J. Ridgway, do Island of St. Croix

Prussia.

Wm. Troost Simmons, Consul, Elbervelt.
Frederick Schillow, do. Stettin.

Saxony.

E. F. Goehring, Consul, Leipzig.

Hanseatic Towns.

John Cuthbert, Consul, Hamburg.
Nathaniel Pierce, do Bremen.
Joseph Hill Clarke, do Lubec.
Ernest Schwendler, do. Frankfort.

Italian States.

Thomas Appleton, Consul, Leghorn
James Ombrosi, do. Florence.
R. Campbell, do. Genoa, Sardinia.
Victor A. Sasserna, do. Nice, Sardinia.

Roman States, and Kingdom of the two Sicilies.

J. Nelson, Chargé d'Affaires, Naples.
Felix Cicognani, Consul, Rome.
Alexander Hammett, do. Naples.
Benjamin Gardner, do Palermo.
John L. Payson, do. Messina.

Turkey.

David Porter, Charge d'Affaires, Constantinople
William B. Hodgson, Dragoman, Constantinople.
F. E Bunker, Con. Constantinople.
David Offley, do. Smyrna.

Barbary Powers.

Geo. F Brown, Commercial Agent, Algiers.
Samuel D. Heap, Consul, Tunis.
D. S. McCauley do. Tripoli.
J. R. Leib, do Tangier, Morocco.

United Mexican States.

A. Butler, Chargé d'Affaires, Mexico
Jas. Smith Wilcox, Consul, Mexico
George R. Robertson, do. Tampico
Thomas Reiley, do Aguatulco
Harvey Gregg, do. Acapulco.
James James, do. Vera Cruz and Alvarado.
Daniel W Smith, do. Rio Grande
John S. Langham, do. Chihuahua.
James Davis, do Santa Fe.
James W. McGoffin, do, Saltillo.
Henry Perrine, do Campeache.
James L. Kennedy, do. Mazatlan.
David G. Barnet, do. Galveston.
———— ————, do San Antonia.
———— ————, do. Guazacoaco.
C. W. Davis, do. Petic and Guyamas

Daniel W. Pope, Consul, Tobasco.
John W. Langdon, do. Laguira.

Republic of Colombia.

Thomas P. Moore, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Bogota.
J. C. Pickett, Sec. of Legation do.
John M. Macpherson, Consul, Carthagena
J. G. A Williamson, do. Laguayra.
Alex Danouilles, do. Santa Martha.
———, do. Guayaquil
Alfred Lausatt, do Maracaybo.
F. Litchfield, do. Porto Cabello.
Gilbert Dennison, do Panama.
Thomas F Knox, do Angostura.

Brazil.

Ethan A. Brown, Chargé d'Affaires, Rio de Janeiro
John Martin Baker, Consul, Rio de Janeiro
Woodbridge Odlin, do. San Salvador
John T Mansfield, do Pernambuco.
Abraham R. Smith, do. Para.
Joshua Bond, do. Montevideo.
Charles B. Allen, do. Maranham.
Isaac A. Hayes, do. Rio Grande.
George Black, do. Santos.
Lemuel Wells, do. St Catherines

Republic of Central America.

———, Chargé d'Affaires, Guatemala.
Chas. Savage, Consul, Guatemala.
G Coursault, do Truxillo.

Republic of Buenos Ayres.

Francis Baylies, Chargé d'Affaires, Buenos Ayres
G. W. Slacum, Cons. Buenos Ayres

Chile.

John Hamm, Chargé d'Affaires, St. Jago de Chile
———, Consul, Valparaiso
D. Wynne, do. St. Jago de Chile.

Republic of Peru.

Samuel Larned, Chargé d'Affaires, Lima.
William F. Taylor, Consul, Quilca and Arica.
Asa Worthington, do Lima.

Hayti. (St Domingo)

F. M. Dimond, C.A. Port Au Prince.
Joshua Webb, do. Aux Cayes.
Samuel Israel, do. Cape Haytien.

Sandwich Islands

John C. Jones, jr., Commercial Agent, Sandwich Islands.

China

Jno. H. Grosvenor, Consul, Canton.

PRIVILEGES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

During the past year, besides the reception by the United States, of Baron de Behr, as Minister Resident from Belgium, the following changes have taken place in the Foreign Missions to this country:—Chevalier Anckarloo, Chargé d'Affaires from Sweden, in place of Baron Stackelberg; Don J. M. Tornell, E. E and M. P from Mexico, has returned home, and left Don Jose Montoya, Chargé d'Affaires; and M. Domingo Acosta, has been recognised as Chargé d'Affaires from Colombia, in addition to his previous appointment as Consul General.

By the act of 30th April, 1790, it is provided that if any writ or process shall at any time be sued forth or prosecuted by any person or persons, in any of the courts of the United States, or in any courts of a particular State, or by any judge or justice therein, respectively, whereby the person of any ambassador, or other public minister of any foreign prince or State, authorized and received as such by the President of the United States, or any domestic, or domestic servant, of any such ambassador or other public minister, may be arrested or imprisoned, or his or their goods or chattels be distrained, seized, or attached, such writ or process shall be deemed and adjudged as utterly null and void, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, whatsoever.

In case any person or persons shall sue forth or prosecute any such writ or process, such person or persons, and all attorneys or solicitors prosecuting or soliciting in such case, and all officers executing any such writ or process, being thereof convicted, shall be deemed violators of the laws of nations and disturbers of the public repose, and imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court. But no citizen or inhabitant of the United States, who shall have contracted debts prior to his entering into the service of any ambassador or other public minister, which debts shall be still due and unpaid, shall have, take, or receive, any benefit of this act; nor shall any person be proceeded against by virtue of this act, for having arrested or sued any other domestic servant of any ambassador or other public minister, unless the name of such servant be first registered in the office of the Secretary of State, and by such Secretary transmitted to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, who shall, upon receipt thereof, affix the same in some public place in his office, whereto all persons may resort and take copies without fee or reward.

If any person shall violate any safe conduct or passport duly obtained, and issued under the authority of the United States, or shall assault, strike, wound, imprison, or in any other manner infract the law of nations, by offering violence to the person of an ambassador or other public minister, such person so offending, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court.

Ministers, &c. of Foreign Powers in the United States.

France.

M. Serurier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
M. De Pageot, 1st Sec'ry of Legation
M. De Sontag, 2d do.
M. De St Georges, Attaché.
Marquis de Veris de Paysac, Consul General, New York.
——— ———, Com. Agent, Boston.
Maurice d'Hauterive, Consul, Phil'a.
M. Henri, Com. Agent, Baltimore.
Count Choiseuil, V. C. Charleston.
M. Deseze, Vice Consul, Norfolk.
Marie Joseph Etienne de la Palun, Consul, Richmond.
M. Thomasson, V. C. Savannah.
M. Batre, Com Agent, Mobile.
Count de la Porte, Vice Consul, Tallahassee.
Martin Francois Armand Saillard, Consul New Orleans.

Great Britain.

Charles Bankhead, Esq. Chargé d' Affaires.
W. P. Adams, Attaché.
——— ———, Consul General.
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James Thomas Sherwood, Esq. Vice Consul for Maine & N. Hampshire
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John B. Gilpin, Esq. do. Newport.
J. Stewart, Esq. do New London.
James Buchanan, Esq. do. N York.
G. Robertson, Esq do. Philadelphia
John Crawford, Esq. do. Baltimore.
Wm. Gray, Esq. Consul, Norfolk.
A. Mislan, Esq. V C. Wilmington.
Wm Ogilby, Esq. do. Charleston.
Edmund Molyneux, Esq. do. Sav'ah.
James Baker, Esq. do Pensacola.
Robert Higgin, Esq. Con. Alabama.
G. Salkeld, Esq. do. New Orleans.
J. C. Buchanan, V. Consul N York,

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M. Khremer, Secretary of Legation.
Mr. Smirnove, attached to Legation.
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J. Prince, Agent, Salem.
E. Mayo, do. Portland.
J. G. Bogart, Vice Consul, N.York.
T. H. Deas, Agent, Charleston.
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Don Miguel Tacon, attached to the Legation.
Don Juan Bautiste Bernabeu, Consul General, Philadelphia.
Don Francisco Hernandez de Nogues, Consul, Philadelphia.
David Tyler, Vice Consul, Boston.
Don Fran. Stoughton, Consul, N. Y.
Manuel Valdor, V. Consul, Balt.
Antonio Pomar, V. Consul, Norfolk.
Antonio Larragua, do. Charleston.
Don Antonio Argote Villalobus, Consul, New Orleans.
Pedro de Alba, V. Consul, Pensacola
John Notlit, Consul, Key West.

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Commandeur Torlade D'Azambuja, Chargé d'Affaires.
Philip Marrett, Esq. V Cons Boston
James B. Murray, Esq. do. N. York.
James Gowen, Esq. do Philad'a
Edward J. Wilson, Consul, Balti'e.
C. Neal, Esq. do Alexandria, D. C.
Walter de Lacy, Esq. do Norfolk
J. P Calhoroa, Esq. do. Wilmington N. C.
René Goddard, Esq. Vice Consul, Charleston.
Elias Reed, Esq. do. Savannah.
Horace C Camack, do. N. Orleans.
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J W Schmidt, do. New York.
Arnold Halbach, do. Philadelphia.
Louis Trapman, do. Charleston.
F W. Schmidt, New Orleans.

Hamburg.

C. N. Buck, Con. General, Phil'a.
J. W. Schmidt, V. Consul, N. York.
F. Christ. Graf V. Con. Baltimore.
A [illegible]azenove, do. Alexandria.
Jacob Wolff, do. Charleston.
Frederick Wm. Schmidt, Consul, N. Orleans.

Bremen.

Eleazer Crabtree, Consul, Savannah

Frankfort.

A. Halbach, Consul, Philadelphia.

Denmark.

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Benjamin Aymar, do. New York.
John Bohlen, do. Philadelphia.
H. G. Jacobson, V. C. Baltimore.
Christopher Neale, do. Alexandria.
Frederick Myers, Consul, Norfolk.
Plat K. Dichinson, do. Wilmington.
James H. Lawson, do. Charleston.
William Crabtree, jr do. Savannah.
Peter Edouard Sorbe, do. N. Orl's.

Wirtemburg.

Christian Mayer, C Gen. Baltimore

Saxony.

Charles Aug. Davis, Con. General.
Robert Ralston, do. Philadelphia.
R. H. Douglas, do. Baltimore.

Hesse Castle.

Conard W. Faber, Consul.

Sweden and Norway.

Chevalier Ankarloo, Charge d'Affaires.
Chevalier S. Lorich, Consul General, Boston.
John Vaughan, Consul, Philadel'a.
Charles Hayward, V. Con. Boston.
John James Boyd, do New York.
S. Lawson, do. Baltimore.
C. Neale, do. Alexandria.
J. Brette, do. Norfolk.
Joseph Winthrop, do. Charleston.
Francis H Wilman, do. Savannah.
Diedrich Miesegaes, do. N. Orleans

Netherlands.

Mr. Roger Huygens, Count de Luvendal, Charge d'Affaires.
J. C. Zimmerman, Consul, N. York.
J. J. Hagewerft, do. Baltimore.
A. C. Cazenove, do. Alexandria.
Bohl Bohlen, do. Philadelphia.
Charles J Cazenove, do Boston.
P. G. Leichleitner, do. Annapolis.

G. Barnsley, C. *ad inter.* Savannah.
Thomas Taxter, V Consul, Salem.
Peter Ludlow, do. New Orleans

Belgium.

Baron de Behr, Minister Resident
Henry G. T Mali, Consul, N. York

The Two Sicilies.

Don Antonio Girardi, Consul General, Philadelphia.
Antonio C. Rossure, Vice Consul, Providence.
John Clisbe, Consul, N. Haven.
Martin Mantin, do. New York
A. O Hammand, Con. Charleston.
Wm. Read, Vice Consul, Philada.
Alf Bujac, do. Baltimore.
Charles Picot, do. Philadelphia.
Antonio Pommar, do. Norfolk.
Henry Perret, do N. Orleans.
Goffre Barnsley, do. Savanah.

Sardinia.

A. Laribaldi, Con. Gen Philadel'a.
C Cazenove, Consul, Boston.
S. V Rouland, do. N. York.
C. Valdor, do. Baltimore.
Y. F. Brett, do. Norfolk.
Y. Auze, do Savannah.
Y. V. Viel, do. Charleston.
A. F. George, do. Mobile.
Antoine Michaud, V. C. N. Orleans.

Rome.

Peter Amedee Hargons, *ad int* Consul, General, Trenton.
T. J. Bixouard, V. Cons. Baltimore.
Henry Perret, do. Orleans.

Tuscany

Joseph A. Gordon, V Con. N. York

Switzerland.

Theodore Nicolet, Consul, New Orleans.

Mexico.

Don Jose Montoya, Charge d'Affaires.
Augustine Yturbide, Sec. of Legation
Edward Cabot, V. Consul, Boston,
James Treat, do. New York.
Estanislao Cuesta do Philadelphia.
Luke Tiernan, do. Baltimore.
R. W. Cogdell, Consul, Charleston.
D. Francisco Martinoz Pizarro, Consul, New Orleans.
George F. Ward, Consul, Florida.
Alden A. M. Jackson, Vice Consul, Pensacola.
Henry Dagget, Consul, Mobile.
Lewis Ramirez, do St Louis.

Colombia.

M. Domingo Acosta, Charge d Affaires and Con. Gen. N. York.
James Andrews, V. Consul, Boston.
P. Gilliheau, do. Conn. & R. Island.
Javier de Madina, do. New York.
Telesforo Orea, do. Philadelphia.
Richard W. Gill, do Baltimore.
Thos. Middleton, do. Charleston.
John Myers, do. Norfolk.
Robert Goodwin, do. Savannah.
W H. Robertson, V. Cons. Mobile.
Samuel P. Morgan, do N. Orleans.

Brazil.

De Araujo Ribeiro, Charge d'Affaires.
De Pavia, attached to Legation.
Manoel Guilherme dos Reis, Consul General, Philadelphia.
Archibald Forte, Consul, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, and Maine.
C. Griffin, do. New London.
Samuel Snow, do. Providence.
Herman Bruen, do. New York.
J. Vaughan, V. Consul, Philadelphia
G. H Newman, do. Baltimore.
Christopher Neale, do. Alexandria.
Myer Myers, do. Norfolk.
John P. Calhorde, do. Wilmington.
Samuel Chadwick, do. Charleston
J. W. Anderson, V. C. Savannah.
James W. Zacharie, do N Orleans.

Hanseatic Towns.

Lewis Trapman. Consul, Charleston
Casper Meyer, do. New York.
H. F. Von Leuyerke, do Philadel'a.
Thomas Seagle, do. Boston.
A. C. Cazenove, do. Alexandria.
Fred. Frey, do. New Orleans.

Saxe Weimar.

Fred. Augustus Mensch, V. C. N.Y

Oldenburg.

Otto Heinrich Miessegaes, Consul, New York.

Hanover.

Theodore Myer, Consul, N. York

Ports at which *British Consular Agents*, are employed, with the Rank, and amount of their Salaries respectively, per annum; together with the number of British Vessels entered at each Port, in one year.

[C. G. *Consular General*; C. *Consul*; V. C. *Vice Consul.*]

		Vessels
Russia.		
St. Petersburg,	C.G. 1000*l*	749
Archangel,	C. 600*l*	226
Riga,	C. 800*l*	387
Libau,	C. 200*l*	31
Odessa,	C G. 800*l*	7
Taganrog,	V. C	
Sweden.		
Stockholm,	C. 600*l*	17
Gottenburg,	C. 500*l*	77
Norway.		
Christiana,	C. 600*l*	
Denmark.		
Elsinore,	C. 600*l*	*4,426
Prussia.		
Koningsberg, C / Pillau, V. C.	700*l*	12
Memel,	C. 500*l*	482
Dantzic,	C. 500*l*	211
Germany. viz. Hanseatic Towns.		
Hamburg,	C. G. 1300*l*	827
Bremen,	V. C.	64
Lubeck,	V. C.	16
Cuxhaven,	V. C.	No retur's
Amsterdam,	C. 600*l*	143
Rotterdam,	C. 600*l*	795
Antwerp,	C. 800*l*	191
Ostend,	C. 400*l*	203
France.		
Paris,	C. G. 1500*l*	Nil.
Calais,	C. 500*l*	609
Boulogne,	C. 300*l*	239
Havre,	C. 500*l*	53
Caen,	C. 400*l*	89
Nantes,	C. 400*l*	26
La Rochelle & Charente,	C. 400*l*	79
Bordeaux,	C. 800*l*	83
Bayonne,	C. 300*l*	
Marseilles,	C. 800*l*	90
Corsica,	C. 200*l*	No retur's
Brest,	C. 300*l*	do.
Toulon,	V. C.	do.
Portugal Proper and the Azores.		
Lisbon,	C. G. 1200*l*	310
Oporto,	C. 700*l*	209
St. Michael's,	C. 600*l*	no ret's
Fayal,	V. C.	do.
Terceira,	V. C.	do.
Funchal, (Madera,)	C. 800*l*	146
St. Jago (Cape Verd Islands,	C. 400*l*	No returns.
Spain; the Balearic Islands and the Canaries.		
Madrid,	C. G. 1600*l*	
Bilboa,	C. 400*l*	49
Corunna,	C. 500*l*	5
Cadiz,	C. 800*l*	184
Malaga,	C. 400*l*	120
Carthagena,	C. 400*l*	—
Alicant,	C. 400*l*	49
Barcelona,	C. 600*l*	40
Mahon,	C. 400*l*	No retu's
San Lucar,	V. C.	77
Teneriffe, C. / Orotava, V. C.	600*l*	182
Italy.		
Genoa,	C. 800*l*	112
Nice,	C. 300*l*	11
Cagliari,	C. 300*l*	No retu's
Leghorn,	C. 800*l*	162
Ancona,	C. 600*l*	44
Naples,	C. G. 1200*l*	83
Palermo,	C. G. 800*l*	81
Messina,	C. 400*l*	152
Gallipoli,	V. C.	No retur's
Otranto,	V. C.	do.
Venice,	C. G. 1000*l*	8
Trieste,	C. 500*l*	126
Fiume,	C. 400*l*	4
Ragusa,	C. 200*l*	—
Turkey.†		
Constantinople	C.G.	No re's
Prevesa,	C. G.	do.
Bucharest,	C	do.
Adrianople,	C.	do.
Dardanelles,	C.	do.
Carnea,	C.	do.
Beyrout,	C.	do.
Smyrna,	C. (half year)	88
Salonica,	V. C,	No returns
Scio,	V. C.	do.
Milo,	V. C	do.
Cyprus, Agent		do.
Scanderoon, Agent		do.
Egypt.†		
Alexandria,	C. G.	136
Cairo,	V. C.	Nil.
Damietta,	V. C.	No returns
United States of America.		
Washington,	C. G	1600*l* Nil
New-York,	C. 800*l*	87
Philadelphia,	C. 800*l*	18
Charleston,	C. 800*l*	51
New Orleans,	C. 800*l*	77
Boston,	C. 800*l*	13
Baltimore,	C. 800,	11
Pensacola,	C. 500*l*	25
Norfolk,	C. 500*l*	20
Savannah,	C. 400*l*	26
Portsmouth,	C. 500*l*	7
Wilmington,	C. 500*l*	No ret's
Newport,	300*l*	do.
New London,	C. 300*l*	do
Brazil.		Vessels
Rio Janeiro,	C. G. 1500*l*	212
Maranham,	C. 1000*l*	49
Pernambuco,	C. 1000*l*	109
Bahia,	C. 1200*l*	122
Para,	V. C.	32
Maceio,	V. C.	24
Mexico.		
Mexico,	C.G. 2000*l*	No ret's
Xalapa,	C.	do.
San Blas,	V. C. 500*l*	do.
Vera Cruz,	V. C. 500*l*	6 mo 12
Tampico,	V C. 500*l*	do. 11
Guatemela.		
Guatemala,	C. 1500*l*	No ret's
Colombia.		
Bogota,	C. G. 2000*l*	Nil.
Carthagena,	C. 1500*l*	31
Maracaibo,	C. 1250*l*	5
La Guayra,	C. 1250*l*	21
Panama,	C. 1250*l*	7
Guayaquil,	C. 1000*l*	17
Puerto Cabello,	C. 800*l*	
States of the Rio de la Plata.		
Buenos Ayres	C. G. 2500*l* / Do. V. C. 700*l*	64
Monte Video,	C. 1250*l*	78
Chili.		
Valparaiso,	C. G. 2500*l* / Do. V. C. 700*l*	69
oneepeion,	C. 1000*l*	No re's
oquimbo,	C. 1250*l*	
Peru.		
Lima,	C. G. 2500*l* / Do. V. C. 700*l*	No retu's
Arequipa,	C. 1250*l*	18
Hayt.		
Pt au Prince,	C. G. 1200*l* / Do. V. C. 500*l*	16
Cape Haitien,	V. C. 400*l*	8
BARBARY STATES.		
Morocco.		
Morocco,	C. G. 2000*l*	
Tangier,	V. C. 500*l*	
Mogadore,	V. C. 500*l*	
Tetuan,	V. C. 300*l*	
Algeirs.		
Algiers,	C. G. 2000*l*	
Do.	V. C. 500*l*	
Bona,	V. C. 400*l*	
Oran,	V. C. 300*l*	
Tunis.		
Tunis,	C. G. 1800*l*	
Do.	V. C. 500*l*	
Tripoli.		
Tripoli,	C. G. 1800*l*	
Do.	V. C. 500*l*	
Bengazi,	V. C. 400*l*	

* Number of British vessels which passed the Sound, and touched at Elsinore.
†No return of salary; the estimate of the expense for the Consular service in the Levant was 11,000*l*

THE ARMY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November* 25, 1832.

To the President of the United States.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, I proceed to lay before you a brief statement of the various operations of this department for the past year, and such suggestions for the improvement of the several branches of the public service, committed to its care, as experience has dictated; and, in executing this task, it is due to the services, exertions and fidelity, of the officers at the head of the respective bureaus of the department, that I should acknowledge their able assistance, and the important benefits I have derived from their counsel and co-operation in the administration of the concerns of this highly responsible office.

During the past season, the hostile aggressions of the Sac and Fox Indians, upon the borders of Illinois and Michigan, required and received the prompt attention of the Government. The executive of the States of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, and of the Territory of Michigan, co-operated zealously and efficiently in the measures of protection. The regular troops in the vicinity of the theatre of hostilities were concentrated under Brigadier General Atkinson, and brought into the field; and the militia of Illinois and of that part of the Territory of Michigan exposed to danger, promptly repaired to the defence of the frontier. Such was the nature of the warfare and of the country, that it was difficult immediate y to protect the long line of scattered settlements, and to bring the enemy to action. As a precautionary measure, and to place the result of the campaign as far beyond the reach of accident as possible, the garrisons at some of the posts upon the sea-board, and upon the lakes, were ordered to Chicago, under the command of Major General Scott, to co-operate with the force already employed under Brigadier General Atkinson. The celerity, with which these troops moved, is creditable to their character and discip ine. One of the companies reached Chicago in eighteen days from Old Point Comfort, a distance by the route necessarily travelled, of more than eighteen hundred miles; and the movement of the whole was marked by the greatest despatch. Unfortunately, their hopes of being useful to their country were suddenly arrested, when highest, by the appearance of the cholera; and probably few military expeditions have presented scenes more appalling in themselves or demanding the exertion of great moral courage. The occasion was met by Major General Scott in a manner worthy of his high character, and the example he gave to the American army in that period of trying responsibility, is not less important, than was his gallant bearing in the presence of the enemy during the late war. His efforts were well seconded by the officers, and no practicable method seems to have been omitted to stay, or to cure, the pestilence. Of about fifteen hundred officers and men of the regular troops ordered to the northwestern frontier; not less than two hundred died by the cholera.

General Atkinson, with the regular troops and militia under his command pursued the Indians through a country very difficult to be penetrated, of which little was known, and where much exertion was required to procure supplies. These circumstances necessarily delayed the operations, and were productive of great responsibility to the commanding officer, and of great suffering and privations to all employed in this harassing warfare. The Indians, however, were driven from their fastnesses, and fled toward the Mississippi, with the intention of seeking refuge in the country west of that river. They were immediately followed by General Atkinson with a mounted force, overtaken and completely vanquished. The arrangements of the

commanding general, as well in the pursuit as in the action, were prompt and judicious, and the conduct of the officers and men was exemplary. The campaign terminated in the unqualified submission of the hostile party, and in the adoption of measures for the permanent security of the frontier, and the result has produced upon the Indians of that region a salutary impression, which, it is to be hoped, will prevent the recurrence of similar scenes.

The extensive operations rendered necessary by these events, have demonstrated the able organization and efficiency of the various staff departments of the army, and their capacity to meet any exigency, which may require their exertions. They have also shown that the *morale* and discipline of the troops are well preserved, and that, whenever, or wherever their services may be wanted, the expectations of their country will not be disappointed.

An act of the last session of Congress authorized the raising of six companies of mounted rangers for the defence of the frontiers. Five of these were organized without delay, immediately after the passage of the law; but, owing to the absence of the person selected for the command of the sixth with the troops employed under General Atkinson, that company was not brought into service during the active portion of the season. It is now however filled, and under orders.

I have caused a comparative view to be appended to this report, showing the difference of cost between this corps of rangers, and of a regiment of dragoons. It will be perceived that the former exceeds the latter by one hundred and fifty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty two dollars. The rangers costing annually two hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and thirty dollars, and the dragoons one hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-eight dollars; an excess of expenditure well worthy of consideration, unless there are circumstances connected with the nature of the duties of these corps, which give to the rangers, as at present organized, a decided preference over the dragoons. It is my conviction that there are no such circumstances, and that a regiment of dragoons would be more efficient, as well as more economical. From the constitution of the corps of rangers, and from the short periods of their service, their organization is but little superior to that of the ordinary militia. Every year there must be a great loss of time in the reconstruction of the corps, and in the acquisition of the necessary experience and knowledge. And its constitution is so dissimilar from that of any other branch of the army, that a perfect union of sentiment and action between them can scarcely be expected. The want of these must frequently be injurious to the public service.

Regular cavalry are fully competent to the discharge of all the duties required of mounted rangers. In celerity of movement, they will of course be equal, and if, (which however is doubtful,) the rifle is considered the most efficient arm for mounted troops, operating against the Indians, this weapon can be placed in the hands of such cavalry, and they can easily be trained to its use.

Besides other important objects, it is desirable to preserve in our military system the elements of cavalry tactics, and to keep pace with the improvements made in them by other nations. The establishment of a regiment of dragoons would complete the *personnel* of our army, and would introduce a force which would harmonize with, and participate in, the *esprit de corps*, so essential to military efficiency, and so easily and certainly created by military principles.

It seems to be now conceded, and it surely may well be, that mounted troops are absolutely necessary for the defence of that part of the inland frontier in contact with the Indian tribes. Our permanent military posts, garrisoned by infantry, exert a moral influence over the Indians, and protect important and exposed positions. But to overtake and chastise marauding parties, and in fact to carry on any serious operations against an Indian foe *in the level regions* of the west, horsemen are indispensably necessary. *Presuming*, therefore, that some force of this description will be retained,

I have the honor to suggest the propriety of the conversion of the corps of rangers into a regiment of dragoons.

The report of the officer, at the head of the Engineer Department, presents a comprehensive view of the operations assigned to the corps under his superintendence, in its three great divisions of fortifications, internal improvement, and military education.

In the constitution of the various works of defence upon the maritime frontier, the progress has been as rapid as was compatible with a proper and economical administration of this important duty, and with the numerous calls upon the officers of that department. So much delay and loss are experienced, not only in this branch of the public service, but in almost all others, requiring the disbursement of money, by the late period at which the appropriations are sometimes made, that I am led to introduce the subject here, in the hope, that it will engage the attention of Congress. The pecuniary loss is not the only injury, particularly in all the works of fortification and internal improvement. The operations are necessarily discontinued during one part of the working season, and too rapidly prosecuted during another, and the result is, consequently, more or less unfavourable.

The numerical strength of the engineer corps is not now sufficient for the performance of the duties required of its officers. They have all been actively and zealously engaged, and their scientific and practical attainments eminently qualify them for the discharge of the various functions they are performing, whether belonging appropriately to their profession, or assigned to them by this department. For the facts connected with this subject, I refer to the report of the Chief Engineer, contenting myself with observing that there is no economy in keeping this establishment below the numbers demanded by the exigency of the service. Either the duty will not be performed, as has happened this season in some instances, or, as has happened in others, it will be worse performed, and at a greater expense; for it is impossible to transfer, from civil life, or from other departments of the army, persons possessing the requisite attainments, without previous experience, to insure science and skill in the execution of these duties, and a system of vigilant subversion in the administration of their fiscal concerns. To acquire these qualifications, time and experience are necessary. And the responsibility imposed by a permanent attachment to the department, and the *esprit du corps* created by it, are both favorable to more faithful and efficient discharge of the duties appertaining to it. For these reasons, and from the clearest conviction, that such a measure is demanded by the public interest, I venture to renew the recommendation contained in my last annual report, for a moderate and gradual increase of the engineer corps, and to express my full concurrence in the views presented by the Chief Engineer upon that subject.

The Military Academy, as will be seen by the report of the board of visiters, is steadily pursuing its course of usefulness. As an institution national in its objects, its administration, its support, and its pupils, it merits the fostering care of the Government, and the kind regard of the public. For a series of years, it has undergone the rigid examination of the most respectable citizens, selected from every part of the country, many of whom have arrived there with strong prejudices against it, but all of whom, I believe have returned with a deep conviction of its importance and admirable management. As a school, where the various sciences, auxiliary to the arts of war, are taught, and taught most thoroughly; as a camp of instruction, where the practical duties of the soldier are acquired, and where the difficult art of governing is learned, by learning first the duty of obedience; as a place of deposite, where all the improvements in military knowledge throughout the world, are ascertained, preserved, and investigated; and as a point of concentration, where young men are brought into friendly contact and emulation, from every part of the Union, and are sent out to defend their country, with their sectional prejudices diminished, and their views enlarged, it is among the most valuable possessions of the republic

I coincide in opinion with the board in the suggestions they have made, and commend them to your favorable notice. From personal inspection, I am satisfied that the additions to the buildings, pointed out in the report, are required by the public interest, and that they are essential to the comfort of the professors and pupils, and to a due prosecution of their duties and studies. And, especially am I impressed with the importance of a proper place of public worship; where all the persons attached to the institution, amounting, with their families, to more than eight hundred individuals, can assemble and unite in the performance of religious duties. In a christian community, the obligations upon this subject will not be questioned; and the expense of providing a suitable place of worship, especially as a chaplain is maintained there, cannot be put in competition with the permanent advantages of a course of religious instruction to such a number of persons; a large portion of whom are at that critical period which determines whether the future course of life shall be for evil or for good.

The reasons, heretofore urged, for an augmentation and more efficient organization of the topographical corps, still exist in full force. The duties assigned to that branch of the staff, require extensive scientific attainments, together with much experience. They are productive of important advantages, as well in peace as in war; and therefore address themselves with peculiar force to the favorable consideration of the Government. This corps is not sufficiently numerous for the discharge of the duties required of it, and the additional expenditures, rendered necessary by this state of things, exceed the amount demanded by the proposed augmentation. Independently, however, of the absolute economy, which would result from the adoption of this measure, it is called for by other and not less forcible considerations. All experience proves that a corps organized upon military principles, is more responsible, more efficient, and better governed, than individuals can be, who are united by different and ordinary associations. Causes are put in operation which necessarily produce emulation, professional pride, and united action. The character of the corps is dear to every individual, and each becomes identified with its prospects and reputation. Officers, temporarily assigned to topographical duties, cannot be expected to feel the same interest in the prosecution of these labors which they would do if they were constituent members of the board, and looking forward to it for advancement in professional standing, as well as in military rank. Many officers, however, are thus occasionally employed, and, were they not so, much of this branch of the public interest would remain unexecuted. An efficient and increased organization, fully adequate to the duties of the corps, may be effected without any addition to the public expenditure. For the details of such a plan, I beg leave to refer to the report of the officer temporarily in charge of that bureau.

There is probably no class of officers under the Government, whose compensation is more inadequate to their services, than that of a medical staff of the army. There are but two grades, surgeon and assistant surgeon, in this corps; and the pay of the former is forty-five dollars, and the pay of the latter is forty dollars per month.

The prospect of gradual and continued promotion, held out to the other officers of the army, is a powerful incentive to good conduct, and, when realized, becomes its just reward. Of this the medical officers are deprived; for the slight difference of rank and pay, at present existing, is scarcely worthy of consideration. The nature of their profession, requiring time, experience, and pecuniary means, for its acquisition; the responsible and arduous services demanded of them; the relation, not always a pleasant one, in which they stand to the line of the army; and I may add, in justice to this meritorious class of officers, their general capacity, respectability, and good conduct, entitle them to a higher rate of compensation; and I indulge the hope, that their claims will be favorably considered.

In the subsistence of the army an important change has been made, which,

I trust, will prove salutary to the health and morals of the troops. In lieu of the spirituous liquor, which formerly composed a part of each ration, a commutation was some time since established, by which its value was paid to each soldier in money; but, at the same time, he had permission to purchase this destructive article from the sutler of the post. The regulation you have recently authorized, substitutes coffee and sugar for the commutation previously established. Four pounds of coffee and eight pounds of sugar are hereafter to be issued with every one hundred rations And, at those posts where the troops prefer it, ten pounds of rice are allowed to the same number of rations, instead of the beans which have formed a constituent portion of the subsistence of the soldier. From a comparative estimate furnished by the Commissary General, it appears that this alteration in the component parts of the ration, will add but two mills and four tenths to its cost, and will increase the whole amount of the army subsistence by a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars—an expenditure not to be regarded, when the benefits resulting from it are taken into view. Simultaneously with this arrangement a regulation was adopted, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquor by the sutlers to the troops, and its introduction, under any circumstances into the camps and forts of the United States, with the exception of the hospital stores, and of the quantity necessary to issue under that provision of the law which allows an extra-gill to every soldier engaged, in fatigue duty. No authority to dispense with this is vested in the Executive, and Congress alone can interpose the necessary remedy. I am satisfied the great cause of public morals, as well as the discipline and efficiency of the army, would be promoted by an entire abolition of these issues, and I cannot but hope, that the legislative authority will be exerted for that purpose. An addition of three cents to the sum allowed for extra daily labor, would be more than an adequate pecuniary compensation for the deprivation herein recommended, and would increase, but in a very inconsiderable degree, the public expenditure.

A very partial knowledge of the actual condition of our army, is sufficient to satisfy the most superficial observer, that to habits of intemperance may be traced almost all the evils of our military establishment. These need no enumeration, that an adequate conception may be formed of their nature and consequences. But it is time, that an enemy, so insidious and destructive, were met and overcome; that all palliatives were abandoned; and that a system of exclusion, of entire, unconditional, exclusion, were introduced and enforced Every just consideration of policy and morality requires this measure, and public opinion is certainly prepared for, and would approve it. I earnestly recommend the subject to your most favorable consideration.

I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying report of the officer in charge of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for a detailed statement of the operations and condition of that branch of the public service.

Among the southern and southwestern Indians, no event has occurred to disturb the relations, existing between them and the United States. The settled policy of the Government, to induce the Indians to remove beyond the limits of their respective States and Territories, where this can be done upon reasonable terms, and with their free consent, has been steadily kept in view The objects and necessity of that policy are so clearly stated in the message of the President of the United States to Congress, of December 2, 1828, that I take the liberty of drawing your attention to those remarks:

"In the practice of European States," says President Adams, "before our revolution, they, (the Indians,) had been considered as children, to be governed; as tenants at discretion, to be dispossessed as occasion might require; as hunters, to be indemnified, by trifling concessions, for removal from the grounds, upon which their game was extirpated. In changing the system, it would seem as if a full contemplation of the consequences of the change had not been taken. We have been far more successful in the acquisition of their land, than in imparting to them the principles, or inspiring

them with the spirit, of civilization. But, in appropriating to ourselves their hunting grounds, we have brought upon ourselves the obligation of providing them with subsistence; and, when we have had the rare good fortune of teaching them the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of christianity, we have unexpectedly found them forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of ours, and rivals of sovereignty within the territories of the members of the Union. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided—a remedy which, while it shall do justice to these unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the report of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress."

"While some of our citizens," says General Porter, in the very able report here referred to, "who are the advocates of primitive and imprescriptible rights, in their broadest extent, contend that these tribes are independent nations, and have the sole and exclusive right to the property and government of the territories they occupy, others consider them as mere tenants at will, like the buffalo of their prairies, to be hunted from their country whenever it may suit our interest or convenience to take possession of it. These views of their rights and disabilities are equally extravagant and unjust; but the misfortune is, that the intermediate line has never been drawn by Government. Nothing can be more clear to one who has marked the progress of population and improvement, and is conversant with the principles of human action, than that these Indians will not be permitted to hold the reservations, on which they live, within the States, by their present tenure, for any considerable period. If, indeed they were not disturbed in their possessions by us, it would be impossible for them long to subsist, as they have heretofore done, by the chase, as their game is already so much diminished as to render it frequently necessary to furnish them with provisions in order to save them from starvation. In their present destitute and deplorable condition, and which is constantly growing more helpless, it would seem to be not only the right, but the duty of the Government, to take them under its paterna care, and to exercise over their persons and property the salutary rights and duties of guardianship."

"The most prominent feature in the present policy of the Government, as connected with these people, is to be found in the efforts that are making to remove them beyond the limits of the States and organized Territories.

"A very extensive tract of country, lying to the west and north of the Arkansas Territory, has lately been set apart for the colonization of the Indians."

"Let such of the emigrating Indians as choose it, continue, as heretofore to devote themselves to the chase in a country where their toils will be amply rewarded. Let those who are willing to cultivate the arts of civilization, be formed into a colony, consisting of distinct tribes or communities, but placed contiguous to each other, and connected by general laws, which shall reach the whole. Let the lands be apportioned among families and individuals in severalty, to be held by the same tenure by which we hold ours, with perhaps some temporary and wholesome restraints on the power of alienation. Assist them in forming a code of laws adapted to a state of civilization."

"In regard to such Indians, as shall still remain within the States and Territories, and refuse to emigrate, let an arrangement be made with the proper authorities of the states in which they are situated, for partitioning out to them, in severalty, as much of their respective reservations as shall be amply sufficient for agricultural purposes. Set apart a tract proportioned in size to the number of Indians to remain, in common, as a refuge and provision for such as may, by improvidence, waste their private property, and subject them all to the municipal laws of the State in which they reside. Let the remainder of the reservation be paid for by those who hold the para-

mount right, at such prices as shall be deemed, in reference to the uses which Indians are accustomed to make of it, reasonable, and the proceeds be applied for the benefit of those of the tribe, who emigrate after their establishment in the colony, or be divided between those who emigrate and those who remain, as justice may require."

To the views, herein presented, of the condition of the Indians of the prospects which await them, and of the only efficient remedy in their power to seek, or in that of the Government to apply, I take the liberty of adding my own testimonial, founded on an intimate intercourse with them of eighteen years, both personal and official, under every variety of circumstances, in peace and war, and in very remote regions, as well as within our own settlements. The principles laid down in these extracts are substantially the same as those which now regulate the Government in all their transactions with the Indians, where the question of their permanent establishment or removal is brought under discussion. So far as respects the emigrating Indians this will clearly appear by reference to the instructions of the commissioners, now engaged in the adjustment of all the unsettled matters connected with the great plan of colonization. With regard, however, to those Indians, who refuse to remove, it has not been deemed expedient for the Government, by its own act, either to partition out to them the land necessary for their support, or to decide upon the consideration to be allowed for the residue, and to direct its appropriation. This, so far as regards the General Government has been, and continues to be, the subject of conventional arrangement, in which the parties, by mutual discussion and compromise of opinion, arrive at a satisfactory result. In these arrangements, where the parties desire it, adequate tracts of land in fee, with "temporary and wholesome restraints," upon the right to sell, are secured to all who desire to remain. That this system of "guardianship" is, however, founded upon a just and intimate knowledge of Indian character, no one acquainted with that character will question. I need not now inquire, whether a practical resort to the principles resulting from it will ever become necessary. If it should, no doubt every arrangement, which justice and humanity call for will be liberally made.

In your message to the Senate, of February 22, 1830, you explained your views of the question of jurisdiction over the Indian tribes living within the respective States and Territories, and stated that, in your opinion, and in the words of the above report, they were "subject to the municipal laws of the State in which they reside," in all cases where such laws were extended over them.

The progress of events since 1828 has confirmed, if confirmation were wanting, the correctness of these principles, and their adaptation to the actual and prospective condition of the Indians. The circle of civilization and improvement has extended, and various tribes have retired, or are retiring, before it. The experience of the four years, which have intervened, does not furnish one consolatory hope, that the insulated bands, who have reserved and occupy tracts surrounded by our settlements, can permanently retain these positions, and prosper. There are moral, political, and physical causes all in operation, which cannot be controlled, and which forbid such an expectation. And, in fact the whole history of our intercourse with our primitive people teaches no one lesson more important than this; and it will be fortunate for their prosperity, and for our responsibility, if, in its practical application, both parties should become satisfied, that the system provided by the act of May 28, 1830, offers the only rational prospect of a durable and happy prospect for the Indians. A few individuals, almost always half breeds and their connexions, engrossing the intelligence and means of each of these small communities, and too often without regard to the rights or fate of others, may become assimilated to our institutions, and eventually planted among us with safety. But this should never be permitted at the sacrifice of more important interests, and to the utter disregard of the fate which awaits

the unfortunate mass of these tribes, persuaded, or almost compelled to remain where they must rapidly decline, and length disappear. And the causes which enact this law are not less obvious in their origin, than they are certain in their operation. Their progress is onward; and, regret them as we may, and must, no human power can arrest their march, or avert their consequences. The effort has been made for generations, and in every mode that wisdom or philanthropy could suggest; and yet, in not one solitary instance, has it produced any permanent and general beneficial effect. And we may survey our whole cultivated territory in the vain expectation of discovering one aboriginal community, however small, which has withstood the ceaseless pressure of civilization, and which holds out the sligh est prospect of moral or physical improvement, or even of eventual subsistence, for the great body of the individuals composing it. If such a community exist it is only by those, who are unacquainted with its actual condition, and with the internal history of its wants it dissensions, and its oppressions.

The act of Congress of May 28, 1830, created a barrier, beyond which the dispersed remnants of our various Indian tribes may be collected and preserved. The provisions of that act are plain, salutary, and comprehensive. It is a solemn national declaration, containing pledges, which neither the Government nor the country will suffer to be violated. It secures to the Indians, forever, the undisputed possession and control of the region allotted to them, and makes such arrangements as are essential to the subsistence, safety, and comfortable establishment, of the colonists. No similar attempt has ever been heretofore made, and therefore no unfavourable deductions can be drawn from the failure of preceding efforts, having in view the same general object, but endeavoring to attain it by far different means. No organized government exists, or can exist, to assert jurisdiction over these tribes, and treaties of cession are incompatible with the whole basis of the plan of settlement.

All the testimony before this department concurs in representing the country assigned for a land of refuge, as abundantly extensive and fertile for the support of the Indians, and as presenting in its climate, its animal and agricultural productions, and its general circumstances, features admirably adapted to their situations and wants. Important benefits are anticipated from the act of the last session, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to visit the several tribes west of the Mississippi, and to arrange the various interesting and unsettled questions, arising out of the new relations, which the system of emigration has created. A majority of these commissioners it is supposed, is now in that region, engaged in the performance of their duties; but the time, which has intervened since their arrival there, has been too short to enable them to communicate to the department the progress and prospects of their mission. The accompanying copy of their instructions will show the general nature of their duties, and the great importance of an able and faithful discharge of them. These duties embrace the settlement of conflicting claims; the arrangement of disputed boundaries; the juxtaposition of kindred bands; the commutation of permanent for temporary annuities; the reconciliation of hostile tribes; the redemption of the solemn pledge of protection offered by the act of May 28, 1830; the establishment of a system of government over them, and of intercommunication among them; and, generally, the examination and suggestion of any topics calculated to improve their condition, and to enable the Government the better to discharge the great moral debt, which circumstances, and the situation of this helpless race, have imposed upon them. Every facility in the power of the Executive has been granted to aid the operations of the commissioners; and it is hoped, that their report will be full and satisfactory, and that the measures founded upon it will introduce a new era into the history of our Indian intercourse.

In my report of November 21, 1831, I stated it "had been suggested that a considerable portion of the Cherokees were desirous of availing them-

selves of the provisions of the treaty of May 6, 1828, for their removal."—And that, "with a view to ascertain this fact, and to afford them the aid offered by that treaty, if they were inclined to accept it, a system of operations had been adopted, and persons appointed to carry it into effect." But that "sufficient time to form a judgment of the result of this measure had not then elapsed."

Under this system, about seven hundred Cherokees have claimed the benefit of the treaty of 1828, and have been removed, in conformity with its stipulations, to the country west of the Mississippi. But the operations have, for the present, been suspended. And, until recently, there was reason to hope their resumption would have been rendered unnecessary by an arrangement for the cession of the whole Cherokee title east of the Mississippi, and for the emigration of that tribe to the country, offered for their permanent residence. With this view, the liberal propositions authorized by you were made to them, a copy of which is annexed to this report. It will be seen, by reference to it, that the offers were conceived in a spirit of kindness and liberality, which justified the expectation of their prompt acceptance. They contained ample security for the permanent establishment of the Cherokees, and for the perpetual occupation of the country allotted to them. They provided the means for their moral, social, and political improvement; and they offered all the pecuniary aid necessary to their present and future subsistence and support. Their acceptance would have terminated the difficulties, in which the Cherokees are involved, would have united the dispersed portions of the tribe, and would have laid the foundation of their permanent improvement and prosperity. But it will be seen by the answer which is herewith submitted to you, that this effort has been unavailing, and that, unless there is a change in their councils, no favorable change in their condition can be expected.

The Choctaw treaty of 1830, allowed the tribe three years to emigrate. In 1831 about 5,000 of them removed to their new possessions between the Canadian and Red rivers. They are highly gratified with the climate and country, and satisfied with the exchange they have made. From the returns which have been received, it is estimated that about 7,000 more will cross the Mississippi this season, and the residue of the tribe, amounting to about 6,000, will follow during the next.

General Coffee has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Chickasaws, which will lead to their entire removal, and to their location in the west. The basis of this treaty is different from any heretofore assumed in our negotiations with the Indians. The whole value of the country ceded is assigned to the Chickasaws, and the United States become in fact trustees to make the necessary arrangements for their benefit.

It is stipulated, that the ceded territory shall be surveyed and sold, and the whole proceeds, deducting only the actual expenses, applied to the various objects enumerated, connected with the temporary subsistence, removal, and permanent establishment, of these Indians. A residuary fund is to be vested in some productive stock, and the income to be annually appropriated for the public and private objects stipulated in the treaty. A country for the residence of the tribe is to be procured by themselves, and it is probable they will be able to make a satisfactory arrangement for that purpose with the Choctaws, a kindred people, who are in possession of a much larger district, than is required by their numbers.

No pecuniary benefit will result to the United States from this treaty, but, should it be ratified, it will constitute an important era in our Indian relations. It will probably lead to the establishment of the principle, that, in future cessions of land, the full value shall be secured to the grantors, with such deductions only as may be necessary to carry into effect the objects of the treaties. The advantages, to be derived by the United States from these arrangements, will be limited to the removal of the Indians from their present unsuitable residences, and to their establishment in a region, where we

may hope to see them prosperous, contented, and improving. And it cannot be doubted, but that a course so consistent with the dictates of justice, and so honorable to the national character, would be approved by public sentiment. Should we hereafter discard all expectation of pecuniary advantage in our purchases from the Indians, and confine ourselves to the great objects of their removal and re-establishment, and take care, that the proceeds of the cessions are appropriated and applied to their benefit, and in the most salutary manner, we should go far towards discharging the great moral debt, which has come down to us, as an inheritance, from the earlier periods of our history, and which has been unfortunately increased, during successive generations, by circumstances beyond our control. The policy would not be less wise than just. The time has passed away, if it ever existed, when a revenue derived from such a source was necessary to the Government. The remnant of our aboriginal race may well look for the full value, and that usefully applied, of the remnant of those immense possessions, which have passed from them to us, and left few substantial evidences of permanent advantage. One great objection to a removal, which has been urged by the more discreet Indians, and by many of our own citizens, who are honestly seeking their improvement, is the prospect, judging by the past, that their location west of the Mississippi would be temporary, as they would be soon pressed for new cessions, and would yield, as they have heretofore yielded, to successive applications for this purpose. Although the nature and objects of their removal, and the spirit of the act of Congress, which introduced the system, are opposed to such attempts, still the apprehension is entertained, and has proved injurious. Probably no course would better satisfy them upon this subject, than the introduction of a principle, which would secure to them the full value of the property, under all circumstances; thus lessening the probability, in their view, of any wish on our part to acquire it, and insuring on theirs, if not the power and disposition to retain it, at least the means of converting it to the greatest advantage.

The treaty negotiated with the Creeks in March last, is in process of execution. As soon as the census is completed, and the necessary surveys made, each person, entitled to land, will receive his tract, and he will then be allowed to sell or retain it. If he choose to sell, the treaty provides him a residence, and secures him his just privileges with his countrymen who have crossed the Mississippi. But if he prefer remaining and retaining his land, he becomes a citizen of Alabama, amenable to its laws, and entitled to their protection. All danger of future collision is therefore at an end.

A treaty has been formed with the Seminoles of Florida, upon just and satisfactory terms, by which they cede their possessions in that Territory, and agree to migrate to the region west of the Mississippi. The treaty, however, is not obligatory on their part until a deputation, sent by them shall have examined the country, proposed for their residence; and until the tribe, upon their report, shall have signified their desire to embrace the terms of the treaty. In conformity with this stipulation, an exploring deputation has proceeded to the Arkansas country, for the purpose of examining it, and reporting its adaptation to the objects of Indian life. When they return the determination of the tribe will be made known to the Government; and, it is hoped, in time to enable the department to submit the treaty to you that it may be laid before the Senate at the ensuing session.

With the Appalachicola bands, an arrangement has been made, under the act of Congress of May 28, 1830, for the relinquishment of the largest portion of their claims in Florida, and for their removal. This arrangement is unconditional, and will be immediately executed. And it is confidently anticipated, that the small party, which has not yet assented to the arrangement, will soon accept similar terms for the very limited reservations held by them.

It will thus be seen that with the Creeks, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, *and the* principal Appalachicola bands, certainly, and with the Seminoles, *probably*, such arrangements have been made as will prevent the occurrence

of any difficulties resulting from the assertion of jurisdiction by the State or Territorial Governments, on the one hand, and the unfounded claims of exemption from their authority by the Indians, on the other. These tribes embrace all the aboriginal population now remaining in the country east of the Mississippi, and south of the Ohio, with the exception of a few individuals, too unimportant for recapitulation; and with the exception, also, of the Cherokees. Of these latter Indians, it is computed that about thirty-five hundred reside west of the Mississippi, and about eleven thousand within the chartered limits of Georgia, and in the States of Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina. All the embarrassments, arising out of the anomalous situation of the Indians, which have engaged the public attention, and occasioned much anxiety to the Government, are confined, in their operation, to that portion of this small band living within the State of Georgia. Could they be induced to pursue the only course which promised them stability and prosperity, and to remove to, and re-establish in, the west their political and social systems, with such modifications as experience and the change of events have rendered necessary, the country might soon look forward to an entire removal of the whole Indian race east of the Mississippi, and to a termination of all those perplexing difficulties, which inevitably result from the existing relations established with them.

Treaties of cession and removal have also been formed with the Shawnees, Delawares, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, by which their territorial claims in Missouri and Illinois have been extinguished; and with the Potawatomies for the cession of extensive districts in Illinois and Indiana.

The recent hostilities, commenced by the Sac and Fox Indians, may be traced to causes, which have been for some time in operation, and which left little doubt upon the minds of those acquainted with the savage character, that they were determined to commit some aggressions upon the frontier.

The confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes have been long distinguished for their daring spirit of adventure, and for their restless and reckless disposition. At the commencement of the eighteenth century, one of these tribes made a desperate attempt to seize the post of Detroit; and, during a period of forty years, subsequent to that effort, they caused great trouble and embarrassment to the French colonial government, which was only terminated by a most formidable military expedition, sent by that enterprising people into the then remote regions west of the Green bay.

During the last war with Great Britain, this confederacy entered zealously into the contest, and was among the most active and determined of our enemies. After the peace, their communication with the Canadian authorities was preserved; and, every year, large parties of the most influential chiefs and warriors visited Upper Canada, and returned laden with presents. That this continued intercourse kept alive feelings of attachment to a foreign power, and weakened the proper and necessary influence of the United States, is known to every one, who has marked the progress of events and the conduct of the Indians upon the Northwestern frontier. The tribes upon the Upper Mississippi, particularly the Sacs and Foxes, and Winnebagoes, confident in their position, and in their natural courage, and totally ignorant of the vast disproportion between their power and that of the United States, have always been discontented, and keeping the frontier in alarm, and continually committing some outrage upon the person or property of the inhabitants. All this is the result of impulse, and is the necessary and almost inevitable consequence of institutions, which make war the great object of life. It is not probable, that any Indian, seriously bent to hostilities, ever stops to calculate the force of the white man, and to estimate the disastrous consequences, which we know must be the result. He is impelled onward in his desperate career by passions, which are fostered and encouraged by the whole frame of society; and he is, very probably, stimulated by the predictions of some fanatical leader, who promises him glory, victory, and scalps.

In this state of feeling, and with these incitements to war, the Sacs and

Foxes claimed the right of occupying a part of the country upon Rock river, even after it had been sold to the citizens of the United States, and settled by them. In 1829, and in 1830, serious difficulties resulted from their efforts to establish themselves in that section, and frequent collisons with the inhabitants were the consequence. Representations were made to them, and every effort, short of actual hostilities, used by the proper officers, to induce them to abandon these unfounded pretensions, and to confine themselves to their own country on the west side of the Mississippi river These efforts were successful with the well disposed portion of the tribes, but were wholly unavailing with the band known by the name of the "British party." In 1831, their aggressions were so serious, and the attitude they assumed so formidable, that a considerable detachment of the army, and of the militia of Illinois, was called into the field; and the disaffected Indians, alarmed by the preparation for their chastisement, agreed to reside and hunt "upon their own lands west of the Mississippi river," and that they would not "recross this river to the usual place of their residence, nor to any part of their old hunting grounds east of the Mississippi, without the express permission of the President of the United States, or the Governor of the State of Illinois"

This arrangement had scarcely been concluded, before a flagrant outrage was committed, by a party of these Indians, upon a band of friendly Menomonies, almost under the guns of Fort Crawford. Twenty-five persons were wantonly murdered, and many wounded, while encamped in the village of Prairie du Chien, and resting in fancied security upon our soil, and under our flag. If an act like this had been suffered to pass unnoticed and unpunished, a war between these tribes would have been the consequence, in which our frontiers would have been involved, and the character and influence of the Government would have been lost in the opinion of the Indians.

Apprehensive, from the course of events already stated, and from other circumstances, that the disaffected band of Sacs and Foxes would again harass and disturb the settlements upon our borders, and determined, that the murderers of the Menomonies should be surrendered or taken, the department ordered General Atkinson, on the 7th of March last, to ascend the Mississippi with the disposable regular troops at Jefferson Barracks, and to carry into effect the instructions issued by your direction. Still further to strengthen the frontiers, orders were given for the re-occupation of Chicago.

The demand for the surrender of the Menomonie murderers was entirely disregarded; and the "British party" of the Sacs and Foxes recrossed the Mississippi, and, assuming a hostile attitude, established themselves upon Rock river. The subsequent events are well known, and the result has already been stated in this report.

To Major General Scott and Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, was assigned the task of pacification; and, by their joint exertions, treaties of cession were formed with the Winnebagoes, and with the Sacs and Foxes, by which the title of the former is extinguished to all the country south of the Ouisconsin and east of the Mississippi, and the title of the latter to an extensive region west of this river.

These cessions are highly important to the peace and security of that frontier, and will be soon followed by such settlements, as will place it beyond all danger of Indian hostilities And it is to be earnestly hoped, that the severe lesson. which the events of the late campaign have taught the Indians, will insure the preservation of tranquillity, and render a resort to similar measures, on the part of the United States, unnecessary.

The removal of a number of the tribes, and other changes, which are taking place in our Indian relations, have enabled you to direct the discontinuance of several of the agencies, and a considerable reduction in the expenditures of the Indian Department. The agencies of Michilimackinac, and the Sault Ste. Marie, have been consolidated, and those of the Ohio Indians, of the eastern Choctaws, and of the eastern Creeks, have been limited to the 31st of

December next, after which they will be discontinued. A corresponding reduction has been made in the expenditures, amounting, as the estimates will show, to the annual sum of twelve thousand seven hundrend and fifty dollars, in the ordinary operations of that branch of the public service. The progress of the system of emigration will enable the department to carry into effect your instructions with relation to a further dimunition of these expenses, and no opportunity will be omitted, consistently with the public interest, to accomplish this desirable object.

The important duties imposed upon the department by the act of Congress of June 7, 1832, entitled "An act supplementary to the 'act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have been executed as far as possible. As will be seen by a report of the officer in charge of the Pension Bureau, upwards of twenty thousand applications have been presented under that act. Of these, more than six thousand have been examined, and have been admitted, rejected, or returned for supplementary action. The number of cases so far exceeded the anticipations, which had been formed, that the strength of the office was wholly inadequate to a prompt examination of them; and a system of procedure was therefore adopted, involving some additional expense, (to meet which it is hoped an appropriation will be made,) but calculated greatly to facilitate the execution of the business. Additional clerks were employed, and a division of labor was established among them, by which each case could be thoroughly examined, and a brief analysis submitted in a prescribed form. By assigning to particular persons the duty of deciding whether these condensed statements present such claims as come within the established regulations, every reasonable facility, compatible with a proper investigation, is given to the progress of the business, and yet important action upon the whole is intrusted only to five principal clerks in the bureau, who, from their experience, or other qualifications, are fully competent to the discharge of this duty, and who act under the more immediate direction of the faithful officer who has so long presided over the Pension Bureau.

It is certainly very desirable, that all these claims should be investigated and decided with the least possible delay. The bounty or the justice of their country has come late enough to the remnant of that heroic band, who laid the foundations of our national prosperity, without the occurrence of further unnecessary delay in the administration of the law; and I have felt it my duty to cause the most prompt and vigorous measures, within the reach of the department, to be taken, in order to effect this object.

Still, a just regard to the public interest, and the exercise of proper precautions to guard against fraudulent claims, necessarily interpose delays in the management of this business, which, without a knowledge of the circumstances, may have appeared unreasonable. But they are not so. They could not, and cannot be, avoided. The regulations, adopted to give effect to the act, and reported at the last session to the Pension Committees of both Houses, proceeded, in some measures, upon new principles, in the system of evidence required to be submitted. It was manifest, that if the plan adopted with great propriety, fourteen years ago, when the first pension act was passed, were adherred to in all cases arising under the recent law, but few would be found, who could claim its benefits. Since that period, death has reduced the number of the revolutionary patriots, and advanced age and infirmity have enfeebled the powers of the survivors. Direct positive evidence, therefore, of identity and service cannot be procured in many cases, nor without difficulty, in scarcely any. In this state of things, and where no documentary evidence exists, (and this has been preserved in but few of the States,) the applicant is allowed to state in detail the nature, extent, and duration, of his service, and all the important facts connected with it, which he can recollect. The regulations prescribe the general mode in which this declaration must be made, and the questions to be put to the applicant. The proceeding *must take place* before some court of record, except in cases of

peculiar infirmity; and the favorable opinion of the court is indispensable to the success of the application. The declaration must also be corroborated by the testimony of respectable individuals, acquainted with the applicant and bearing evidence to the traditionary belief of his revolutionary services, in the neighborhood where he has resided.

It is obvious, that the mere preparation and transmission of these papers ought not to entitle the party to the relief he seeks. If it did, great frauds would be practised. The general form of the proceedings is an important auxiliary in the administration of these duties, but it is not all; nor is it indeed the principal element in the process of investigation. The narrative of the applicant, referring to the names of the officers; to the numbers and stations of regiments and corps; and to marches, battles, and other historical events, is carefully examined, and compared with the records in the department, and with such facts, connected with the revolutionary annals, as have been collected, during a series of many years of constant labor and attention, in the Pension Office. It is believed, that this course of investigation and comparison is as free from objection, as any plan which could have been adopted; and that a just medium has been preserved between that severity of administration, which would have rendered nugatory the provisions of the law, and that laxity, which would have opened the Treasury to false and fraudulent claims.

But the labor of investigation which this course of proceeding imposes upon the department, is apparent, and it is without remedy. An appropriation is requested in order to increase the number of clerks, as far as is prudent and compatible execution of the law. Should this be granted, the whole subject will be disposed of with as little delay as possible, agreeably to the intentions of the Legislature, and to the expectations of the country.

Very respectfully, Sir, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY, IN 1832.

Extract from the Report from the Major General of the Army, Nov. 1832.

In the month of March last, intelligence was received that the Menomonies, exasperated by a wanton and unprovoked attack and murder committed by the Sacs and Foxes on an unarmed party of their tribe, near the Prairie du Chien, in the month of August previous, meditated a descent on those tribes with the intention of taking revenge for that outrage. Apprehending that this movement would lead to a general war among the Indians on the north-western frontiers, General Atkinson was directed to proceed to Rock Island, with the effectual force at Jefferson Barracks, and demand of the Sacs and Foxes the surrender of the persons concerned in the murder of the Menomonies; at the same time to station troops, to be drawn from the posts on the Upper Mississippi, and from Fort Winnebago, at points on the Mississippi from which they might intercept the Menomonies in their contemplated descent, turn them back, and inform them that the Government had determined to see that justice should be done. While these measures were in progress, a large party of Sacs and Foxes under Black Hawk, among whom were those concerned in the attack and murder of the Menomonies, crossed the Mississippi at the Yellow Banks, and, uniting with the Prophet's band of Winnebagoes, in all about 800 or 1000 strong, took a position on Rock river, and assumed an attitude of defiance. Under these circumstances, it was not in the power of the friendly Sac and Fox Indians to surrender the murderers as demanded, although they had expressed a willingness so to do. Thus situated, General Atkinson did not conceive that the force under his command was sufficient to justify him in attacking the hostile party, lest an unsuccessful attempt should add to their numbers the wavering and disaffected, and especially as they had not, as yet committed any act of hostility, although they evinced a desire to make war upon the whites.

The people settled on the frontiers of Illinois, alarmed at the appearance of so large a band of Indians in their immediate vicinity, with indications of no friendly feelings, fled from their farms into the interior of the State. The Governor of the State ordered out, in haste, and for no definite period, a brigade of militia, to assemble on Rock river. These troops after a march across the country, to Ottawa, in quest of the Indians, became anxious for their discharge; which the Governor granted, retaining of those who were discharged, and volunteered for a further term of twenty days, enough to form six companies. In the mean time, however, instructions were sent to General Atkinson, authorizing him to call on the Governor of Illinois for such a militia force as would, with the regular troops under his command, enable him to act efficiently. Accordingly, three thousand mounted volunteers were ordered into the field by the Governor, on the requisition of General Atkinson and assembled at Fort Deposit, near Ottawa, about the 18th of June, where they were organized Towards the latter part of that month, the campaign was opened with these troops, and about four hundred regulars, then at Dixon's ferry on the Rock river. Black Hawk, finding himself unable to cope with so large a force, retired intothe swamps and fastnesses, sending out, at the same time, parties of active warriors to pick up struggles, and to attack defenceless settlements. In this manner, he annoyed the people residing in that part of Michigan called the Mining District, and murdered a number of our citizens, men, women, and children. The people in different directions in the exposed country, fortified themselves, and, by occasional sallies, inflicted punishment on these ruthless savages. With a view to cover the exposed settlements in the counties of Joe-Davises, in Illinois, and Ioway in Michigan, and to intercept the Indians, should they attempt to cross in that direction, General Atkinson detached one brigade into that country; and, with the remaining force under his command, consisting of four hundred and fifty regulars, and about two thousand mounted volunteers moved in the direction of the Four Lakes, in pursuit of the main body of the Indians, which was then understood to be encamped in a strong position in the swamps about ten miles above Lake Goosh-we-hawn. General Atkinson halted his army on White Water creek for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position of the Indians. After being frustrated in his attempts to discover them, he was obliged to disperse his mounted volunteers on account of the low state of the supplies intended for their subsistence. One portion under General Henry, was sent to Hamilton's a distance of forty-five miles; and another, under General Dodge, to Fort Winnebago, a distance of thirty-five miles—two points where provisions were expected to be in deposite. Having received the supply of provisions, Generals Henry and Dodge returned to the swamp, on the west side of Rock river, with a view of obtaining some information concerning the enemy. At the same time, General Atkinson, with the regular troops, and General Aiexander's brigade of mounted volunteers, moved up on the east side of the swamp, with the same intention. Black Hawk, finding himself likely to be pressed on all sides, and being no longer able to supply himself with the means of subsistence, broke up his camp, and marched towards the Mississippi. The volunteers under Generals Dodge and Henry, discovering the enemy's trail, pursued it and came up with him on the 21st of July, on the left bank of the Ouisconsin, about twenty miles below Fort Winnebago, where an engagement ensued, which lasted until 7 o'clock in the afternoon, during which the Indians found means to convey, across the Ouisconsin, their non-combatants and baggage. The volunteers having marched forty miles on the day of the action, exposed to the rain for more than six hours, and their arms being wet and out of order, were not in a condition to continue the pursuit that night. The next morning they found the Indians had crossed the river in bark canoes, which they had, on the emergency of the occasion, prepared. The loss on the part of the volunteers was one killed and seven wounded; that of the Indians, it was found afterwards, amounted to sixty-eight killed, together with a great number wounded.

The moment General Atkinson was informed that the volunteers were on the trail of the enemey, he marched in pursuit, and arrived at the Blue Mounds, near the Ouisconsin, where he was joined, on the evening of the 23d of July, by the volunteers under Generals Dodge and Henry, who had retired to that place for a supply of provisions. The Army being re reshed and provisioned, a select body, consisting of four hundred regulars under Colonel Taylor of the first regiment of Infantry and detachments of Generals Henry, Dodge, Posey and Alexander's mounted volunteers, amounting in all to thirteen hundred men; crossed the Ouisconsin on the 27th and 28th of July, under General Atkinson, took up the trail of the enemy, and pursued it by forced marches, through a broken and difficult country, until the morning of the 2d of August, when they came up with the main body, on the left bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ioway ; which they attacked defeated, and dispersed, with a loss on the part of the Indians, of upwards of one hundred and fifty men killed. Many were slain in attempting to cross the river ; others escaped in that direction, while the remainder among whom was Black Hawk, fled into the interior of the Winnebago country. Our loss in this engagement was comparatively small, being only five regulars killed and four wounded : of the volunteers. two officers and thirteen privates wounded.

On information being received by General Atkinson that the Indians had quitted the swamps in the neighborhood of the Four Lakes, and marched towards the Mississippi, he despatched instructions to the commanding officer of Prairie du Chien, to take measures to intercept them, should they attempt to descend the Ouisconsin, or cross the Mississippi. In consequence of these instructions, a guard and an armed flat was stationed on the Ouisconsin, about twenty-five miles from its junction with the Mississippi ; by which means a number of those who escaped from the engagement on he Ouisconsin were killed or captured. A steamboat in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department armed with a field piece, and manned with about twenty men, was despatched up the Mississippi, to watch the motions of the Indians, and, on the 1st of August, discovered a large body of them on the left bank, making preparations to cross that river. The Indians at first attempted to deceive our party by declaring themselves to be Winnebagoes. and displaying white flags, at the same time inviting them to land. But the officer in command being aware of their intentions, fired upon them, and killed twenty-five of their number. The fire was smartly returned by the Indians, but without effect. This circumstance fortunately checked the Indians in their attempt to cross the river, and led to the action of the 2nd of August.

The enemy being thus cut up and dispersed, General Atkinson conceived it unnecessary to pursue him further. He, therefore, fell down with his force to Prairie du Chien ; from which place was despatced on both sides of the Mississippi, parties of friendly Indians, to follow the fugitives and bring them in ; and it is believed that not an individual composing the band of Black Hawk, has escaped being either killed or captured.

From the information which had been received at the seat of Government, of the state of things on the frontier, and with a desire of putting a speedy termination to the war, without calling for any additional militia force, orders were given on the 16th of June, for all the force that could be spared from the seaboard, the Lakes, and the Lower Mississippi, to repair at once to the scene of action, and Major General Scott was directed to assume the general conduct of the war. Under this order, nine companies of artillery, equipped as infantry drawn from Forts Monroe and McHenry, and from the harbor of New York, with a detachment of two hundred and eight recruits from the last mentioned place, and nine companies of infantry from the posts on the lakes, amounting, in all, to upwards of one thousand men, took up their march for Chicago, near the head of Lake Michigan, the point of rendezvous. Besides this force, two companies of infantry from Baton Rouge, Louisiana

proceeded, by the way of the Mississippi, to the head quarters of Genera Atkinson.

From the promptness with which this movement was begun, and the rapidity with which it was conducted, reasonable hopes were entertained that the campaign would be of but short duration, and the hostile Indians completely subdued. Unfortunately, however, the cholera was just at this time making its way into the United States from Canada, and infected our troops while on board the steamboats, in their passage up the lakes; and such was the rapidity with which this disease spread among them, that in a few days, the whole of the force sent by the lakes was rendered incapable of taking the field. Some were landed at Fort Gratiot, others were stopped at Detroit, while the principal part reached Chicago in a most deplorable condition. Of the six companies of artillery which left Fort Monroe, five companies arrived at Chicago, a distance of eighteen hundred miles, in the short space of eighteen days—a rapidity which is believed to be unprecedented in military movements. The loss by cholera in that detachment alone, was equal to one out of every three men. General Scott reached Chicago with the first detachment on the 10th of July, where he learned that General Atkinson, with his army, was at Lake Goosh-we-hawn, about eighty miles distant. Here the General found himself in a most perplexing predicament; only a part of his troops had arrived, and they were dreadfully afflicted with the cholera. The remainder, which he daily expected, without knowing the cause of their delay, did not appear. He made General Atkinson acquainted with his arrival and orders, but dared not approach him with troops infected with a disorder that might, by being communicated to the army in the field, render the force of General Atkinson, like his own, unfit to prosecute the war, and thereby defeat the very object for the accomplishment of which he had come. Under this painful anxiety, General Scott directed General Atkinson to continue his operations without reference to him, professing, at the same time, the greatest confidence in his ability to bring the war to a successful issue, if the means at his disposal would enable him to do so. General Scott, however, after waiting a reasonable time, and not finding it possible to bring his troops into the field, left Colonel Eustis in command of them, with orders to march in the direction of the enemy, as soon as it would be prudent to move, and proceeded himself to join General Atkinson. At Galena, he received intelligence of the decisive action of the 2d of August. He thence proceeded to Paire du Chien, and having made all the necessary arrangements for bringing the Indians who had commenced the war, within his power, he retired to Rock Island, to enter into negotiations with those of the Sac and Fox Indians who took no part in the war, and the other tribes interested in the settlement of a peace. The troops under Colonel Eustis, in the mean time, marched across the country to Rock River, and were useful in making the necessary arrangements to give effect to the meeting of the Indians. Impressed with the folly of opposing the Government, and convinced of the impropriety of the conduct of those who were the aggressors, the several tribes yielded to an accommodation, at once beneficial to themselves, and satisfactory, it is to be hoped to the United States Black Hawk and a number of chiefs, are held as hostages under the treaty; the rest of the prisoners were returned to their respective tribes.

The war being concluded, the volunteers were discharged, and the several detachments of regular troops were ordered to their respective quarters, except two companies of the fourth regiment of artillery, which remain to garrison Fort Gratiot, on Lake Huron

The corps of mounted rangers, authorized by the act of Congress of the 15th June, 1832, has been raised, but not in time to partake of the campaign against the Indians Three of the companies have been ordered to Fort Gibson, to range the southwestern frontier, where the Indians of the interior have been restless for some time, and disposed to quarrel with those who have migrated thither One company has accompanied the caravan to Santa

Fe, as an escort, and two companies, after ranging the frontiers of Michigan and Illinois, have orders to retire into quarters for the winter, where they will be in a position to act on those frontiers, if circumstances should require their being called out before the spring.

On the requisition of the Governor of North Carolina, two companies of the 2d regiment of artillery were ordered from the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, into the district of the country occupied by the Cherokees, in the northwestern corner of that State, where the Indian title is not yet extinguished, to drive out intruders on those lands, who had been attracted thither by the prospect of obtaining gold, and other unlawful purposes. These troops were replaced by others from Fort Monroe.

The army, according to its numerical force, is efficient and capable of performing, on correct military principles, any duty required of it. The officers are respectable in their habits and acquirements. While however I present the army in this favorable light, I am compelled by a sense of duty, to make it known to you, that the requisitions for officers, for the performance of various duties not connected with regimental affairs, are so numerous, that it is seldom as many as two officers are present for duty with each company. It may therefore be conceived how difficult it is to afford the necessary instruction to our soldiers, or to maintain that discipline in the army which is requisite, in order to render it efficient for active operations. The line of the army can supply officers for the general and regimental staff and for the Military Academy and Ordnance Department, but it cannot bear the drafts made for assistants in the Engineer, Topographical, and Indian Departments, without impairing the efficiency of the several battalions of artillery and infantry. If the corps of engineers and topographical engineers were so augmented, by the authority of law, as to enable them to furnish officers for their appropriate duties, without assistance from the line, it is believed the public would be better served, and the interest of all parties promoted.

The several departments of the staff have had, in the late campaign, an opportunity of exercising their functions, under circumstances that were calculated to test their capabilities, and it is highly gratifying to be able to state that the most satisfactory evidences have been afforded of their efficiency.

RECRUITING—1832.

From the returns received at the office of the Adjutant General, of the recruits enlisted in the army, from January 1, to September 30, 1832, it appears that there were enlisted,

At Albany, 64; Baltimore, 23; Buffalo, 45; Carlisle, 9; Concord, Mass. 13; Hartford, 18; Harrisburg, 19; Lynchburg, 11; New York, 280; Providence, 53; Philadelphia, 101; Portland 3; Rochester, 89; Utica, 13; Winchester, 3;—Total enlisted at *Recruiting Stations*, 744.

In the 1st Regiment of Artillery, 123; 2d, 50; 3d, 98; 4th, 100; 1st Regiment of Infantry, 1; 2d, 43; 3d, 12; 4th, 114; 5th, 1; 6th, 110; 7th, 6;—Total re-enlistments in the several *Regiments*, 658.

In the detachment at West Point, 7; Band at West Point, 4; Detachment Orderlies, Washington, 7; at the Artillery School of Practice, 23; at Ordnance Depots, 19;—Total re-enlistments in the several *Detachments*, 60. Total number enlisted, 1,462.

Operations under the Quartermaster's Department during the past year.

Roads. Of the works under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, the road from Washington to Jackson, in the Territory of Arkansas, was reported by Lieutenant Collins, who superintended its construction, as entirely completed on the first of August.

The repairs on the road from St. Augustine to Pensacola, in Florida, are *in progress*, and probably completed.

The Military Road in the State of Maine is not entirely completed; it is however, in its present state of great utility.

Lieutenant Center commenced on the 1st of October last, exploring and surveying the route for a road from Fort Howard to Fort Winnebago, and thence to Fort Crawford.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER. The appropriation for the Delaware Breakwater not having been made until the 3d of July last, the operations were not resumed there, until the 11th of that month. The work has however, been prosecuted with so much energy, that there were deposited about ninety thousand perches of stone, by the 10th of November, when operations for the season were closed. The whole length of the foundation of the Breakwater proper, on which deposits of stone have been made, is eighteen hundred and ninety-three feet, of which 1419 feet is raised to the height of 3½ feet above the plane of low water, and 474 feet to its destined height. The Ice breaker has been enlarged during the season to an extent of 575 feet in length, by 60 feet in breadth; 151 feet has been brought up nearly to its destined height.

The storms of last winter, (1831. 32.) were perhaps more severe than those of winters generally, and the fact of the work having resisted their power, and afforded protection to all vessels that took shelter under it, gives assurance that the anticipations of the public, will be entirely realized when the whole shall have been completed. [See vol. x. p 244]

Officers and Agents, Civil and Military, in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department not named in the Army Register.

Names and nature of Service.	Where Employed.	Compensation.
Heman A Fay, Military Storekeeper	Albany, N Y.	Pay and al. Capt inf.
Hezekiah Johnson, do.	Pittsburg	do
Wm. Harper, Clk Qr M Office	Philadelphia	$50 per month
Daniel Stinson, do	New York	50 do
John Havirty, Assistant clerk	St Louis, Mo	45 do
James Baker, do	Fortress Monroe	35 do
Charles Pinder, do	New Orleans	70 do
A. F. Clark, do	Jefferson Barr'ks	25 do
A Garland, do	Fort Crawford	25 do
J A. Rucker, do	Detroit	25 do
A. H Legendre, do	Baton Rouge	25 do
C Colburn, do	Boston	25 do
S. P Thompson, do	Baltimore	7 do
S. J Johnson, do	Pittsburg	15 do & 1 ra'n p day
A R. McNavi, do	Ft Leavenworth	25 per month
H K Newcomb, do	Key West	40 do
J. A. Thomas, Kr. Dismantled Post	East Haven, Con	5 p m & 1 rtn p day
Michael Sanno, do	Carlisle, Penn	12 50 per month
Benjamin Devault do	Billingsport, N J	1 67 per day
Philip Brandt, do	Fort Mifflin	25 per month
Thomas McCrate, do	Damariscotta M	5 do and 1 r p day
Jonathan Edwards, do	Salem, Mass.	do do
William Webb, do	Fairhaven, Mass	do do
John Hills, do	Phippsburg, Me	do do
Reuben Cahoon, do	Marblehead, Mas	do do
Henry Plumer, do	Gloucester, Mass	do do
Mordecai Blackwell, do	Fort Warren	do do
George Cooper, do	Fort Norfolk and Crany Island	do do
Silas Halsey, do	Plattsburg, N Y	10 per month
Wm Strickland, Engineer,	Del Breakwater	3000 per annum
Adam Traquair, Superintendent,	do	5 per day
Henry F. Hall, M D., Surgeon,	do	60 per month

Operations of the Engineer Department during the past year.

I. FORTIFICATIONS.

1. *Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass.*—It was found impossible to execute the intentions of the law making appropriations for the repairs of this work, and preservation of Castle Island, as the services of an engineer could not be commanded for that object. 2. *Georges Island, Boston Harbor, Mass.*—(The site of a fort of the first importance, projected for the defence of the harbor.) The sea wall for the preservation of this island is completed. 3. *Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.*—The most satisfactory progress has been made in this work during the past season. 4. *Fort Hamilton, Narrows, N.Y.*—The additions which were necessary to complete this work have been finished. 5. *Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York Harbor.*—The repairs of Fort Columbus have been prosecuted in the most efficient manner. The stone masonry laid within the year ending 30th September, amounting to 2470 cubic yards, extends about three-fourths around the work, two thirds of which are finished and capped. Nothing further has been done towards the repairs of Castle Williams, than to construct a pier head for the accommodation of vessels engaged in the delivery of materials for that purpose. 6. *Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Vir.*—The countersearp wall of this work is finished, nearly one thousand feet having been constructed within the year. In the month of August last, the malignant cholera made its appearance among the laborers, and compelled the engineer in charge of these works, to suspend his operations. 7. *Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Vir.*—The masonry at this work having been suspended for reasons stated last year, nothing of importance has been done at it, further than to receive the materials that will be required in its construction: distribute them over those parts of the site to be occupied by the walls in which they will be used; and to observe the degree of settling produced by the mass of materials already collected. In 1831, this settling amounted to six inches, and during the year ending 30th September last, it was but little more than three inches. 8. *Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina.*—Nearly finished. The operations, at present, are principally directed to the construction of works for the preservation of its site. 9. *Fort at Oak Island, Cape Fear River, North Carolina.*—Reported as being ready to receive a garrison, though not entirely completed, in consequence of a want of funds for that object. 10. *Fortifications in Charleston Harbor.*—The operations at Charleston have been directed during the past year, to the preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, and to the formation of a mole on the shoal opposite to this fort, to be occupied as a foundation to the new work projected for the defence of the harbor. One hundred and eighty tons of stone have been added to the breakwater at Fort Moultrie, and, in July last, the site of this work was considered secure for some time to come, though the abrasions of the sand, on the west side, were considerable. To the mole for the new work upwards of 22,000 tons of stone have been added. 11. *Fort on Cockspur Island, Savannah River, Georgia.*—Up to the beginning of July last, when the engineer having the superintendence at Cockspur was assigned temporarily to duty on the Cumberland road, the progress in the construction of this fort was, in a high degree, satisfactory. 12. *Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida.*—For the construction of the fort on Santa Rosa all the materials have been delivered agreeably to contract, and the condition of the work is in a high degree favorable. 13. *Fort at Mobile Point, Alabama.*—The operations of the past year, have been directed, principally, to the formation of the ramparts, banquettes and glacis. 14. *Battery at Bayou Bienvenu, Louisiana.*—The repairs of this work were a good deal retarded in the early part of the year by the inclemency of the season, and the difficulty of procuring laborers. 15. *Fort Wood, Chef Menteur, Louisiana.*—Owing to a want of engineers, the repairs of this work were entrusted to the management of an officer, who was already engaged in the discharge of important duties at another and distant post; and this officer not being able to leave the service with which he was occupied till late in the working season, it became difficult, if not impossible, to procure sufficient laborers and suitable materials: so that, but little progress has been made towards completing these repairs. 16. *Tower at Bayou Dupre, Louisiana.*—So far completed as to require no farther appropriation. The damages sustained during the hurricane of August, 1831, have been repaired, and the battery, in advance of the tower, nearly finished.

A portion of the funds, provided by the appropriation for contingences of fortifications, has been applied to the repairs of Fort Jackson, Fort Washington, Fort McHenry, Fort Wood, Fort Moultrie, Fort Pike and Petitte Coquille; Tower Dupre, Battery Bienvenu; to the construction of a wharf at Fort Monroe, and to defray the expenses of the survey of Provincetown harbor, with a view to its fortification, as required by a resolution of the House of Representatives, of 26th January, 1832.

II. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

1. *La Plaisance Bay, Michigan.*—The presence of the officer in charge of this work having been required at the seat of Indian disturbances last summer, the examination could not be made before the beginning of September last, when it was found that the whole of the old pier, with the exception of about 200 feet, had been washed away and rendered useless by the storms and ice of last fall and winter. That part of the pier built by contract, before the work was placed under the direction of this department, has been completely carried away, leaving only a few stones, and the foundation timbers, to mark the place

where it stood. 2. *Huron River, Ohio.*—The harbor at the mouth of this river, is, at present, in good condition. 3. *Black River, Ohio.*—The public works at this harbor are in good repair, and are believed to be secure against the recurrence of an accident which, in November last, deprived the east pier of about sixty feet of its length, to a depth of three feet below the surface of the water. This damage has been repaired, and the pier extended about forty yards into the lake. 4. *Cleaveland Harbor, Ohio.*—The works at this harbor have been rendered secure. 5 *Grand River, Ohio.*—In good condition. 6. *Cunningham Creek.*—About two thirds of a pier head at this place have been constructed and rendered secure. 7. *Ashtabula Creek, Ohio.*—The obstructions at the mouth of the creek consist of rock, situated about 6 1-2 or 7 feet below the surface of the water; but little progress has been made in removing them. 8. *Conneaut Creek, Ohio.*—The pier has been extended sixty feet into the lake. 9. *Presque Isle, Pennsylvania.*—The works are in as good a state of preservation as can be expected under all the circumstances. The breach through the peninsula at the head of the bay, is represented as having an injurious effect on the harbor; it is increasing in width, though not in depth; and fears are entertained that the whole of the peninsula will be removed, and that the sand from it will be washed into the harbor. During the past season, besides paving 400 yards of the north breakwater, that structure has been extended 200 feet towards the main land, leaving a distance of 400 yards yet to be constructed. 10. *Dunkirk, New York.*—The pier has been extended from the main land 136 yards, and filled in with stone to the surface of the water, making the whole extent of this pier 436 yards. 11. *Buffalo, New York.*—The works for the protection of this harbor have the appearance of being strong and durable. 12 *Black Rock Harbor, New York.*—An ice-breaker for turning the ice and current of water from the harbor, which, heretofore, have caused considerable injury to the piers at that place, has been constructed.

All the harbors on the south shore of Lake Erie, are in a situation to offer protection and safety to vessels navigating the lake and to afford facilities in transferring the produce of the surrounding country to market. The application of the moneys appropriated by Congress for the improvement of these harbors, has given to the people a spirit of enterprise and industry, which is perceptible on the whole south shore of the lake.

13. *Genesee River and Big Sodus Bay, New York.*—The progress made in the improvements at these places during the past year, is of the most flattering character. 14. *Oswego, New York.*—The improvements at this place have been prosecuted during the past year with much zeal and success. The piers, to an extent of several hundred feet, are already raised to the height required by the plans. Already, many of the benefits which were anticipated from these structures, have been realized in the perfect protection which they afford against the encroachments of the heavy sea experienced at this place. By the addition of nearly four thousand cords of stone, the mole has been raised, for a distance of three hundred feet, to a level with the surface of the water; and experience, thus far, seems to place the question as to its permanency beyond all doubt. 15. *Kennebeck River, Maine.*—The obstructions to the navigation of this river, at Lovejoy's Narrows, are removed. 16. *Kennebunk River, Maine.*—The last appropriation for the repairs of the piers at the mouth of this river, became available too late in the season to apply with advantage any portion of it to the object for which it was intended. 17. *Berwick Branch of the Piscataqua River.*—But a part of the small sum appropriated for improving the navigation of this river at Quamlegan rapids, has been applied, in consequence of the unusual continuance of high water. *Merrimack River, Massachusetts.*—The hillocks of sand at the bottom of this river which greatly impede its navigation, are much reduced; the channel opposite Black Rock is both deepened and made wider, and affords a good and safe anchoring ground. No effect, however, is produced upon the bar at the entrance of the river. 19. *Deer Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.*—The sea wall which forms a part of the works now in course of construction for the preservation of this island, in several places, and to an extent of several hundred feet, is raised as high as originally contemplated; and a part of the breakwater in front of this wall is constructed. 20. *Plymouth Beach, Massachusetts.*—At the northeastern extremity of the beach, a wall has been erected, to the extent of 450 feet, in the most substantial manner. The planting of grass, and other means of protecting the beach, have also been continued. The general condition of the beach is very good. 21. *Provincetown, Massachusetts.*—The plan for the preservation of the harbor at this place, contemplates the planting of beach grass to arrest the progress of the drifting sand which occurs there with almost every northerly wind, and which threatens, if not checked, to fill up this very important harbor, as well as to lay waste the town itself. The spring being the only season in which this grass can be planted, no part of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress has been applied, as it was not available before the middle of summer. 22. *Hyannis Harbor, Massachusetts.*—No report from the agent. 23. *Stonington, Connecticut.*—Breakwater completed. 24. *Mill River, Connecticut.*—Breakwater and Dyke completed. 25. *Harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, Delaware River.*—A dredging machine has been kept in operation at these harbors, but their precise condition is not known. 26. *Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina.*—Since the middle of August, the dredging machine has been at work on the shoal at the junction of Wallace's channel with the Beacon Island sound, the common anchorage ground for outward bound vessels. From this shoal nearly eight thousand cubic yards of sand have been removed within the period four weeks, giving an increased depth over that shoal of from 7 1-2 to 9 feet water at flood

tide, and a channel about fifty yards wide. There only remains the obstruction presented by the bar of the Flounder Slue, which is the most extensive, but which has already a depth of little more than seven feet water over it at high water. 27. *Cape Fear River.*—The lower western jettee on this river has been completed during the past season, as also, that near Barnhard's creek, on the opposite shore, with the exception of about 200 feet which remain to be flanked. 28. *Savannah River, Georgia.*—Nothing has been done, thus far, towards improving the navigation of this river, between its mouth and the city of Savannah. 29. *Inland navigation between the St. Johns and St. Marys, Florida.*—An examination of this passage has been recently made by the assistant engineer under whose personal supervision the operations for its improvement were formerly conducted. 30. *St. Marks Harbor and River, Florida.*—The operation of dredging in the harbor of St. Marks is brought to a close, by which an increased depth of water of four feet, has been attained in the channel leading to the town of St. Marks, except in one place, where this operation was interrupted by rock, over which there is only a depth of 8 1-2 feet. 31. *Appalachicola, Florida.*—The improvement of the navigation of this river has been completed so far as it is deemed practicable to expend funds for that object with any hope of success. 32. *Harbor of Mobile, Alabama.*—The operations for deepening the channel through Choctaw Pass, in this harbor, were not resumed before the beginning of August last. Since August, the machine has been in successful operation. 33. *Pascagoula River, Miss.*—The works at this place have not, as yet, been resumed. 34. *Red River, Louisiana.*—The appropriation for overcoming the obstructions presented to the navigation of Red River, by the Great Raft, became available at too late a period in the season to make the necessary preparations for continuing the works on that river during the past summer. Nothing has been done, therefore, at this improvement since operations were suspended for want of means. 35. *Arkansas River, Arkansas Territory.*—Nothing has been done towards making the examination required on this river, in consequence of the want of an officer of engineers whose services could be rendered available for that purpose. 36. *Cumberland River, Tennessee.*—The examination has been completed, and an agent appointed and charged with the execution of the plan of operations on this river. 37. *Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.*—From the 1st of October, 1831, to the 1st of March, 1832, the steamboat Helepolis removed 961 snags, and felled 1095 trees from the banks. At the same time, the steamboat Archimedes removed 526 snags from the channel, and felled some hundred trees from the falling banks of the river. On the 1st day of March those boats were laid up at St. Louis, the river being too high for them to operate. They were repaired and refitted, and commenced operations on the 16th of June last Since that time the Helepolis has removed from the bed of the river, 585 snags, and felled from the banks 2889 trees. In the same timeh, te Archimedes has removed from the bed of the river 685 snags, and felled, from the banks of the river, 1960 trees. The total number of snags removed in the year by the two boats is 2757 : the number of trees felled by the crews of the same boats in the year is 5944, besides the whole number felled by the crew of the steamboat Archimedes, from the 1st October, 1831, to the 1st March, 1832, not enumerated. The whole line of operation for the year has been from Bayou Placquemine to the Missouri river a distance of about 1100 miles. There companies of men, of about 40 each, were employed from the 1st October to the 19th January last, felling timber from the banks. Two companies, of about 50 men each, commenced at the same service about the 15th of August last up to the 30th of September. The banks have been cleared of the dangerous timber, in the last year, a distance of about 270 miles. On the Ohio river, four machine boats were worked from the 30th of September to the 1st of December. They were again put in operation on the 10th of August last. They have been engaged in removing logs, roots, and snags, from the low water channels of the Ohio river. In that time, those four boats have removed 1120 logs, roots, &c. of different sizes, (from great to small,) from the bottom of the Ohio river.

The experiments of deepening the channel at the entrance of Nantucket harbor, Massachusetts, and the channel through Pass au Heron, Alabama, having failed to produce any satisfactory result, the works at these places have been entirely suspended.

38. *Cumberland Road in Ohio.*—The operations on this road, during the past year, have been confined to that portion of it lying between Zanesville and Little Darby creek, which includes a distance of about sixty six miles. 39. *Gumberland Road in Indiana.*—The annual report of operations on the eastern division of this road, is of so general a character as to render it impossible to state its exact condition, though it is believed, that its affairs have been conducted with zeal on the part of the superintendent. 40. *Cumberland Road in Illinois.*—It is believed that the interest of the road have been well attended to, and that it is in as good a condition as the means provided for its construction, and the circumstances attending the operations on it, generally, would permit. 41. *Cumberland Road East of the Ohio.*—Lieutenat Mansfield the officer, who had the temporary management of the affairs of this road, has done all that zeal, aided by sound judgement, could effect. The quantity of work done, and the manner in which it is executed, afford the most satisfactory evidence of great industry, and entitle him to much credit. 42. *Road from Detroit to Chicago, Michigan.*—The contracts entered into last year for the construction of twenty seven miles of this road, beginning at the 105th, and terminating at the 132d mile from *Detroit*, including the erection of bridges over Cold Water river, Flag creek, Swan Creek and Prairie river, have in most instances, been complied with. 43. *Road from La Plai-*

sance Bay to the Detroit and Chicago Road, Michigan.—The commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of 4th July, last, which provides for the location of this road, accomplished the object of their commission, and an officer has been directed to superintend its construction, with instructions to place that portion of it included between the bay and Tecumseh, under contract. 44. *Road from Detroit to Saganaw Michigan.*—Contracts have been entered into for its construction as far as the fifty-seventh mile from Detroit including the erection of bridges over the Thread and the Flint rivers; the former on the fifty-eighth and the latter on the sixtieth mile. 45. *Road from Detroit to the mouth of Grand River.*—The commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of the 4th July, last, in reference to this road, are engaged in making its location. 46. *Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot Michigan.*—The location of this road having been changed by virtue of the authority granted in the act of Congress of the 3d July last, arrangements have been made for continuing its construction, by contract, as far as Black River, which is just below Fort Gratiot.

Officers and Agents, Civil and Military, not named in the Army List, employed under the Engineer Department.

Joseph G. Swift, superintending improvements at Big Sodus Bay and Genesee River, New York, $6 per day, and 2½ per cent on disbursements, not to exceed $2 per day

Ezra Crowell, Hyannis Harbor, Mass. $2 per day, 2½ per cent on disbursements.

Thomas M Clark, Merrimack River, Massachusetts, 5 per cent for disbursing.

Thomas Bunton, *B W. Hale*, } Merrimack River, Massachusetts, $2 50 for superintending, and 5 per cent for disbursing.

Jos Bradford, Plymouth Beach, Mass. 5 per cent on disbursements.

A S Bowley, do do do

E. Young, Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts, do

C. A. Brown, do do do

T B. Smith, Preservation of St. George's and Deer Islands, Boston, Harbor, Massachusetts, $4 per day, and 2½ per cent on disbursements—not to exceed $2 per day.

Gurdon Trumbull, Stonington Harbor, Conn. 5 per cent on disbursements.

Jer. Sturges. Mill River, do do do

Timothy Ferguson, Piscataqua River, Maine, do do

Peter Grant, Kennebec River, do do do

B Palmer, do do do do

Ashbel Dart, Conneaut Creek, Ohio, 2½ do do

Aaron Wheeler, Cunningham's Creek, Ohio, 2½ do do

Matthew Hubbard, Astabula Creek, do do do

Henry Phelps, Grand River, do do do

A. W. Wolworth, Cleaveland Harbor, do do do

Jabez Wright, Huron River, 2 dollars per day.

H. M. Shreve, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, 6 dollars per day for superintending, and 2 dollars per day for disbursing, not to exceed 2½ per cent.

John Milroy Cumberland Road, East of Indianopolis, Indiana, 1000 pr ann.

Homer Johnson, do West of do do

W. C. Greenup, do in Illinois, 1250 pr an.

Civil Engineers employed under the Topographical Bureau, with the rate and amount of compensation. pay, and emoluments allowed to each

Dr. Wm Howard, Civil Engineer, on furlough, $6 per day, and 12 cents per mile when travelling under orders on duty.

De Witt Clinton, do. Surveying Hudson River, do do

Wm. B Guion $3 50 per day in the field, $3 while employed in office duty, and 10 cents per mile while travelling under orders on duty.

G. W. Hughes, on duty with Mr. Clinton, do do

Howard Stansbury, Asst. do Washington, on office duty, 110 dollars, per month, and 10 cents per mile.

Henry Belin, Surveying, do

C. N. Hagner, on duty with Mr. Clinton, do

Apportionment of Arms to the Militia, for the year 1831, *under the act of* 1808.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Date of the return.	Number of Militia.	No of arms apport'nd.	*Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, distributed to the Militia, under the act of April* 1808, *from the* 1st *of Oct.* 1831, *to the* 30th *Sept* 1832.
Maine	1831	41,136	472	2 8-pounder brass cannon.
New Hampshire	1831	28,992	332	2 6 inch brass howitzers
Massachusetts	1831	48,319	554	12 6 p'der iron cannon.
Connecticut	1831	24,518	281	1 24 pounder iron howitzer, with carriage &c. complete.
Rhode Island	1831	9,600	110	4 12 pounder field carriages, &c complete
Vermont	1824	27,653	317	18 6 pounder field carriages, &c. complete
New York	1830	188,615	2,163	12,470 muskets complete.
New Jersey	1829	39,171	449	3135 rifles complete.
Pennsylvania	1831	182,285	2,090	5345 pistols.
Delaware	1827	9,229	106	120 carbines.
Maryland	1831	46,259	531	2428 sabres
Virginia	1831	101,488	1,164	311 swords
North Carolina	1831	66,552	763	4792 sets infantry accoutrements
South Carolina	1830	49,512	569	975 sets rifle ac'ments.
Georgia	1830	42,832	491	1843 sabre belts.
Kentucky	1831	70,590	810	1243 cavalry cartr boxes.
Tennessee	1830	60,982	699	1118 holsters, (pairs) &
Ohio	1831	126,471	1,450	400 sword belts.
Louisiana	1829	14,808	170	
Indiana	1829	40,000	459	
Mississippi	1830	13,724	157	
Illinois	1831	27,386	314	
Alabama	1829	30,000	344	
Missouri	1830	7,838	90	
Michigan	1831	5,478	63	
Arkansas	1825	2,028	23	
Florida	1831	827	9	
Dist. of Columbia	1829	1,756	20	
Total		1,308,947	15,000	

Quantity of Lead made at U. S. Lead Mines annually from 1821 *to* 1832.

	Fever River.	Missouri.	Total.
lbs. of lead made from 1821 to 30 Sep 1823	335,130	- -	335,130
do. for the year ending 30 Sep 1824	175,220	- -	175,220
do. do. do. 1825	664,530	386,590	1,051,120
do. do. do. 1826	958,842	1,374,962	2,333,804
do. do. do. 1827	5,182,180	910,380	6,092,560
do. do. do 1828	11,105,810	1,205,920	12,311,730
do. do. do. 1829	13,343,150	1,198,160	14,541,310
do. do. do. 1830	8,323,998	8,060	8,332,058
do. do. do. 1831	6,381,900	67,180	6,449,080
do. do. do. 1832	4,281,876	- -	4,281,876
Total,	50,752,636	5,151,252	55,903,888

Operations of the Lead Mines, for the year ending September 30, 1832.

	Fever River.	Missouri.*	Total.
Pounds of lead made - -	4,281,876	- -	4,281,876
Pounds of lead which have accrued as rent	238,898	- -	238,898
Rents remaining due 30th Sept. 1831	172,204	- -	172,204
Total rents due 30th September, 1832	411,102	- -	411,102
Pounds of lead received during the year	155,451	- -	155,451
Rents remaining due 30th Sept. 1832	255,651	- -	255,651

*Nothing has been done in Missouri, since the passage of the act of March 5, 1829.

ARMY LIST, *February*, 1833.

Departments of the Army.

The Western Department comprises all West of a line drawn from the Southernmost point of East Florida to the North West extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the Eastern Department all East of such line, including Fort Winnebago.

The Head Quarters of the General-in-Chief are in the District of Columbia
The Head Quarters of the Western Department are at Memphis, Tennessee.
The Head Quarters of the Eastern Department are in the city of New York.

Names and rank.	Date of commis'n	Brevets, staff appointments, & former comm'ns	Remarks.
GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.			
1 Alexander Macomb, Maj Gen commanding the Army	24 May 28	- - - - - -	[Washington H Qrs of the army,
1 Edmund P. Gaines, Brig Gen command'g Western Dept	9 Mar 14	Major Genl 15 August 14	
2 Winfield Scott, Brig General Command'g Eastern Dept	9 do 14	Major General 25 July 14	
Adjt. General's Department.			
1 Roger Jones, Colonel	7 de 5	Adjutant General	Washington
Insp General's Department.			
1 John E. Wool Colonel	29 April 16	Insp Gl Br Gl 29 April 26	
2 George Croghan do	21 Decr 25	Inspector General	
Quartermaster General's Department.		[General 8 May 28	
1 Thomas S. Jesup Brig Gen	8 May 18	Quartermaster Genl. Maj	Washington
1 William Linnard Major	12 do 13	Quar'mr Lt Cl 15 June 25	Philadelphia
2 Henry Stanton do	13 do 20	Quartermaster	New York
3 Trueman Cross do	22 do 26	Quartermaster	Washington
4 Joshua B. Brant do	28 Dec 32	Quartermaster	
(20 *Ass't Quartermasters to be taken from the line.*)			
Subsistence Department.			
1 George Gibson Colonel	18 Apr 18	Com G Sub B G 29 Apr 26	Washington
1 James H. Hook Major	10 Mar 29	Commissary 20 May 23	Washington
2 Joseph P. Taylor Captain	10 do 29	Commissary	Cincinnatti
(50 *Assistant Commissaries to be taken from the subalterns of the line.*)			
Pay Department.			
1 Nathan Towson Paym'r Gen	8 May 22	Lieut Colonel 5 July 14	Washington
1 Thomas Wright Paymaster	23 June 25	Captain 25 September 17	St Louis, Missouri
2 Asher Phillips do	26 Aug 1	1st Lieutenant 17 May 10	Jefferson Barracks
3 Alphonso Wetmore do	14 Oct 15	Captain 25 December 15	Memphis, Tenn.
4 Benjamin F. Larned do	24 Nov 15	Captain 15 August 14	Detroit, Mich Ter
5 David S. Townsend do	29 April 16	Major 27 July 14	Boston, Mass
6 Daniel Randall do	21 July 18	- - - -	New Orleans
7 Charles H. Smith do	24 Nov 19	- - - - - -	Charleston, S. C
8 A. A. Massias do	12 Dec 20	Captain 1 July 29	Norfolk, Virginia
9 Timothy P. Andrews do	23 May 22	- - - - - -	Washington
10 Edmund Kirby do	5 Aug 24	Captain 1 May 24	Brownville N Y
11 L. G. De Russey do	21 Sept 26	Captain 11 Decem 25	Natchitoches ,Lou
12 William Piatt do	20 May 30	Colonel 23 June 13	New York
13 Robert A. Forsyth do	10 Sept 31	- - - - - -	Detroit
14 Adam D. Stewart do	14 Jan 33	- - - - - -	Louisiana
Purchasing Department.			
1 C. Irvine, Com Gen of Pur	8 Aug 12	- - - - -	Philadelphia
1 Peter Faymoux, Storekeep'r			
2 —— —— do			

Medical Department.

	Joseph Lovell	urgeon Genl	18	Apr	18	-	-	-	-		Washington
1	Thomas Lawson	Surg on	21	May	13	-	-	-	-		New Orleans
2	Thomas G. Mower	do	30	June	14	-	-	-	-		New York
3	B. F. Harney	do	17	Aug	14	-	-	-	-		Baton Rouge
4	W. V. Wheaton	do	4	Sept	16	-	-	-	-		West Point
5	J. P. C. Macmahon	do	5	Aug	26	-	-	-	-		Jefferson Barracks
6	William Beaumont	do	26	Nov	27	-	-	-	-		Washington
7	Lyman Foot	do	5	Mar	31	-	-	-	-		Fort Crawford
8	Clement A. Finley	do	13	July	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Howard
9	Prestly H. Craig	do	13	do	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Jessup
10	Richard S. Satterlee	do	13	do	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Winnebago
11	Zina Pitcher	do	15	do	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Gibson
12	Robert McMillan	do	3	Sept	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Mackinac
1	James H. Sargent	Asst Surg	1	June	21	P	S	24	April	16	Fort Constitution
2	William Turner	do	1	do	21	P	S	24	April	16	Fort Wolcott
3	Foster Swift	do	1	do	21	P	S	24	do	16	
4	T. I. C. Monroe	do	1	do	21	P	S	29	do	16	Fort Johnson
5	Samuel B. Smith	do	1	do	21	P	S	12	November	16	Fort Severn
6	Sylvester Day	do	1	do	21	P	S	18	April	18	Fort Preble
7	Joseph Eaton	do	1	do	21	P	S	18	do	18	Fort Independence
8	Joseph P. Russell	do	1	do	21	P	S	10	August	18	Fort Columbus
9	Richard Weightman	do	1	do	21	P	S	21	do	18	Fort Marion
10	Robert French	do	1	do	21	P	S	12	April	20	Fort McHenry
11	Benjamin King	do	1	do	21	S	M	14	October		Philadelphia
12	John A. Brereton	do	1	July	21	-	-	-	-		Fort Washington
13	Henry Stevenson	do	16	do	21	-	-	-	-		Fort Niagara
14	Edwin James	do	27	Jany	23	-	-	-	-		Albany, N Y
15	Samuel G. I. De Camp	do	10	Oct	23	-	-	-	-		Fort Trumbull
16	Edward Macomb	do	20	Jany	24	-	-	-	-		Fort Wood N Y
17	John W. Baylor	do	8	July	24	-	-	-	-		Jefferson Barracks
18	Hamilton S. Hawkins	do	22	Nov	24	-	-	-	-		Fort Moultrie
19	John Thurston	do	1	Jany	25	-	-	-	-		
20	Alfred W. Elwes	do	9	May	25	-	-	-	-		Fort Hamilton
21	Robert C. Wood	do	28	do	25	-	-	-	-		Fort Snelling
22	Lawrence Sprague	do	22	June	25	-	-	-	-		Hancock Barracks
23	Joel Martin	do	15	Aug	25	-	-	-	-		
24	Thomas S. Bryant	do	5	Oct	25	-	-	-	-		Augusta Arsenal
25	Philip Minis	do	12	Apr	26	-	-	-	-		Charleston Harbor
26	Robert E. Kerr	do	2	May	26	-	-	-	-		West Point
27	Henry Stinnecke	do	8	do	26	-	-	-	-		Hancock Barracks
28	Robert Archer	do	5	Aug	26	-	-	-			Fort Gratiot
29	Lucius Abbott	do	15	Jany	28	-	-	-	-		Fort Monroe
30	Wm. L. Wharton	do	1	Sept	28	-	-	-	-		Augusta Arsenal
31	James B. Sullivan	do	5	May	29	-	-	-	-		Fort Jessup
32	Samuel W. Dalton	do	16	July	29	-	-	-	-		
33	Ephraim M. Blaine	do	17	Nov	29	-	-	-	-		Fort Wood, Lon
34	Charles S. Tripler	do	30	Oct	30	-	-	-	-		Oglethorpe Barcks
35	William A. Berry	do	25	Apr	31	-	-	-	-		Fort Towson
36	Edward Worrell	do	24	Feb.	32	-	-	-	-		Bellona Arsenal
37	Philip Maxwell	do	13	July	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Gibson
38	Henry L. Heiskell	do	13	do	32	-	-	-			Fort Dearborn
39	James W. Roper	do	13	do	32	-	-	-			Castle Pinekney
40	James W. Hunt	do	13	do	32	-	-	-	-		Fort King Florida
41	Richard Wayne	do	13	do	32	-	-	-	-		Beaufort, N C
42	Benjamin R. Hogan	do	13	do	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Towson
43	Charles S. Fraley	do	13	do	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Brady
44	Charles McDougall	do	13	do	32	-	-	-	-		Mounted Rangers
45	John R. Conway	do	13	do	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Armstrong
46	Lucius O Brien	do	13	do	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Leavenworth
47	S. Etting Myers	do	13	do	32	-	-	-	-		Key West
48	Thomas O Dwyer	do	13	do	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Gibson
..	Burton Randall	do	24	Oct	32	-	-	-	-		Fort Jackson

Engineer Department.

Charles Gratiot,	Commandant	of the Corps of Engineers, brevet Brig	Gen Chief Engin'r
John J. Abert,	Top Engineer	brevet Lt Colonel, in charge of Topographical Bureau	

No.	names, rank, and date of commission.			Brevets, & staff appointments.
	ENGINEER CORPS.			
	Colonel.			
1	Charles Gratiot,	24 May,	28	Br Gen bt 24 May, 28, Chief Eng
	Lieutenant Colonel.			
1	Joseph G. Totten,	24 May,	28	Colonel brevet 11 September, 24
	Majors:			
1	Sylvanus Thayer,	24 May,	28	[Supt. of the Mil. Academy.
2	R. E. De Russey,	22 December	30	Lieutenant Col. brevet 3 Mar. 23 Brevet 11 September 24
	Captains.			
1	John L. Smith,	29 August.	20	
2	George Blaney,	1 July,	24	
3	William H. Chase,	1 January,	25	
4	Richard Delafield,	24 May,	28	
5	Andrew Talcott,	22 December	30	
6	William A. Eliason,	5 March,	32	
	First Lieutenants.			
1	Thomas J. Leslie,	31 March,	19	Paymaster 27 Nov. 15, Military Academy.
2	Cornelius A. Ogden,	1 do	24	
3	Henry Brewerton,	1 January,	25	
4	Stephen Tuttle,	24 May,	28	
5	George Dutton,	22 December	30	
6	Joseph Mansfield,	5 March,	32	
	Second Lieutenants.			
1	Alexander H. Bowman,	1 July,	25	
2	Thompson S. Brown,	1 do	25	
3	William H. C. Bartlett,	1 do	26	
4	Robert E. Lee,	1 do	29	
5	Alexander J. Swift,	1 do	30	
6	Roswell Park	1 do	31	
	TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.			
	Majors, (Bvt.)			
1	John Anderson,	12 April,	13	Lieut. Colonel brevet 12 Apr. 23
2	John J. Abert,	22 November,	14	Lieut. Colonel brevet 22 Nov. 24
3	James Kearney,	29 April,	16	Lieut. Colonel brevet 29 Apr. 26
4	Stephen H. Long,	29 do	16	Lieut. Colonel brevet 29 Apr. 26
5	P. H. Perrault,	17 February,	17	Lieut. Colonel brevet 17 Feb. 27
6	Hartman Bache,	1 August,	32	Brevet 24 July 28
	ASST. TOP. ENGINEERS.			
	Captains, (Bvt.)			
1	W. G. M'Neill,	27 January,	23	
2	James D. Graham,	15 do	29	
3	William Turnbull,	20 August	31	
4	William H. Swift	1 August,	32	
	ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
	Colonel.			
1	George Bomford,	30 May,	32	Brevet 9 Feb. 25
	Lieutenant Colonel.			
1	George Talcott,	30 May,	32	
	Majors.			
1	Henry K. Craig,	30 May,	32	Brevet 23 December 23
2	William J. Worth,	do	32	Lt. Col. Brevet 25 July, 24
	Captains.			
1	R. L. Baker,	30 May,	32	Major brevet 21 May, 27
2	Richard Bache,	do	32	
3	John Symington,	do	32	
4	William H. Bell,	do	32	
5	Edward Harding,	do	32	
6	Alfred Mordecai,	do	32	
7	Benjamin Huger,	do	32	
8	James A. J. Bradford,	do	32	
9	John Hills,	13 July,	32	

Names, rank, and date of commission.			Brevets, and staff appointments.
FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.			
Colonel.			
James House	8 May	22	
Lieutenant Colonel.			
J. B. Walbach	30 May	32	Col 1 May 28
Major.			
William Gates	30 May	32	3 Mar 23
Captains.			
S. Churchill	15 Aug	13	Maj 15 Augt 23
Milo Mason	17 May	16	Maj 17 May 26
Henry Whiting	3 Mar	17	Maj 17 Mar 24
F. Whiting	10 Sep	19	[A Q M
H. Saunders	4 Nov	23	
R. M. Kirby	5 Aug	24	Maj 17 Sept 24
N. G. Dana*	15 Sep	25	
H. W. Griswold	26 Apr	32	12 Dec 28
W. Smith†	30 May	32	
First Lieutenants.			[A C S
Timy Green	20 Apr	18	Capt 20 Apr 28
J. Simonson	10 Oct	19	
M. A. Patrick	11 Aug	20	
Giles Porter	1 Feb	23	
J. Howard	1 Nov	23	Ordnance
D. Van Ness,	4 do	23	A C S
Justin Dimick	1 May	24	A C S
Daniel Tyler	6 do	24	Ordnance
Lemuel Gates	11 Feb	25	
D. D Tompkins	1 Mar	25	Ordnance
Geo. D. Ramsay	1 Mar	26	Top duty
Jona Prescott	31 Mar	27	
Chas. Dimmock	20 Feb	28	A Q M
W. Wheelright,	20 Apr	32	
J. H. Cooke,‡	26 do	32	
L. B. Webster	30 May	32	Mil Academy
George Norman	30 do	32	Ordnance
John Farley	1 Aug	32	
Second Lieutenants.			
S. V. R. Ryan§	1 July	25	
Francis Taylor	1 do	25	
A. D. Mackay	1 do	25	Top duty
James R. Irwin	1 do	25	Top duty
John McClellan	1 do	26	Adjutant
John Williamson	1 do	26	
John H. Winder	2 Apr	27	
Eben S. Sibley	1 July	27	Eng duty
Wm. Maynadier	1 do	27	Ordnance
R. C Tilghman	1 do	28	
Edm. French	1 do	28	
Wm. Palmer	1 do	28	A C S
Miner Knowlton	1 do	28	Mil Academy
John F. Kennedy	1 do	23	
John W. Barry	1 do	30	
James H. Prentiss	1 do	30	
Jno B. Magruder	1 July	30	
Geo. W. Turner	1 do	31	
Jacob Ammen	1 do	31	Brevet
J. W. Bailey	1 do	32	Brevet
Henry G. Sill	1 do	32	Brevet
Geore Watson	1 do	32	Bvt Top duty
Wm. H. Pettes	1 do	32	Brevet
L. Sitgreaves	1 do	32	Brevet
SECOND REGIMENT ARTILLERY.			
Colonel.			
William Lindsay	26 Apr	32	Col 12 Mar 23
Lieutenant Colonel.			
Ich. B. Crane	3 Nov	32	Lt Cl 13 Nov 23
Major.			
Roger Jones	17 Feb	27	Col 17 Sept 34 Adj General
Captains.			
J. F. Heileman	5 May	13	Maj 5 May 23
Francis S. Belton	31 July	17	
R. A. Zantzinger	12 Dec	18	Maj 15 Aug 24
J. Mountfort	11 Aug	19	Maj 11 Sept 24
Th. C. Legate	13 May	20	
N. Baden	1 Apr	24	6 August 23 Commissary
Joseph P. Taylor	6 July	25	Capt 15 Nov 27
G. S. Drane	30 May	32	Capt 20 Apr 28
G. W. Gardiner	3 Nov	32	
First Lieutenants.			
C. S. Merchant	20 Apr	18	Capt 20 Apr 28
Charles Mellon	20 do	18	Capt 20 Apr 28 Ordnance.
Allen Lowd	20 do	18	Capt 20 Apr 28 A C S
H. W. Fitzhugh	20 do	18	Capt 20 Apr 28 A Q M
James S. Abeel	20 do	18	Capt 20 Apr 28 Ordnance
R. L. Armstrong	2 July	18	Capt 2 July 28
H. S. Mallory	31 May	19	
W. Wells	28 Aug	19	A C S
S. McKenzie	20 Feb	25	
James Green	31 do	26	Adjutant
Am. C. Fowler	20 Feb	27	A C S
G. W. Whistler	16 Aug	29	Top duty
Wm. C. DeHart	10 Oct	31	Aid-de-camp to B M Gen Scott
J. A. Chambers	28 Jan	32	
J. A. d'Lagnel	30 May	32	
C. F. Smith	30 do	32	Mil Academy
Const. Smith	30 do	32	
F. L. Dancy	3 Nov	32	
Second Lieutenants.			
M. M. Clarke	1 July	26	A Q M
John B. Grayson	1 do	26	
Hh. W. Mercer	1 do	28	
Jos. L. Locke	1 do	28	Ordnance
Thos. B. Adams	1 do	28	Ordnance

* *Died 4th Feb. 1833.* †Resigned to take effect 30 Sept. 1833. ‡Resigned 31 Jan 1833. §Resigned to take effect 31 March 1833.

John Mackay	1	July	29	Top duty
John C. Casey	1	do	29	Mil Academy
Wm. E. Basinger	1	do	30	Mil Academy
W. S. Chandler	1	do	30	
Thos. B. Linnard	1	do	30	Ordnance
R. H. K. Whitely	1	do	30	
James Allen	1	do	31	Mil Academy
Hy. E. Prentiss	1	do	31	Mil Academy
Rich. H. Peyton	1	do	31	Mil Academy
A. A. Humphreys	1	do	31	
Geo. W. Ward	1	do	32	Top duty
Robt. P. Smith	1	do	32	
P. St. G. Cooke	1	do	32	
Jos. C. Vance	1	do	32	Bvt Top duty
John E. Brackett	1	do	32	Brevet
W. B. Burnett	1	do	32	Bvt Mil Acad
T. F. J. Wilkinson	1	do	32	Brevet

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel.

W. K. Armistead	12	Nov	18	B G 12 Nov 25

Lieutenant Colonel.

Jas. Bankhead	26	Apr	32	15 Aug 23

Major.

A. S. Brooks	26	Apr	32	LCl 11 Spt

Captains.

M. P. Lomax	17	Nov	14	Maj 17 Nov 24
Felix Ansart	28	do	19	
Æneas Mackay	31	Dec	22	A Q M
W. L. M'Clintock	11	Aug	23	
Thomas Childs	1	Oct	26	
C. M. Thruston	17	Feb	27	
Elijah Lyon	20	do	27	1 January 27
Upton S. Fraser	1	May	28	
T. W. Lendrum	31	Dec	28	

First Lieutenants.

J. R. Vinton	30	Sep	19	
R. B. Lee	31	Oct	19	A C S
Sam. Ringgold	8	May	22	
G. W. Corprew	6	Aug	22	
W. S. Newton	31	Dec	22	
W. B. Davidson	1	Jan	25	A G Office
D. H. Vinton	7	Apr	25	Ordnance
Z. T. D. Kinsley	30	Aug	25	Mil Academy
John L'Engle	11	Dec	25	A Q M
A. Brockenbrough*	1	Oct	26	
H. Garner	26	Feb	27	Adjutant
F. N. Barbarin	28	do	27	A C S
Martin Burk	1	May	28	
R. D. A. Wade	10	Sep	28	Ord Office
Campbell Graham	11	Sep	28	
W. S. Maitland	31	Dec	28	
Geo. S. Greene	31	May	2	
R. P. Parrott	27	Aug		A C S

Second Lieutenants.

J. W. Harris	1	July	25	
Robert Anderson	1	do	25	Ordnance
William Bryant	1	do	26	
Edw. B. White	1	do	26	Top duty
Danl. S. Herring	1	do	26	Ordnance
Thos. B. Brown	1	do	26	
John Child	1	do	27	Ordnance
N. B. Buford	1	do	27	
Geo. Fetterman	1	do	27	

*Resigned to take effect 30 June 1833.

Albt. E. Church	1	July	28	
Ro. E. Temple	1	do	28	
George E. Chase	1	do	28	
Joseph A. Smith	1	do	29	Mil Academy
Chas. W. Hackley	1	do	29	Mil Academy
Wm. R. M'Kee	1	do	29	
Francis Vinton	1	do	30	
Benjamin Poole	1	do	30	Top Duty
Edwin Rose	1	do	30	
Samuel H. Miller	1	do	31	Brevet
Geo. H. Talcott	1	do	31	Brevet
Eras D. Keyes	1	do	32	Brevet
William Wall	1	do	32	Brevet
Jas. H. Simpson	1	do	32	Brevet
H. K. Yoakum	1	do	32	Brevet

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel.

J. R. Fenwick	8	May	22	Br General 18 March 23

Lieutenant Colonel.

Abram Eustis	8	May	22	Col 1 Sept 23

Majors.

A. C. W. Fanning	3	Nov	32	Lt Cl 15 Aug 24

Captains.

B. K. Peirce	1	Oct	13	Major 1 Oct 23
M. M. Payne	2	Mar	14	Major 2 Mar 24
John Erving	25	Apr	18	Maj 25 Apr 28
L. Whiting	21	May	22	
I. L. Gardner	1	Nov	23	
John Munroe	2	Mar	25	
Jac. Schmuck	11	Apr	25	
J. W. Ripley	1	Aug	25	
Patrick H. Galt	15	May	29	Bvt 26 Sept 28

First Lieutenants.

I. M. Washington	23	May	20	
Harvey Brown	23	Aug	21	A C S
Samuel Cooper*	6	July	21	
Aid de camp to Major Gen Macomb				
Charles Ward	20	do	22	
H. A. Thompson	31	Dec	22	Adjutant
W. W Morris	11	Aug	23	
S. B. Dusenbury	1	Mar	25	A Q M
Edward C. Ross	27	Nov	26	M Academy
John B. Scott	31	July	27	A C S
Horace Bliss	31	Dec	27	Ordna
Aug. Canfield	1	Mar	30	Top duty
John Pickell	28	May	31	
Alfred Beckley	31	July	31	Ordnance
Frederick Searle	20	Aug	31	
F. L. Jones	31	Jan	32	Ordnance
George W. Long	2	Feb	32	Eng duty
W. P Bainbridge	30	May	32	
H. A Wilson	30	Sept	32	

Second Lieutenants.

R. C. Smead	1	July	25	A C S
W. F. Hopkins	1	do	25	Mil Academy
W. A. Thornton	1	do	26	
Thomas J. Cram	1	do	26	M Academy
M. C. Ewing	1	do	26	Top duty

D. H. Tufts	1	July	26	
Chas. O. Collins	1	do	28	
John F. Lane	1	do	28	
James Barnes	1	do	29	
J. E. Johnston	1	do	29	
Charles Petigru	1	do	29	Ordnance
Franklin E. Hunt	1	do	29	
Thomas J. Lee	1	do	30	Top duty
Simon H. Drum	1	do	30	
Wm. N. Pendleton	1	do	30	
Wm. A. Norton	1	do	31	M Academy
Sam. C. Rigdely	1	do	31	M Academy
Wm. H. Emory	1	do	31	
Benj S Ewell	1	do	32	Brevet
Jno. N. Macomb	1	do	32	Brevet
Edward Deas	1	do	32	Brevet
Alfred Brush	1	do	32	Brevet
Tench Tilghman	1	do	32	Brevet

FIRST INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Zach. Taylor	4	Apr	32	

Lieutenant Colonel.

Wm. Davenport	4	Apr	32	

Major.

John Bliss	15	July	31	13 May 23

Captains.

G. Loomis	7	Apr	19	
T. F. Smith	25	do	19	
R. B. Mason	31	July	19	
E. A. Hitchcock	31	Dec	24	M Academy
Wm. S. Harney	14	May	25	
Wm. R. Jouett,	1	May	29	
Thomas Barker	31	do	29	
Sam. Shannon	28	July	31	A Q M
Samuel M'Ree	31	Dec	31	
William Day	26	Oct	32	

First Lieutenants.

Th. P. Gwynne	31	Dec	24	
Jefferson Vail	14	May	25	
W. M. Boyce	30	Jun	25	Top duty
J. J. Abercrombie	26	Sep	28	Adjutant
Alt. S. Miller	31	May	29	
J. W. Kingsbury	1	Aug	30	A C S
W. L. Harris	31	Dec	30	
Electus Backus	28	July	31	
O. Cross	31	Dec	31	A C S
George W. Garey	26	Oct	32	

Second Lieutenants.

T. B. W. Stockton	1	July	27	A Q M
Jos. H. Lamotte	1	do	27	
J. K. Greenough	1	do	27	A C S
E. G. Mitchell	1	do	28	
Jef. Davis	1	do	28	
J. R. B. Gardenier	1	do	28	
Sidney Burbank	1	do	29	
Seth Eastman	1	do	29	Top duty
E. R. Williams	1	do	29	
Lloyd J. Beall	1	do	30	
George Wilson	1	do	30	Brevet
Edm. A. Ogden	1	do	31	Brevet
E. S. Covington	1	do	31	Brevet
Ingham Wood	1	do	31	Brevet
Thomas M. Hill	1	do	32	Brevet
Wm. H. Storer	1	do	32	Brevet
John Beach	1	do	32	Brevet

SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Hugh Brady	6	July	12	B Gl 6 July 22

Lieutenant Colonel.

Alex. Cummings	26	Aug	28	

Major.

Wm. Whistler	28	Apr	26	31 Decem 22

Captains.

A. R. Thompson	1	May	14	Maj 1 May 24
N. S. Clarke	1	Oct	14	Maj 25 July 24
W. V. Cobbs	31	Mar	19	
W. Hoffman	1	May	19	
G. Deas born	30	Sep	19	
T. Staniford	1	Mar	20	
B. A. Boyston	8	Jan	23	
Owen Ransom	25	do	23	
Seth Johnson	13	Sept	31	
Joshua B. Brant	22	Mar	32	17 Sept 24 Q M

First Lieutenants.

John Clitz	31	Dec	19	Adjutant
E. K. Barnum	31	do	20	
John Bradley	2	Oct	22	
E. V. Sumner	25	Jan	23	A C S
Saml. L. Russel	31	Dec	27	A C S
C. A. Waite	1	May	28	A Q M
J. S. Gallagher	2	Feb	30	A C S
T. Morris	26	May	30	
J. J. B. Kingsbury	13	Sept	31	A C S
J. R. Smith	22	Mar	32	

Second Lieutenants.

H. Day	1	July	23	
W. Bloodgood	1	do	24	
S. P. Heintzelman	1	do	26	Top duty
Amos B. Eaton	1	do	26	
Silas Casey	1	do	26	
Abner R. Hetzel	1	do	27	
Isc. P. Simonton	1	do	27	
Ab. Van Buren	1	do	27	
Aid de camp to Major G				en Macomb
James F. Izard	1	do	28	Top duty
James W Penrose	1	do	28	
Edwin R. Long	1	do	29	Brevet
James M. Hill	1	do	30	Brevet
J H Leavenworth	1	do	30	Brevet
J. H. K. Burgwin	1	do	30	Brevet
Geo. W. Patten	1	do	3	Brevet
J. M. Clendenin	1	do	30	Brevet
Elb. G. Eastman	1	do	31	Brevet
John G. Harvey*	1	do	31	Brevet
Jacob Brown	1	do	32	Brevet
James V. Bomford	1	do	32	Brevet

THIRD INFANTRY.

Colonel.

H. Leavenworth	16	Dec	25	B G 25 July 24

Lieutenant Colonel.

Josiah H. Vose	23	Apr	30	

Major.

S. W. Kearny	1	May	29	1 April 23

Captains.

John Green	25	Sep	14	Maj 25 Sept 24
I. Garland	7	May	17	Maj 7 May 27
J. S. Nelson	13	Aug	19	30 April 13
S. H. Webb	9	July	20	
W. G. Belknap	1	Feb	22	
John B. Clark	18	Mar	26	

* Resigned 15 February 1833.

Andrew Lewis	6 Jun	27			
T. J. Harrison	23 Sep	27			
James Dean	4 Oct	27			
Henry H. Loring	15 July	31			
First Lieutenants.					
Benj. Walker	13 Oct	23			
L. N. Morris,	31 Dec	25	A C S		
Otis Wheeler	28 Apr	26			
Hy. Bainbridge	6 Jun	27			
George Wright	23 Sep	27	Adjutant		
J. W. Cotton	4 Oct	27			
E. B. Alexander	29 Dec	27	A C S		
E. B. Birdsall	17 Feb	29			
Nat. S. Harris	11 Sep	29	M Academy		
Joseph Bonnell	15 July	31	A C S		
Second Lieutenants.					
W. R. Montgomery	1 July	25			
John Archer	1 do	26			
Edw. B. Babbit	1 do	26			
Rich. W. Colcock	1 do	26			
Chas. L. C. Minor	1 do	26	A Q M		
Nath. C. Macrae	1 do	26			
Alex. G. Baldwin	1 do	26			
Jeff Van Horne	1 do	27			
Wm S. Stillwell	1 do	27			
Thomas Cutts	1 do	28			
Sam. K. Cobb	1 do	28	Brevet		
Lan. P. Lupton	1 do	29	Brevet		
A. G. Blanchard	1 do	29	Brevet		
James H. Taylor	1 do	30	Brevet		
William Eustis	1 do	30	Brevet		
Steph. B Legate	1 do	30	Brevet		
Robert H. Archer	1 do	32	Brevet		
Wm. C. Kelso	1 do	32	Brevet		
H. Swartwout	1 do	32	Brevet		

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.					
D. L. Clinch	20 Apr	19			
Lieutenant Colonel.					
David E Twiggs	5 July	31			
Major.					
Wm. S. Foster	7 July	26	Lt C	15 Aug	24
Captains.					
J. S. M'Intosh	8 Mar	17	Maj	8 Mar	27
J. M. Ginsell	10 Feb	18	Maj	10 Feb	28
Francis L. Dade	24 do	18	Maj	24 Feb	28
Philip Wager	5 May	18	Maj	8 May	28
Henry Wilson	30 Apr	19			
R. M. Sands	30 do	19			
William Lear	1 May	24			
G. W. Allen	25 Jan	29	1 January	29	
John Page	30 Apr	31	1 January	29	
W. M. Graham	6 July	32			
First Lieutenants.					
A. W. Thornton	25 Apr	23	A C S		
W. Martin	25 Mar	26	Adjutant		
P. Morrison	26 Aug	26	A C S		
Eustace Trenor	29 Nov	26			
Geo. A. M'Call	25 Jan	29			
Aid-de-camp to bvt Maj			Gen Gaines		
L. Thomas	17 Mar	29			
R. D. C. Collins	3 Nov	29	A Q M		
Elias Philips	30 Mar	31			
Gov. Morris	30 Apr	31	A C S		
F. D. Newcomb	6 July	32	A Q M		

*Resigned to take effect 31 March 1833.

Second Lieutenants.					
Timothy Page	1 July	24			
Samt. R. Allston	1 do	25			
Wash. Hood	1 do	27	Top duty		
Wm. H. Harford	1 do	29			
Thomas Swords	1 do	29	Eng duty		
Chileab S. Howe	1 do	29	Eng'r duty		
Rob. W Burnet*	1 do	29			
Rd. B. Screven	1 do	29			
Joseph Ritner	1 do	30	M Academy		
R. C. Buchanan	1 do	30			
D. A. Manning	1 do	30	Brevet		
Th. L. McKean	1 do	31	Brevet		
B. R. Alden	1 do	31	Brevet		
Fdk. Wilkinson	1 do	31	Brevet		
G. B. Crittenden	1 do	31	Brevet		

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.					
Geo. M. Brooke	15 July	31	BG	17 Sept	24
Lieutenant Colonel.					
Enos Cutler	28 Apr	26			
Major.					
George Bender	23 Apr	30	13 May 23		
Captains.					
J. Fowle	10 Jun	14	inj 10 Jun 24		
T. F. Hunt	20 May	20	A Q M		
J. Plympton	1 Jun	21			
D. Wilcox	1 Apr	22			
R. A. M'Cabe	1 May	24			
Nathan Clarke	29 Jun	24			
Thomas Hunt	27 Sep	24	Office C G S		
Martin Scott	16 Aug	28			
Gideon Lowe	20 do	28			
J. B. F. Russell	23 Apr	30			
First Lieutenants.					
Jos. M. Baxley	1 May	24			
W. E. Cruger	29 Jun	24	Adjutant		
W. Alexander	31 Oct	25			
St Clair Denny	30 Nov	27	A Q M		
David Hunter	30 Jun	28			
Anthony Drane	20 Aug	28	A Q M		
Alex Johnson	22 do	28			
L. T. Jamison	23 Apr	30	A C S		
James Fugle	14 Oct	30	A C S		
John M. Berrian	31 Dec	30	Top duty		
Second Lieutenants.					
Moses E. Merril	1 July	26	A C S		
Eph. K. Smith	1 do	26			
Alex. S. Hoog	1 do	27			
David Perkins	1 do	27	Top duty		
Alex. J. Center	1 do	27	A C S		
Edgar M. Lacy	1 do	27			
Isaac Lynde	1 do	27			
Robert E. Clary	1 do	28			
J. L. Thompson	1 do	29			
Caleb Sibley	1 do	29			
James Allen	1 do	29	Brevet		
J. T. Collinsworth	1 do	30	Brevet		
C. C. Daveiss	1 do	30	Brevet		
Geo. W. M'Clure	1 do	30	Brevet		
Wm. Chapman	1 do	31	Bvt Mil Acad		
Moses Scott	1 do	31	Brevet		
H. VanRensael	1 do	31	Brevet		
H. P. Vancleve	1 do	31	Brevet		
Thos. Stockton	1 do	31	Brevet		
R. B. Marcy	1 do	32	Brevet		

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Henry Atkinson	15 Apr 14	B G 13 May 20	

Lieutenant Colonel.

Daniel Baker	1 May 29	9 August 22	

Major.

Captains.

Bennet Riley	6 Aug 18	maj 6 Aug 28	
I. Clark, jr	27 do 22	A Q M	
Jacob Brown	7 Apr 25		
Z. C. Palmer	15 Feb 26		
W. N. Wickliffe	15 do 26		
Henry Smith	7 July 26		
Thomas Noel	1 May 27		
Jason Rogers	30 Aug 28		
Geo. C. Hutter	12 May 29		
Cl. Wharton	22 Apr 30		

First Lieutenants.

R. Holmes	15 Feb 26	A C S	
G. W. Waters	15 do 26		
Levi M. Nute	7 July 26		
M. W. Batman	20 Dec 26		
Geo. Andrews	11 Feb 27		
Asa Richardson	1 May 27		
John Nichols	31 Oct 27		
G. H. Crosman	30 Aug 28	A Q M	
J. VanSwearengen	12 May 29		
Joseph S. Worth	22 Apr 30		

Second Lieutenants.

Hy. St. J. Lindsn	1 July 25		
Gustavus Dorr	1 do 25		
Albt. S. Johnston	1 do 26		
Jos. D. Searight	1 do 26		
F. J. Brooke	1 do 26		
P. St. Geo. Cooke	1 do 27	Adjutant	
Nathan J. Eaton	1 do 27	A C S	
Robert Sevier	1 do 28	C S	
Gus. S. Rousseau	1 do 28		
Thos. F Drayton	1 do 28	Top duty	
Wm. Hoffman	1 do 29	Brevet	
Alber'e Cady	1 do 29	Brevet	
Jons. Freeman	1 do 29	Brevet	
M. L. Clark	1 do 30	Brevet	
T. L. Alexander	1 do 30	Brevet	
J. S. VanDerveer	1 do 30	Brevet	
Jas. S. Williams	1 do 31	Brevet	
John Conrod	1 do 31	Brevet	
Geo. H. Griffin	1 do 32	Brevet	

SEVENTH INFANTRY

Colonel.

M. Arbuckle	16 Mar 20		

Lieutenant Colonel.

J. B. Many	1 Jun 21		

Major.

S. Burbank	20 Aug 28	L C 25 July 24	

Captains.

George Birch	31 Aug 16	Maj 31 Aug 26	
R. B Hyde	31 Oct 18	Maj 31 Oct 28	
Nath. Young	1 Jan 19	Maj 1 Jan 29	
Trueman Cross	27 Sep 19	Q M	
Dan. E. Burch	30 Jun 20		
H. Berryman*	6 Oct 22		
N. G. Wilkinson	31 July 24		
B. L. E. Bonneville	4 Oct 25		
John Stuart	30 Jun 28		

E. S. Hawkins	10 Nov 29		

First Lieutenants.

Charles Thomas	1 Mar 24	A Q M	
James L. Dawson	1 May 24		
Al. H. Morton	31 July 24		
Francis Lee	24 Sep 24	A Q M	
J. R. Stephenson	4 Oct 25		
Thomas Johnson	16 Dec 25		
Jos. A. Phillips	30 Jun 23		
J. E. Newell	10 Nov 29		
Jasp. Macomb	10 do 29		
N. Tillinghast	30 Jun 30	M Academy	

Second Lieutenants.

W. G. Williams	1 July 24	Top duty	
D. S. Miles	1 do 24	Adjutant	
W. Seawell	1 do 25	Eng duty	
L. F. Carter	1 do 25	A C S	
Gabriel J Rains	1 do 27		
Step. W. Moore	1 do 27		
W. W. Mather	1 do 28	M Academy	
John P. Davis	1 do 29		
The. H Holmes	1 do 29		
James West	1 do 30		
Samuel Kinney	1 do 30	Brevet	
Richard H. Ross	1 do 30	Brevet	
Albert M. Lea	1 do 31	Bvt Top duty	
L. B. Northrop	1 do 31	Brevet	
George W. Cass	1 do 32	Bvt Eng duty	
Lewis Howell	1 do 32	Brevet	
Dan. P. Whiting	1 do 32	Brevet	
Roger S. Dix	1 do 32	Brevet	
Richard C Gatlin	1 do 32	Brevet	

BATTALION OF MOUNTED RANGERS

Major.

Henry Dodge	21 June 32		

Captains.

Lemuel Ford	16 June 32		
Benj. V. Beekes	16 do 32		
Jesse B Browne	16 do 32		
Jesse Bean	16 do 32		
Nathan Boone	16 do 32		
Matthew Duncan	4 Oct 32		

First Lieutenants.

Sam. Smith†	29 June 32		
John Gibson	1 July 32		
J. W. Hamilton	16 do 32		
Joshua W. Fry	25 do 32		
Jos. Pentecost	30 do 32		
B. W. Moore	6 Nov 32		

Second Lieutenants.

George Leach	6 July 32		
Enoch Steen	16 do 32		
James Clyman	23 do 32		
John Nees	28 do 32		
Robert King	30 do 32		
Wm Bradford	6 Nov 32		

Third Lieutenants.

Mead. W. Shields	1 July 32		
J. G. McDonald	25 do 32		
Geo. Caldwell	30 do 32		
W. P Butler	4 Aug 32		
H. B. Roberts	6 Nov 32		
G F. Kingsbury	1 July 32	Brevet	
Hump. Marshall	1 do 32	Brevet	
Jas M. Bowman	1 do 32	Brevet	
Asbury Ury	1 do 32	Brevet	
Alb. G. Edwards	1 do 32	Brevet	

*igned to take effect 30 April 1833.

† Resigned 4 Nov 1832.

Relative Rank.

No. and Names.	Date of Commission.	Regiment and Corps.	Brevets.
Major General.			
Alex. Macomb,	24 May, 28		
Brigadier Generals.			
Edmund P. Gaines,	9 March 14		Mj Gen bvt 15 Aug 14
Winfield Scott,	9 do 14		Mj Gen bvt 25 July 14
Thomas S. Jesup,	8 May, 18	Q Mas Gen	Mj Gen bvt May 28
Colonels.			
1 Hugh Brady,	6 July, 12	2d Infantry	Br Gen bvt 6 July 22
2 Henry Atkinson,	15 April, 14	6th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 13 May 20
3 John E. Wool,	29 do 1	Inspec Genl	Br Gen bvt 29 Apr 26
4 George Gibson,	18 do 1	C Genl Sub	Br Gen bvt 29 Apr 26
5 W. K. Armistead,	12 Nov 18	3d Artillery	Br Gen bvt 12 Nov 28
6 Duncan L. Clinch,	20 April, 19	4th Infantry	
7 Matthew Arbuckle,	16 Mar 20	7th Infantry	
8 John R. Fenwick,	8 May, 22	4th Artillery	Br Gen bvt 18 Mar 23
9 James House,	8 do 22	1st Artillery	
10 Roger Jones,	7 March, 25	Adj General	Brevet 17 Sept 24
11 H. Leavenworth,	16 Dec 25	3d Infantry	Br Gen bvt 25 July 24
12 George Croghan,	2. do 25	Inspec Genl	
13 Charles Gratiot,	24 May, 28	Engineers	Br Gen bvt 24 May 28
14 George M. Brooke,	15 July 31	5th Infantry	Br Gen bvt 17 Sept 24
15 Zachariah Taylor,	4 April 32	1st Infantry	
16 William Lindsay,	26 April, 32	2 Artillery	Brevet 12 Mar 23
17 George Bomford,	3 May, 32	Ordnance	Brevet 9 Feb'y 25
Lieutenant Colonels			
1 James B. Many,	1 June, 21	7th Infantry	
2 Abraham Eustis,	8. May 22	4th Artillery	Colonel bvt 10 Sept 23
3 Enos Cutler,	28 April, 26	5th Infantry	
4 Joseph G. Totten,	24 May, 28	Engineers	Colonel bvt 11 Sept 24
5 Alexander Cummings,	20 Aug 28	2d Infantry	
6 Daniel Baker,	1 May 29	6th Infantry	Brevet 9 August, 22
7 Josiah H. Vose,	23 April, 30	3d Infantry	
8 David E. Twiggs,	15 July 31	4th Infantry	
9 William Davenport,	4 April, 32	1st Infantry	
10 James Bankhead,	26 do 32	3d Artillery	Brevet 15 Augt 23
11 John B. Walbach,	30 May, 32	1st Artillery	Colonel bvt 1 May 25
12 George Talcott,	30 do 32	Ordnance	
13 I. B. Crane,	3 Nov 32	2d Artillery	Brevet 13 Nov'r 23
Majors.			
1 John Anderson,	12 April, 13	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 29 April 23
2 W. Linnard,	12 May, 13	Quar Master	Lt Col bvt 15 June 25
3 John J. Abert,	22 Nov 14	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 22 Nov'r 24
4 James Kearney,	29 April, 16	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 29 April 26
5 Stephen H. Long,	29 do 16	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 29 April 26
6 P. H. Perrault,	17 Feb 17	Top Engin'r	Lt Col bvt 17 Feb'y 27
7 Henry Stanton,	13 May 20	Quar Master	
8 William Whistler,	28 April, 26	2d Infantry	Brevet 31 Decemb'r 23
9 Trueman Cross,	22 May, 26	Quar Master	
10 W. S. Foster,	7 July, 26	4th Infantry	Lt Col bvt 15 Augt 24
11 Roger Jones,	17 Feb 27	2d Artillery	Colonel bvt 17 Sept 24
12 Sylvanus Thayer,	24 May, 28	Engineers	Lt Col bvt 3 March 23
13 Sullivan Burbank,	20 Aug 28	7th Infantry	Lt Col bvt 25 July 24
14 James H. Hook,	10 March, 29	Commissary	Brevet 20 March 23
15 Stephen W. Kearny,	1 May, 29	3d Infantry	Brevet 1 April 23
16 George Bender,	23 April, 30	5th Infantry	Brevet 13 May 23
17 R. E. D. Russey,	22 Dec. 30	Engineers	Brevet 11 Sept 24
18 John Bliss,	15 July 31	1st Infantry	Brevet 13 May 23
19 Alexander S. Brooks,	26 April, 32	3d Artillery	Lt Col bvt 11 Sept 24
20 Henry K. Craig,	30 May, 32	Ordnance	Brevet 23 Dec'r 23
21 W. J. Worth,	30 do 32	Ordnance	Lt Col bvt 25 July 24
22 William Gates,	30 May 32	1st Artillery	Brevet 3 March 23

23	Henry Dodge,	21 June,	32	MntedRngrs		
24	Hartman Bache,	1 Aug	32	Top Eng	Brevet 24 July	28
25	A. C. W. Fanning,	3 Nov	32	4th Artillery	Lt Col bvt 15 Aug	25
26				6th Infantry		
	Captains.					
1	J. F. Heileman,	5 May,	13	2d Artillery	major bvt 5 May	23
2	Sylvester Churchill,	15 do	13	1st Artillery	major bvt 15 Aug't	23
3	Benjamin K. Pearce,	1 Oct	13	4th Artillery	major bvt 1 October	23
4	M. M. Payne,	2 March,	14	4th Artillery	major bvt 2 March	24
5	Alex. R. Thompson,	1 May,	14	2d Infantry	major bvt 1 May	24
6	J. Fowle,	10 June,	14	5th Infantry	major bvt 10 June	24
7	John Green,	25 Sept	14	3d Infantry	major bvt 25 Sept'r	24
8	Newman S. Clarke,	1 Oct	14	2d Infantry	major bvt 25 July	24
9	M. P. Lomax,	17 Nov	14	3d Artillery	major bvt 17 Novem	24
10	Milo Mason,	17 May	16	1st Artillery	major bvt 17 May	26
11	George Birch	31 Aug	16	7th Infantry	major bvt 31 Aug't	26
12	Henry Whiting,	3 March,	17	1st Artillery	major bvt 3 March	27
13	J. S. M'Intosh,	8 do	17	4th Infantry	major bvt 17 March	24
14	John Garland,	7 May	17	3d Infantry	major bvt 7 May	27
15	Francis S. Belton,	31 July	17	2d Artillery		
16	James J. Glassell,	10 Feb	18	4th Infantry	major bvt 10 Feb	28
17	Francis L. Dade,	24 do	18	4th Infantry	major bvt 24 Feb	28
18	J. Erving,	25 do	18	4th Artillery	major bvt 25 April	28
19	Philip Wager,	8 May,	18	4th Infantry	major bvt 8 May	28
20	Bennet Riley,	6 Aug	18	6th Infantry	major bvt 6 Aug't	28
21	R. B. Hyde,	31 Oct	18	7th Infantry	major bvt 31 Oct	28
22	R. A. Zantzinger,	12 Dec	18	2d Artillery	major bvt 15 Aug	24
23	Nathaniel Young,	1 Jan	19	7th Infantry	major bvt 1 Jan	29
24	W. V Cobbs,	31 March,	19	2d Infantry		
25	Gustavus Loomis,	7 April,	19	1st Infantry		
26	Henry Wilson,	20 do	19	4th Infantry		
27	Thomas F. Smith,	25 do	19	1st Infantry		
28	Richard M. Sands,	30 do	19	4th Infantry		
29	William Hoffman,	1 May,	19	2d Infantry		
30	R. B. Mason,	31 July	19	1st Infantry		
31	John Mountfort,	11 Aug	19	2d Artillery	Brevet 11 Septem'r	24
32	J. S. Nelson,	13 do	19	3d Infantry	Brevet 30 April	28
33	F. Whiting,	10 Sept	19	1st Artillery		
34	Truckman Cross,	27 do	19	7th Infantry		
35	Greenleaf Dearborn,	30 do	19	2d Infantry		
36	Felix Ansart,	28 Nov	19	3d Artillery		
37	Thomas Staniford,	1 March,	20	2d Infantry		
38	Thomas C. Legate,	13 May,	20	2d Artillery		
39	Thomas F. Hunt,	20 do	20	4th Infantry		
40	Daniel E. Burch,	30 June,	20	7th Infantry		
41	Stephen H. Webb,	9 July,	20	3d Infantry		
42	J. L. Smith,	29 Aug	20	Engineers		
43	J. Plympton,	1 June	21	5th Infantry		
44	W. G. Belknap,	1 Feb	22	3d Infantry		
45	D. Wilcox,	April,	22	5th Infantry		
46	Levi Whiting,	21 May	22	4th Artillery		
47	L. Clark, jr.	27 Aug	22	6th Infantry		
48	Henry Berryman,	6 Oct	22	7th Infantry		
49	Æneas Mackay,	31 Dec	22	3d Artillery		
50	Benjamin A. Boynton	8 Jan	23	2d Infantry		
51	Owen Ransom,	25 do	23	2d Infantry		
52	W. G. McNeill,	27 do	23	Ast Top Eng		
53	W. L. M'Clintock,	11 A	23	3d Artillery		
54	J. L. Gardner,	1 Nov	23	4th Artillery		
55	Henry Saunders,	4 do	23	1st Artillery		
56	N. Baden,	1 April,	24	2d Artillery	Brevet 6 August	23
57	Robert A. M'Cabe,	1 May,	24	5th Infantry		
58	W. Lear,	1 do	24	4th Infantry		
59	Nath. Clark,	29 June,	24	5th Infantry		
60	George Blaney,	1 July,	24	Engineers		
61	N. G. Wilkinson,	31 do	24	7th Infantry		
62	R. M. Kirby,	5 Aug	24	1st Artillery	Major bvt 17 Sept	24
63	Thomas Hunt,	27 Sept	24	5th Infantry		
64	Ethan A. Hitchcock,	31 Dec	24	1st Infantry		
65	W. H. Chase,	1 Jan	25	Engineers		

66	John Munroe,	2	March.	25	4th Artillery
67	Jacob Brown,	7	April,	25	4th Infantry
68	J. Schmuck,	11	do	25	4th Artillery
69	W. S. Harney,	14	May,	25	1st Infantry
60	Joseph P. Taylor,	6	July,	25	2d Artillery
71	James W. Ripley,	1	Aug	25	4th Artillery
72	Nath. G. Dana,	15	Sept	25	1st Artillery
73	B. L. E. Bonneville,	4	Oct	25	7th Infantry
74	Z. C. Palmer,	15	Feb	26	6th Infantry
75	W. N. Wickliffe,	15	do	26	6th Infantry
70	John B. Clark,	18	March,	26	3d Infantry
77	Henry Smith,	7	July,	26	6th Infantry
78	Thomas Childs,	1	Oct	26	3d Artillery
79	Charles M. Thruston,	17	Feb	27	3d Artillery
80	Elijah Lyon,	20	do	27	d Artillery — Brevet 1 January 27
81	Thomas Noel,	1	May,	27	6th Infantry
82	Andrew Lewis,	6	June,	27	3d Infantry
83	Thomas J. Harrison,	23	Sept	27	3d Infantry
84	James Dean,	4	Oct	27	3d Infantry
85	Upton S. Fraser,	1	May,	28	3d Artillery
86	Richard Delafield,	24	do	28	Engineers
87	John Stuart,	30	June,	28	7th Infantry
88	Martin Scott,	16	Aug	28	5th Infantry
89	Gideon Lowe,	30	do	28	5th Infantry
90	Jason Rogers,	30	do	28	6th Infantry
91	Thos. W. Lendrum,	31	Dec	28	3d Artillery
92	James D. Graham,	15	Jan	29	Asst Tp Eng
93	George W. Allen,	25	do	29	4th Infantry — Brevet 1 January 29
94	William R. Jouett,	1	May,	29	1st Infantry
95	George C. Hutter,	12	do	29	6th Infantry
96	Patrick H. Galt,	15	do	29	4th Artillery — Brevet 26 Septemb 28
97	Thomas Barker,	31	do	29	1st Infantry
98	Edgar S. Hawkins,	10	Nov	29	7th Infantry
99	Clifton Wharton,	22	April,	30	6th Infantry
100	J. B. F. Russell,	23	do	30	5th Infantry
101	Andrew Talcott	22	Dec.	30	Engineers
102	John Page,	30	April,	31	4th Infantry — Brevet 1 January 29
103	Henry H. Loring,	15	July,	31	3d Infantry
104	Samuel Shannon,	28	do	31	1st Infantry
105	William Turnbull,	20	August	31	Ast Tp Eng
106	Seth Johnson,	13	Sept	31	2d Infantry
107	Samuel McKee,	31	Dec	31	1st Infantry
108	William Elmson,	5	Mar.	32	Engineers
109	Joshua B. Brant,	22	Mar.	32	2d Infantry — Brevet 17 Septemb 24
110	Henry W. Griswold,	26	April	32	1st Artillery — Brevet 12 Decemb 28
111	Rufus L. Baker,	30	May	32	Ordnance — Major bvt 21 May 27
112	Richard Bache,	30	do	32	Ordnance
113	John Symington,	30	do	32	Ordnance
114	William H. Bell,	30	do	32	Ordnance
115	Edward Harding,	30	do	32	Ordnance
116	Alfred Mordecai,	30	do	32	Ordnance
117	Benjamin Huger,	30	do	32	Ordnance
118	Jas. A. J. Bradford,	30	do	32	Ordnance
119	Gustavus S. Drane,	30	do	32	2d Artillery — Brevet 15 Novemb 27
120	Walter Smith,	30	do	32	1st Artillery
121	Lemuel Ford,	16	June	32	Mountd Rangers
122	Benjamin V. Beckes,	16	do	32	Mountd Rangers
123	Jesse B. Brown,	16	do	32	Mountd Rangers
124	Jesse Bean,	16	do	32	Mountd Rangers
125	Nathan Boone,	16	do	32	Mountd Rangers
126	W. M. Graham,	6	July	32	4th Infantry
127	John Hays,	13	do	32	Ordnance
128	William H. Swift,	1	Aug	32	Ast Tp Eng
129	Matthew Duncan,	4	Oct	32	Mnted Rngrs
130	Wm. Day,		do	32	1st Infantry
131	George W. Gardiner	3	Nov	32	2d Artillery — Brevet 20 April 28

A List of the Military Posts and Arsenals in the occupation of the Army; the States or Territories in which they are situated; and the Names of the Sutlers and Permanent Commanders

Posts, and State or Territory.	Post Office.	Names of Permanent Commanders.	Names of Sutlers.
Eastern Department.			
Fort Winnebago, M Ter	Fort Winnebago	Lt Col Cutler 5th Infntry	S. Clark & S. Clark jr
Fort Brady, ich Ter	Sault St. Marie	Bvt maj Fowle do	C. W. Griswold
Fort Mackinac, Mich Ter	Michilimackinac	Bvtmaj Thompson 2d Inf	David Jones
Fort Howard, Mich Te	Green Bay	Bvt B. G. Brooke 5th Inf	Kercheval & Forsyth
Fort Dearborn, Illinois	Chicago.	Maj Whistler 2d Infantry	
Fort Gratiot, Mich Ter	Fort Gratiot	Bvt maj Payne 4th Artlry	Hunt & Peltier
Fort Niagara, New York	Youngstown N. Y	Lt Col Cummings 2d Inf	John F. Lacey
Hancock Barracks, Maine	Houlton	Bvt maj Clark do	N. G. Treat
Fort Sullivan, Maine	Eastport	Capt Childs 3d Artillery	Joel W Jones
Fort Preble, Maine	Portland	Capt McClintock do	P. Milliken
Fort Constitution. N H	Portsmouth	Capt Ansart do	S. S. Stacey
Fort Independence, Mass	Boston	Bvt Lt Col Brooks do	
Fort Wolcott, R Island	Newport	Bvt maj Lomax do	D. Brown
Fort Trumbull, Conn	New London	Capt Thruston do	George Shepard
West Point, N York	West Point	Bvt Lt Col Thayer	
Fort Columbus, N York	New York	Bvt maj Pierce 4th Artlry	William Kendall
Fort Hamilton, N York	New York	Bvt Col Walbach 1st Art	Alex. Sanford
Fort McHenry, Maryland	Baltimore	Bvt maj Erving 4th Artl	James Allison
Fort Severn, Maryland	Annapolis	Bvt maj Mason 1st Art ry	John H. Coolidge
Fort Washington, Md	Ft. Washington	Bvt Col Eustis 4th Artlry	Armistead & Scott
Fort Monroe, Virginia	Old Pt. Comfort	Capt F. Whiting 1st Art	Archibald H. Cole
Ballona Arsenal, Virginia	Argyle	Bvt maj Churchill do	John B. Holmes
Fort Johnston, North Car	Smithville	Capt Griswold do	J. W. Williamson
Beaufort, North Carolina	Beaufort		
Fort Moultrie, S C	Charleston	Lt Col Bankhead 3d Art	J. S. Johnson
Castle Pinkney, S C			
Arsenal, Augusta, G	Augusta		John Fetters
Oglethorpe Barracks, Geo	Savannah	Capt Belton 2d Artillery	William Williams
Fort Marion Florida	St. Augustine	Capt Drane 2d Artillery	J. M. Hanson
Western Department.			
Ft Snelling } On the Up'r	Fort Snelling	Maj Bliss 1st Infantry	John Culbertson
Ft Crawford } Mississippi	Prairie du Chien	Col Z. Taylor do	William M. Reed
Fort Armstrong, Illinois	Rock Island	Lt Col Davenport do	Luther Leonard
Fort Leavenworth, Rt. Bank of the Missouri near the Little Platte	Ft. Leavenworth	Bvt maj Riley 6th Infant	B. C. Wallace & Alex'r Morgan
Jefferson Barracks, Miss	Jefferson Barr'ks	Bvt B G. Atkinson do	George Kennerley
Fort Gibson, Arkansas	Fort Gibson	Col Arbuckle 7th Infant	Noland, West & Co
Fort Jesup, Louisiana	Fort Jesup	Bvt B. G Leavenworth 3d	J. C. Herring
Fort Towson, Arkansas	Little-river-fork	Lt Col Vose do	George C. Gooding
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Bvt Lt Col Foster 4th Inf	L.L. Near
New Orleans, Louisiana	New Orleans	Lt Col Twigs	Edward Patchell
Fort Wood, Louisiana	New Orleans	Bvt maj Zantzinger 2 Art	Nathaniel Wells
Fort Pike, Louisiana	Petite Coquille	Bvt maj Mountfort do	P. Jacobs
Fort Jackson, Louisiana	Fort Jackson	Capt Baden do	William Johnson
Fort King, Florida	Seminole Ag'cy	Capt Graham 4th Artillry	G. E. Weever & Co.
Key West, Florida	Key West	Bvt Maj Glassell do	
Arsenal, Kennebeck, Me	Augusta	Bvt Capt Mellon 2d Artlr	
Arsenal, Watertown, Mass	Watertown	Major Craig Ordnance	
Arsenal, Champlain, Vt	Vergennes	Lt D. H. Vinton 3d Artlry	
Arsenal, Watervleit, N. Y	Watervleit	Lt Col Talcott Ordnance	
Arsenal, Rome, N York	Rome	Bvt Capt Abeel 2d Artlry	
Arsenal, Alleghany, Penn	Pittsburg	Bvt Maj Baker Ordnance	
Arsenal, Frankford, Penn	Frankford	Bvt Lt Col Worth Ordn	
Arsenal, Pikesville, Md	Pikesville	Lt R. D. A Wade 3d Art	
Arsenal, Washington, D C	Washington	Capt Mordecai Ordnance	
Arsenal, St. Louis, Miss	St. Louis	Capt Symington Ordnce	
Arsenal, M. Vernon, Ala	Mount Vernon	Capt Harding Ordnance	B. A. Raymond
Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge	Capt Bradford Ordnance	

RESIGNATIONS, &c. SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF VOL. X.

RESIGNATIONS.

Topographical Engineer.

Brevet Major Wm Tell Poussin, 31st July 1832.

Quarter Master.

Major George Bender, 15th December, 1832.

Assistant Surgeons.

Thomas Lining, 10th December, 1832.
Green W. Caldwell, 19th October, 1832.

First Lieutenants.

William H. Swift, 1st Artillery, 1st Aug. 1832.
James Monroe, 4th Artillery, 30th Sept. 1832
William Cook, 4th Artillery, 31st Jan. 1832.
Walter Gwynne, 4th Artillery, 2d Feb. 1332.

Second Lieutenants.

Dennis H. Mahan, Corps of Engineers, 1st January, 1832.
Isaac Trimble, 1st Artillery, 31st May, 1832.
John N. Dillahunty, 1st Art'y, 14th April, 1832
Joshua Barney, 2d Artillery, 31st July, 1832.
John M. W. Picton, 2d Art'y, 1st Mar. 1832.
Ormsby McK Mitchell, 2d Artillery, 30th September, 1832.
Bennett H. Henderson, 3d Art'y 30 June 1832.
Fred. Noreom 4th Art'y, 31st August, 1832.
Joseph B. Smith, 4th Artillery, 31st May, 1832.

Brevet Second Lieutenants.

G. R. J. Bowdoin, 1st Infan'y 31st Aug. 1832.
Benj. W. Brice, 3d Infan'y, 13th Feb, 1832.
Wm. C. Heyward, 3d Infantry, 6th Feb 1832.
Wm. H. Warfield, 3d Infantry, 12th Oct. 1832.
James P. Hardin, 4th Infantry, 15th Dec. 1832.
Henry Van Rensselaer, 5th Infantry, 27th January, 1832.
Chas. Whittlesey, 5th Infan'y, 30th Sep. 1832.
Sam. R. Curtis, 7th Infantry, 30th June, 1832.
Albert T. Bledsoe, 7th Infan'y, 31st Aug 1832.
Richard G. Fain, 1st Artill'y, 31st Dec. 1832.
C. H. Larned, 4th Infantry, 31st Dec. 1832.

DEATHS.

Colonel.

Willoughby Morgan, 1st Inf. 4th April, 1332.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Bvt Col Wm. MacRea, 2d Art'y, 3d Nov 1832.

Captains.

Brevet Major Theodore Maurice, Corps of Engineers, 8th March, 1832.
Brevet Major Thomas J. Beall, 1st Infantry, 26th October, 1832.
Brevet Major Elijah Boardman, 2d Infantry, 22d March, 1832.

First Lieutenants.

George Webb, 1st Artillery, 20th April, 1832
Fred. L. Griffith, 2d Artil'ry, 28th Jan 1832.

Second Lieutenants.

Napoleon B. Bennett, 3d Art'y, 2d Nov. 1832.
Gustavus Brown, 3d Artillery, 12th July, 1832.
Levin Gale, 1st Infantry, 1st September 1332.
Joseph Clay, 4th Infantry, 8th July, 1832.
Nelson N. Clark, 4th Infantry, 11th July, 1832.
Samuel Torrence, 4th Infan'y, 1st Sept. 1832.
Amos Foster, 5th Infantry, 7th Febru'y, 1832.
Benj. W. Kinsman, 7th Inf'y, 14th May, 1832.

Brevet Second Lieutenants.

Frank. McDuffee, 4th Artil'y, 15th July, 1832.
Thos. J. Royster, 6th Infan'y, 5th Sept. 1832.

Paymaster.

Charles B. Tallmadge, 31st December, 1832.

Surgeons.

Joshia Everett, 14th July, 1832.
Richard M Coleman, 2d September, 1832.

Assistant Surgeons.

James Mann, 7th November, 1832.
John Jackson, 31st January, 1832
Mordecai Hale, 9th December, 1832.

Teacher of Drawing.

Thomas Gimbrede, 25th December, 1832.

DECLINED.

Captains.

Brevet Major William Wade, Ordnance.
Captain Richard B. Mason, Ordnance.

Assistant Surgeon.

Andrew M. Clark.

DISMISSED.

Second Lieutenant.

Wm. E. Aisquith, 2d Artil'y, 24th May, 1832

DISTINGUISHED CADETS REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1832.

The following list of Cadets is attached to the Army Register, conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy, requiring the names of the most distinguished Cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

FIRST CLASS.

George W. Ward, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Mineralogy, Civil and Military Engineering, Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, French Language, Drawing, Tactics and Artillery.
Robert P. Smith, same.
Benjamin S. Ewell, same except Drawing.
George W. Cass, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, Civil and Military Engineering, Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, Tactics and Artillery.
Jacob W. Bailey, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, Civil and Military Engineering, Rhetoric and Moral Philosophy, French Language.

SECOND CLASS.

Jonathan G. Barnard, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Drawing.
Frederick A. Smith, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Drawing.
William H. Sidell, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
George W. Cullum, Natural Philosophy Chemistry and Drawing.
Rufus King, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Drawing.

THIRD CLASS.

William Smith, Mathematics, French and Drawing.
Harrison Loughborough, Mathematics and French.
John Sanders, Mathematics and French
John F. Lee, Mathematics and French.
James Duncan, Mathematics, French and Drawing.

FOURTH CLASS.

George M. Legate, Mathematics and French.
Thomas T. Gantt, Mathematics and French.
Charles H. Bigelow, Mathematics and French.
Charles J. Whiting, Mathematics and French.
Montgomery Blair, Mathematics and French.

Acts passed at the last Session of Congress, affecting the organization of the Army.

An Act providing for the organization of the Ordnance Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the Ordnance Department shall consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors and ten Captains, and as many enlisted men as the service may require, not exceeding two hundred and fifty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized to select from the Sergeants of the line of the Army, who shall have faithfully served eight years in the service, four years of which in the grade of non-commissioned officer, as many ordnance Sergeants as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post; whose duty it shall be to receive and preserve the ordnance, arms, ammunition, and other military stores, at the post under the direction of the commanding officer of the same, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and who shall receive for their service five dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of the act passed on the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the Ordnance Department;" (L. U. S. Vol 4 p 792) and so much of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," (L. U. S Vol 6 p 553) passed the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, as provides for one supernumerary Captain to each regiment of Artillery to perform Ordnance duty, and so much of the fourth section of the same act as merges the Ordnance Department in the artillery, and reduces the number of enlisted men, be, and the same are hereby repealed; *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to divest the President of the United States of authority to select from the regiments of artillery such number of Lieutenants as may be necessary for the performance of the duties of the Ordnance Department.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That all the officers and enlisted men authorized by this act, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and that the officers shall receive the pay and emoluments now allowed or which may hereafter be allowed to Artillery officers. [*Approved April 5, 1832.*]

An Act to authorize the President to raise mounted volunteers for the defence of the frontier.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to raise, either by the acceptance of volunteers, or enlistment for one year, unless sooner discharged, six hundred mounted rangers, to be armed, equipped, mounted and organized in such manner, and to be under such regulations and restrictions as the nature of the service may, in his opinion, make necessary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said companies of rangers shall consist of one captain, one first, one second, and one third lieutenant; five sergeants, five corporals, and one hundred privates; the whole to form a battalion, and be commanded by a major.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said non-commissioned officers and privates shall arm and equip themselves, unless otherwise ordered by the President, and provide their own horses, and shall be allowed each one dollar per day as a full compensation for their services and the use of their arms and horses. The commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and emoluments as officers of the same grade in the army of the United

States, and officers shal be allowed forage for their horses, and be entitled to the same rations as those of the same grade in the army of the United States respectively.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, raised pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to the like compensation, in case of disability by wounds or otherwise, incurred in the service, as has heretofore been allowed to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, in the military establishment of the United States; and shall be subject to the rules and articles of War, and such regulations as have been or shall be established according to law for the government of the army of the United States, as far as the same may be applicable to the said rangers within the intent and meaning of this act, for the protection and defence of the Northwestern frontier of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint all the officers proper to be appointed under this act; which appointments may be made during the recess of the Senate, but shall be submitted to the Senate at their next Session for their advice and consent; and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect. [*Approved June* 15, 1832.]

MILITARY ACADEMY.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITERS.

UNITED STATES' MILITARY ACADEMY,
To the Secretary of War: *West Point, June* 16, 1832.

SIR:—The undersigned, visiters to the Military Academy, have endeavored, to discharge with fidelity, the trust confided to them. For two weeks, they have been assiduously engaged in attending to the examination of the cadets, in the various branches of their studies. They do not consider it necessary to present any detailed statement of the course of studies pursued, or the manner of prosecuting it, inasmuch as these have been sufficiently explained by former visiters, and particulary by those who attended in the two preceding years They take great pleasure in saying that, on the whole, they have found, during their stay, much to approve, nothing to condemn. Generally, the young gentlemen have given the most satisfactory evidence of unwearied assiduity in the performance of their duties, and flattering presages of the advantages which their country may expect to derive from their high qualifications. The benefits to be derived from this institution, are gradually unfolding themselves, and time and accurate information only are wanted to satisfy the public, that, for the general welfare, it should be cherished and sustained with a liberal hand. It is here that the science of engineering, with all its auxiliary branches, is thoroughly taught; conferring, already, important benefits on different sections of our country, and promising still greater. The young men educated here, from year to year, constitute the main reliance the country has for the successful prosecution of those great internal improvements, which, in this enlightened age, the States are planning and executing. It is on this institution that dependence is to be placed for the elements of the military science, necessary for the defence and security of the country and its institutions, in future times of war and danger Nor are these all its benefits. Strong attachments and lasting friendships among the young gentlemen are here formed, which, carried with them to the different sections of our extensive territory, afford a happy guarantee of the stability and permanency of our Union. A moral influence like this, may, in some future time of difficulty and threatened danger, restore harmony, stay the influence of angry passions, and prevent conflicts among ourselves. The expenses incurred in cherishing and sustaining so

valuable an institution, are, in the opinion of this board, of material import, compared with the advantages which have been already conferred on the country, and the more important and lasting ones which are in promise.

Are these opinions correct? And, if they are, wherefore is it that intelligent men should be found to disparage the institution? The answer is, because they have not the means, and the information in relation to its detailed operations, to enable them to judge correctly of the subject. Satisfied as to the impartiality of the opinions herein expressed, and as an evidence of our confidence in them, the propriety is respectfully suggested, of selecting, annually, some persons as visiters who are known to be inimical to every thing connected with the school. So soon as they shall learn the order, the intelligence, the moral deportment, and the useful acquirements of the young men here, that enmity, we are fully persuaded, will cease to exist. As it is not practicable, however, for the whole community to use the test of personal inspection, we will take leave, briefly to reply to some of the objections which have been urged upon the public against the establishment. In the first place, party politics and sectarian religion have no place here; as, between the professor and the student, none other than official intercourse takes place between them. It is an imperative duty to attend church each Sabbath, where a sermon is preached. The door is never closed against respectable christain teachers of different persuasions, who may happen to be here, and who may desire to preach. The minds of the cadets are not trammelled, or attempted to be trammelled, by the principles of any sect. Moral and religious truths and principles, in general, are inculcated; but the inculcation of the special tenets of particular sects, is carefully excluded.

Prejudices and partialities entertained towards the cadets, are charged upon the professors, who are said to act oftentimes under these influences. We do not hesitate to affirm that the allegation is gratuitous; that it is not supported by fact. The high character of the professors, and the absence of all motive to act thus, afford abundant refutation of the charge. But not content to rest our opinion on these circumstances alone, we have sought after information in other quarters, and feel ourselves, by the result, fully warranted in the assertion, that there is no just foundation for the charge.

Every institution where the young are to be disciplined, and trained to virtue, must necessarily be governed by fixed and certain rules: and these should be strictly conformed to, or it is idle to enact them. They are bad legislators who would seek to waive an exact fulfilment of their laws; or, without adequate causes shown, to omit the enforcement of their penalties. The academic board, under the sanction of the Secretary of War, make known to each cadet confided to their care, the rules and regulations of the school. These are plain and positive; and the penalties attached to any infraction of them, are clearly defined. It is satisfactory to us to be able to state that very seldom do offences occur, which come under the character of acts of immoral tendency. The correct principles of the cadets, and their pride of character, have operated as powerful restraints; and have made it hitherto scarcely necessary to prescribe any written rules of government, except such as relate to a proper attention to the studies which are pursued; and to the military system that is prescribed. The laws in regard to these matters, and the penalties for any infraction of any of these laws, are in the hands of every cadet. The first and principal offences are, "mutinous conduct; absence from quarters after 10 o'clock at night; breach of arrest; forcing a sentinel's post; gross disrespect to officers; irreverence at church; neglect of duty on post; profanity and other immoralities; refusing to do duty when ordered; ungentlemanly conduct, and the use of spirituous liquors." For the commission of any one of this class of offences, which, it gives us great pleasure to repeat, is of rare occurrence, the party is subject*ed to* dismissal, or to receive, on the roll, ten marks of demerit. The next *grade of* offences, subjects the cadet to eight marks; the next to five; the *next to four*, and so on. And for an offence of the seventh and last class,

which consists "of being in bed after reveille, or before tattoo; being out of order, or late at inspections; bad order of rooms, or absent from the academy more than ten minutes without permission," the delinquent is subjected to one mark on the demerit roll.

Thus it is shown, that the rules impose no unreasonable restraints or burdens. A cadet who, in a year, subjects himself to 200 of these marks, as they are termed, and of which a regular register is kept, is liable to be dismissed from the institution A list of offences charged in each week, is regularly furnished on parade, that an opportunity may be afforded for such written defence and explanation as the delinquent may be able to offer. Upon this a decision is made, and the accusation is discharged or confirmed, agreeably to the circumstances of the case, and the proof of delinquency. The whole proceeding is equitable and just, and nothing of prejudice or of unfairness influences the decision. It is the merit and demerit roll relative to the cadet's studies, his military duties, and his delinquencies, which, exclusively, indicates his standing, his worth, and his claim to a continuance in the school. If prejudices exist, if partialities and dislikes influence the government and direction of the academy, we frankly assure you, that our vigilance has not enabled us to discover them.

It may be said that most of these delinquencies are of light and trivial import, tending in nothing to affect moral standing, and, therefore, not meriting punishment so severe. That, in a moral aspect, they are trivial, is true; but this is no argument in favor of the offending cadet. The student who disregards the rules prescribed for his government, gives an evidence that he is so constituted as to promise to be of little future utility to the country. He can never make a valuable and safe officer, well qualified to command, who does not first prove that he knows how to obey. To retain those who, for their own rule of action, would set up their own opinions, and disregard the studies and course of duties prescribed to them, would be unjust to those who are disposed to act differently. A wrong done to postponed candidates, and eventually could not fail to impair, if not destroy, the high value of the institution. Wherefore was it established? And why has it been so long fostered by the Government? Certainly not that it might dispense favors and charity; but rather to disseminate throughout the States, military science and knowledge, that, when war occurs, and our institutions are threatened, the country may bring to her defence the arm which she has thus strengthened. It ought not, and cannot be expected that those shall be retained and patronized, who, being deficient in capacity, are unable to learn, or who, from habitual inattention, will not. From whichsoever cause arising, the consequence and the injury are the same to the country, and should therefore be avoided.

A further objection which has been advanced against the academy is, that citizens are excluded from the army, because every vacancy that happens is to be supplied from the graduates of this institution. If this be a valid objection, it is the act of Congress that makes it so And although, at first view, the objection may appear plausible, in reality it is not so. The industrious and regular habits, and the scientific qualifications, which are required here in prosecuting the prescribed course of study, so pre-eminently fit the graduate for military service, over others who have not had the same advantages, that it is difficult to believe any citizen could be associated with them in inferior commands, without having such a feeling of inferiority as to make him dissatisfied with himself. The objection resolves itself into this, that it is a rule by which higher qualification claims, as it deserves, the ascendancy And certainly, that course of action cannot afford just cause of complaint, which gives preference to a superior over an inferior claimant. In war, the best means of defence and safety ought to be sought after; while in peace no wiser course of policy can be pursued, than to prepare and treasure up the best materials, moral and intellectual, against the time when important exigencies may arise to require the use of them

We take occasion to remark, that the several professorships of this institution should be placed upon a better foundation. By the existing regulations, assistants are assigned from the body of the army, to take upon themselves the important trust of instructing, in their studies, the young gentlemen of the academy. Lieutenants are selected, as assistant professors, and assigned to duty here. By the transfer, they are not themselves benefited. Their condition is rendered nothing better than if they were to remain with their regiments. Their expenditures are, in some degree, increased, while their pay is not augmented By remaining in the line, an opportunity is offered of obtaining appointments in the staff, where an advance of pay is the consequence. Acting upon the universal rule of interest, it is reasonable to infer that, in peace, the preferences of junior officers will be for that service where substantial profit is more within their reach. A consequence of this is, that, not unfrequently, assignments to the Military Academy are reluctantly accepted, and that reluctance produces a desire to be rid of the trust imposed as early as a favorable opportunity to do so can be found Hence these appointments are frequently changed, and the mode of communicating instruction becomes variable and unsteady. Other inconveniences are felt. The experience of the past shows that, so soon as an officer, by dint of application, renders himself useful and respectable, he is taken away by a higher inducement offered by some literary institution, which thus obtains his time and services. The only means by which to prevent this, is, for the professors and assistants, at least as regards their compensation, to be placed upon a better footing. From the superintendent down, the pay and emoluments which are allowed by the Government, are quite an inadequate return for the trusts which are so ably and faithfully discharged. The bare means of subsistence is but a poor and humble remuneration for a life usefully employed in the service of the country. Unquestionably, parsimony, in such matter, is the very worst sort of economy.

We would also suggest the propriety of having an additional building erected for the accommodation of the cadets. To put three or four young gentlemen in a small room must, in some degree, deprive them of the ability of prosecuting their studies to advantage.

A house for divine service is also much wanted. The place at present used for that purpose, is a room in one of the buildings, of insufficient size, and inconvenient construction. Adjoining this, is another apartment, used for chemical lectures and experiments The hazard which necessarily attends some of the experiments in the lecture room, admonishes us of the propriety of making it a detached and separate place, so constructed as to be fire proof This being done, and a professorship authorized, this branch of useful science will be placed upon a respectable footing.

The buildings in which the cadets are quartered are not as comfortable as they should be. They are badly ventilated. There is but a single window to each room, which occasions humidity and unpleasant scents to arise through the buildings. Windows placed opposite to the exterior ones, opening into the passage, would cost but little, and be highly serviceable. The plank partitions, too, which separate the rooms, should be removed, and walls of brick or stone substituted. This would greatly protect the occupants against the noise of adjoining appartments, and conduce essentially to health and comfort.

The age fixed for the admission of cadets we consider objectionable, and request to draw your attention to the subject At fourteen years, the minimum age specified by law, the mind is not sufficiently matured and disciplined to undertake the complicated and difficult studies which are prescribed here. For the education gratuitously bestowed at this place by the Government, it contemplates a fair equivalent, through a return of service at some *time*, and in some form. In making selections, then for the academy, the *question should be*, in what way this end can be best secured? If the candi*date be too young*, loss to the Government follows, in money and time wasted

on those who fail, and, finally, because the greater the number of dismissals, (delinquents' places not being supplied except annually,) the more reduced will be the number who receive an education. Between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, seems to be the more advisable periods at which young gentlemen should enter the academy. They will then complete their course at a time when the judgment will, in a good measure, be matured, and when it may not be entirely unsafe to entrust there with command. Besides, a better opportunity will be afforded to parents to prepare their sons for admission. None should be appointed after they have passed the age of nineteen. After that age, their habits are perhaps too rigidly fixed to be readily conformed to the course of discipline and instruction pursued here. Another advantage to be derived from the proposed change, will be, that the stimulus of emulation will act more equally upon all, when there is a nearer equality in the ages of the cadets in the same class.

It is also respectfully submitted, whether the academic course of instruction, should not be modified, so as to embrace, more effectually, the whole of what is prescribed in the 34th article of the published regulations. The time now allotted to that department is not sufficient for the whole course. Hence a portion of what is prescribed in the article referred to, is omitted. To remedy this, there must be an increase of time allowed, or an increase of the pre-requisites of admission into the academy.

While a paternal care is taken of the moral deportment of the cadets, their pecuniary interests are properly regarded. By an existing regulation, their reasonable and necessary expenditures are registered and settled by an agent appointed for that purpose. From parents or friends, they are forbidden to receive money, or, if received, they are required to make deposite of it, to be expended only by permission of the superintendent. Thus are they guarded against every thing like useless expenditure, and formed to habits of economy. The poor and the wealthy are rendered, in a good degree, equal in their moneyed facilities; and every thing like mortified feeling, which could arise from such inequality of condition, is avoided. In their apparel, and in the furniture of their rooms, all is neat, plain, and uniform in quality. The store which furnishes them with goods, keeps in public view, for the inspection of all, its articles of merchandise, with the prices attached, previously agreed to, and authorized by the board, by which means the regular rate of selling is known to every cadet. Thus this, nothing could be fairer, or better arranged. If, as sometimes is the case, cadets are found to be indebted beyond the amount of pay that is due to them, they are forbidden to purchase any article not absolutely necessary; that, by a more rigid economy the debt may be adjusted. They are thus early learned that debts are to be avoided, and instructed as to the best mode of discharging them, if imprudently contracted.

Such are the suggestions which, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of appointment, we have thought proper to make concerning this institution. They are offered in perfect candor, and are the result of our own observation of the conduct and management of the academy, and of the best reflection we have been able to give the subject, while engaged in the discharge of the duty you did us the honor to confide to us. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACOMB, *U. S. Army, President.*

FRANCIS PRESTON, *of Virginia*	S. B. SMITH, *M. D. U. S. Army*
JOHN H. EATON, *of Tennessee*	PETER FRITZ, *of Pennsylvania*
J. WHARTON, *of Tennessee*	H. PETREKIN, *of Pennsylvania*
JAMES CAMACK, *of Georgia*	WILBUR FISK, *of Connecticut*
ROBT. B. M'AFFEE, *of Kentucky*	W. S. HAYES, *of Alabama*
EM. SHOBER, *of North Carolina*	ISAAC DAVIS, *of Massachusetts*
G. C. DROMGOOLE, *of Virginia*	H. L. ELLSWORTH, *Connecticut*
J. J. MOORMAN, *of Virginia*	A. G. HARRISON, *of Missouri.*

HENRY WHITING, *Secretary to the Board*

THE NAVY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December* 3, 1832.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: It is a source of much gratification to be able to lay before you an exposition of the transactions of this Department the past year, evincing great prosperity.

New evidences have been furnished of the importance of our Navy in sustaining the American character abroad, and in extending and protecting some of our most valuable interests.

Besides the ordinary aid given to commerce by the presence of a respectable force on each of our foreign stations, the cruising grounds of some of our squadrons have been enlarged; convoy, and relief in distress, have been occasionally afforded; threatened aggressions, have in some cases, been deterred, and, in others, the commission of actual injuries has been seasonably investigated and stopped.

In the performance of these duties, frequently very delicate and difficult, our officers have, in general, displayed commendable prudence, and always their accustomed promptitude, zeal, and bravery.

Connected with the Mediterranean station, the only collision that has arisen between any part of our squadron and other powers, took place at Madeira between the Constellation and the blockading vessels of Donna Maria. The commander of the Constellation, under instructions to show entire impartiality towards the contending claimants to the throne of Portugal, and at the same time to respect, in all places, the actual government, found, on his arrival at that island, the force employed in its blockade apparently insufficient for the due investment of the place, and partial in its indulgencies towards the flags of other nations. Under these impressions as to the facts, and under his general orders for the efficient protection of our commerce, he came to a conclusion, very fortunate for those interested in the trade to Madeira, that while such a state of things continued, he was justified in extending assistance to our merchantmen to enter the port of their destination with their perishable cargoes.

The addition to the Mediterranean squadron, of the frigate Constellation and United States, and the return of the Ontario, are the only material changes in it since my last annual report. The Delaware has been prepared for sea with a view to that station; but it was deemed expedient not to despatch her, unless some emergency occurred, until she could undergo a thorough examination in one of our dry docks. The Brandywine, Boston, and Concord, being expected home the present winter, their places will probably, in a few months, be supplied by the Delaware.

The chastisement inflicted by the frigate Potomac on the Piratical Malays in February last, is the sole occurrence of importance among our vessels that compose the squadron in the Pacific. The orders given to her commander required to ascertain, by careful inquiries, that the information received here before his sailing, concerning the plunder and massacre committed on board the ship Friendship was not exaggerated. He was further directed to satisfy himself that those outrages were not provoked by any misconduct on the part of the Americans; and that the offenders were, as represented and believed to be true, a race of a character so lawless and savage as not to come within the scope of regular diplomatic intercourse. He was also instructed, if practicable, first to demand and obtain indemnity for the *injury* committed, and the punishment of those most conspicuous in these *barbarous* atrocities. It has been gratifying to learn, by accounts from that *quarter* of the world, subsequent to the visit of the Potomac to Sumatra,

that the result of that visit has been to silence all exultation and menaces of further violence from these sea robbers; to draw from them acknowledgments of past errors, and promises of future forbearance from like offences, and to insure, as yet, a scrupulous fulfilment of those promises. But to guard against their perfidy, orders were given that the Potomac should be followed by a detachment from the Brazilian squadron, part of which detachment has since sailed; and has instructions to touch not only at Sumatra, but such places in India, China, and on the eastern coast of Africa, as may be conducive to the security and prosperity of our important commercial interests in those regions.

The stop put to the seizure of our vessels at the Falkland islands, in January last, was effected by a ship of the Brazilian squadron, under general instructions from this department, to take all proper measures for the effectual security of our commerce and fisheries. Special orders on that subject had been previously prepared and forwarded by this department; but they had not arrived at the time of the prompt and successful interference by the Lexington. Our commerce and fisheries have not been molested in that quarter since that occurrence. The Boxer, another vessel of the same squadron, after visiting Liberia in Africa, has, at a critical moment, extended our naval protection to the neighborhood of Para and Maranham. The Schooner Enterprise, in the late disturbances at Montevideo, was also placed in a position of much delicacy, and succeeded in furnishing very opportune assistance, not only to our own merchants, but to the constituted authorities of the country. Nothing else of interest, connected with the Brazilian station, has occurred since my last annual report. But the unsettled condition of South America, and the security of our commerce in India, have led to an increase of our force on that station, by the addition of the Peacock, Boxer, and Enterprise.

The West India squadron has been employed in an active and useful manner; and particularly so while on the coast of Mexico. During the commotions in that country the past season, this squadron yielded very efficient protection to our own citizens, and was, on some occasions, fortunately enabled to proffer security to the residents from other nations. The recent seizure of the Montezuma, a vessel belonging to Santa Anna, was made by the Grampus without any special instructions from this department: but on the facts reported to her commander, the seizure was deemed by him both necessary and proper in the execution of his general orders to shield our flag, our citizens, and their property, from unlawful aggressions. A part of this squadron has recently been detached to visit the Western Islands, the Cape de Verds, and, if necessary, the coast of Africa, in pursuit of a piratical vessel which, in September last, robbed the American merchant brig Mexican of a large amount of property near the Azores. This measure, aided by instructions to the commanders of vessels on their return from the Mediterranean, and to those now in the West Indies, as well as to our consuls at Madeira, Lisbon, and Gibraltar, to use all practicable vigilance in the detection and punishment of the authors of this wanton outrage, will, it is hoped, terminate successfully; and, in any event, will tend to prevent any other attempts of a like character, from the increased impracticability of escape with impunity. The only changes in the vessels of this squadron have been the withdrawal of the Fairfield, Vincennes, and Erie, for repairs, and the substitution of the St. Louis and Vandalia.

For reasons suggested in the last annual report, it has been my endeavor to keep one of our vessels in commission remaining constantly on some portion of our own coast. The schooner Experiment, after sundry trials of her qualities, which proved in a great degree satisfactory, and after a visit, during the past season, to most of our home stations, is still retained on our Atlantic sea board, ready to be despatched to such quarter of the world as any new incident may show to be most expedient.

Of the three small vessels heretofore employed in the protection of our

live oak, there seems now to be little doubt but one unfortunately foundered in a severe gale during the previous year. The other two, under a belief that their futher employment would not be so beneficial as to justify the expenses they occasion, have been recalled. One ceased to be in commission in May last, and was ordered to be sold; and the same disposition will be made of the other on her arrival at Norfolk

A list of our vessels now in commission, with their stations and commanders, is annexed. The vessels not in commission have all been recently examined by the Navy Board; and most of those in ordinary, as well as all on the stocks, have been found to be in good state of preservation. For their condition in detail, reference may be had to the documents annexed. The acts of Congress, relative to the rebuilding of the Macedonian, and the purchase of timber to rebuild, at some future period, the Java and Cyane, have both been executed as far as practicable. The rebuilding of the former has already been commenced, and contracts have been made for timber for the others.

The collection of live oak frames, and of other timber suitable for other parts of vessels, under the act for the gradual improvement of the Navy, is in progress as rapidly as the supply of live oak timber from private lands, and the erection of sheds at the different yards to preserve our materials of that character, render judicious.

On the subject of vessels, the department has nothing more, of much importance, to remark, except the repetition of its earnest desire, expressed in the last annual report, for an appropriation to build a few steam batteries. In addition to the considerations then urged in favor of early attention to this subject, may properly be suggested the circumstances, that much time will be required, not only to procure their peculiar equipments, but to introduce the system of discipline, somewhat novel, which may be necessary for their crews; to enable our officers to acquire the new and necessary science suitable for the supervision and management of steam batteries, and to train a distinct class of persons in the service to become their engineers. It is moreover ascertained, that these batteries can be so constructed as to prove highly useful during peace at the principal navy yards, in towing public vessels towards their destination, at the time of their departure and return, under all winds and tides, and in the frequent and indispensable transportation of men, stores, and provisions.

The property on hand at the several yards, consisting chiefly of timber, iron, copper, and arms, continues to increase in amount. The whole number now exceeds in value the sum of five millions five hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars. Independent of what is provided for repairs of vessels, we have on hand the frames for four ships of the line, seven frigates, four sloops, and three steam batteries; nine hundred tons of iron, four hundred and fifty eight tons of copper, ninety-three tons of lead; two thousand two hundred and thirty-two cannon and carronades; three thousand five hundred and four muskets—about thrice as many pistols and cutlasses; two hundred and twenty eight thousand nine hundred and eighty round and double headed cannon balls, besides grape and cannister; thirty-five thousand six hundred pounds of powder; one hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and eighty two pounds of sulphur, and about double that quantity in nitre. For further particulars under this head, reference may be had to the annexed reports. Increased attention has been bestowed on the due arrangement and preservation of all these materials; and new securities for their proper use and the accountability for them, will probably be introduced into the revised naval regulations now preparing.

Without much previous attention to the extent and quality of these materials, it will never be in our power, in any future emergency, to develope *suddenly*, and employ efficiently, the great naval capacities of this country

for annoyance of an enemy, and for protection to our commerce, as well as for maritime defence.

The act of Congress for the gradual improvement of the navy will expire next March; and this occasion is seized to recommend the continuance of its appropriations for the purchase of these materials, as well as for other valuable purposes, at least six years longer. If these materials are gradually collected, and well preserved, in such quantities as to enable us, in addition to the force usually in commission, forthwith, in any crisis, to put our vessels that may be in ordinary and on the stocks, into a condition for active and efficient service, and to build and equip suitably such other vessels as our great commercial marine will assist us fully to man, we shall then exercise that true foresight and that sound and sagacious economy in respect to this branch of the public service, which all experience of our own and other nations recommends, and which the present flourishing state of our country justifies. Without any increase of the number of seamen actually serving in the navy during peace, every sailor on our two thousand miles of seaboard, on our noble rivers and vast lakes, can then be considered as in a course of training to man the numerous vessels of war, which our interests, our rights and our honor, may at any future period require us to arm; and our countless steam vessels on the navigable waters connected with some of our frontiers, could then, in any emergency, be at once supplied with the proper munitions of war, and be so far equipped as floating batteries, that they would furnish new and powerful aid, not only in the rapid transportation of men and stores, but in repressing hostile depredations near our shores, and in repelling an invading foe.

Though nominally, as to vessels in commission, only the fifth or sixth naval power in the world, and not expending over one-eighth of the annual amount paid by some nations to maintain a naval establishment, yet, if we look to the true elements of naval power, to our ships in ordinary and on the stocks, to our materials for building and equipment collected and collecting, to our large commercial marine, whether of merchant vessels or steamboats, to our flourishing fisheries, our extended sea coast and excellent harbors, to our large number of navigable rivers and inland seas, and, at the same time, to our position in regard to other nations, with few neighbors bordering on us by land, and an ocean rolling between us and most of the governments with whom we are likely to have collision, it must be manifest that our greatest exposure and danger are on the water, and that our means of attack and defence there, if duly husbanded and developed, will probably always prove equal to sustain us with credit in any hostilities into which the convulsions of the world may hereafter plunge our peaceful confederacy.

The buildings at the different yards, contemplated by the estimates of last year, have been commenced; and such sums as are wanted to complete them, and to begin others necessary for the accommodation of the officers, the construction and repairs of vessels, and for the safety of the public property, are included in the estimates for the ensuing year.

The appropriation, at the last session, for the survey of Narragansett Bay, received immediate attention. The survey has been completed, and the chart is now preparing. When finished, it will be submitted, for the purpose of being laid before Congress.

The liberal appropriations made at the last session in aid of the navy hospital fund, have been partly expended; and when the buildings are finished and furnished, they will conduce greatly to the health and comfort of their meritorious inmates, and reflect much credit on the humanity and benevolence of the country. Measures have been adopted to obtain, if practicable, the release of jurisdiction from the States over the several hospital sites, with a view to prevent the burden and annoyance of taxes, and the obstructions to due discipline in the establishments.

The navy hospital, navy pension, and privateer pension funds, since being placed exclusively *under* the charge of this department, have all received

careful attention; and the present prosperous condition, especially of the two first, will be made the subject of a separate report, to be submitted to Congress in a few days The payment of nine thousand dollars on the third of March, 1829, for the site of the navy hospital at Norfolk, having been made out of the appropriation for pay and subsistence, instead of the navy hospital fund, and on a deed of conveyance deemed exceptionable in its form, the special interposition of Congress to arrange the subject was held to be proper by my predecessor; and, on that account, the subject still remains unadjusted on the books of the Fourth Auditor.

The entire completion of the dry docks has been prevented by an accident to the coffer dam of one of them, the prevalence of the cholera in the neighborhood of the other, and the extraordinary severity of the weather during the last winter. But, it is believed, that the solidity and durability of the works, generally, will be increased by the delay; and that, during the ensuing season, we shall be enabled, with safety and great advantage, to use both the dry docks in the examination and repair of our public vessels. The report annexed will furnish the details on this subject, as well as the other proceedings under the act for the gradual improvement of the navy. A civil engineer will be needed in the future superintendence of these docks; and he could otherwise be very useful in preparing plans and estimates for the erection of the various buildings and other public works at the different yards Any increase in our expense by the services of such a officer will be avoided, as the estimates of this year omit two of the number of naval constructors, whose labors at this time are not required. It will be seen by the general estimates for the naval service the ensuing year, which are annexed, that no other essential change is contemplated as to officers, except a small reduction in the number of captains and midshipmen, and a small increase in that of masters commandant The number of lieutenants is only apparently lessened, as it had been during the year no larger than the present estimates contemplate; while the actual number of midshipmen has been the same as in the estimates of former years. The estimates extend this year to the purchase of suitable libraries for the officers in schooners, as well as in larger vessels; and include schoolmasters for all the sloops. Until Congress may think proper to make provision for educating the younger officers other than the present course of instruction on board the largest vessels, and at two of the yards, with an occasional extension of it to another, earnest and additional efforts should, in my opinion, be made, to convert every vessel as large as a sloop into a school efficient as possible, in bestowing on the midshipmen that elementary science and literature, as well as that discipline, necessary to qualify them for the honorable discharge of the higher and more responsible duties of the service If, in such a floating academy, confined to the deck of a ship of war, they may fail to acquire in so great perfection some of the appropriate graces of their rank, it is a consolation to reflect, that, by furnishing them with improved means, what they may acquire in theoretic information will be increased in quantity and excellence, will be sooner tested by experiment, and thus become more strongly incorporated with the memory and judgment; while much less will intervene to tempt them from that rigid discipline, and that ardent devotion to the ocean, its scenes, its dangers, and glories, which should be inseparable from their arduous and adventurous profession

The estimates for improvements at the different yards, and for repairs of vessels, are somewhat smaller than those of the previous year. But while retrenching, wherever practicable, all unnecessary expenditure, it has been my constant endeavor to avoid weakening the efficiency of the whole naval establishment, either through an inconsiderate impression that it is, as in some older countries, already arrived at maturity, or overgrown and unwieldy; or that, from some other cause, it is not entitled to share in the gradual progress and improvements which the advancing spirit of the age, and the

increasing power of a great and growing people, seem to require from all our useful public establishments.

As respects the pecuniary concerns of the navy, generally, it gives me sincere satisfaction to state, that, during the year, not a single dollar is known to the department to have been misappropriated, or lost by misconduct on the part of any of our agents or other officers.

By the changes made under the new arrangement, for drawing bills of exchange abroad, either on England or this country, as most advantageous, and by the exercise of more care in our agents concerning the forms of business and the communication of seasonable advices, all our payments abroad have been effected without delay or sacrifices. No bills of exchange have been protested; the credit of our drafts has become good on every station, and on the two where most depressed heretofore, they have advanced considerably above par.

By means of the seasonable appropriation at the last session of Congress, for the arrearages which had been some years accruing, and by extreme caution since in relation to charges on the enumerated contingent fund, we have as yet been enabled to pay promptly all the demands under that head. No transfer has been made to aid it, in any case, under the temporary act of the last session.

Should Congress place the enumerated contingent fund on the footing heretofore, and now recommended, and which new charges upon it in the present estimates render still more urgent, and which the experience of the last ten years, as shewn by repeated bills for arrearages, and by irregular transfers from other appropriations to aid it, proves to be indispensable to meet the usual demands upon it in the ordinary contingencies of the service, there is but little doubt that the present desirable state of our moneyed accounts will long continue.

There is now on hand unexpended, of previous naval appropriations, about a million and a half of dollars; but probably most of this sum will be requisite to adjust outstanding claims, and complete the specific objects for which some of the appropriations were made.

On one subject, connected with our pecuniary matters, and which has heretofore excited some sensibility both in and out of Congress, from other considerations as well as economy, it affords me gratification to add, that our public vessels have returned so seasonably during the year, that no expense whatever has been incurred in the transportation, from foreign countries, of seamen whose terms of service had been allowed to expire abroad.

In respect to the preservation of live oak, the department, as before suggested, has not deemed it proper to employ any longer the small vessels engaged in that service. In two of the seven districts, the general examinations having been completed, it has been considered not advisable to retain the agents in them at a large expenditure, merely for the preservation of the timber. It is expected that the examinations of three of the remaining districts will be finished during the present winter; and of the other two, in the course of the ensuing year. The general results from these examinations, and my opinion in detail on the plan most eligible to be pursued hereafter on this interesting subject, will soon be presented to Congress in a special report, prepared in conformity to a request contained in a resolution of the House of Representatives passed at the last session.

Our seamen have, in general, evinced a strong and increasing attachment to the service. Great care has, with success, been taken to prevent their times of enlistment from expiring abroad. No occasion has arisen to open the rendezvous at home, for some months. Whenever opened during the year, an ample supply of men has been readily obtained. The habits of our seamen are improving in respect to temperance. In most of our ships they have generally enjoyed excellent health, and the visitations among them of that alarming scourge, the Asiatic cholera, have been neither frequent nor severe. Corporal punishment has become less common and less necessary.

The present ration of provision issued for their sustenance, cannot lawfully be changed by the department alone, but could be altered by Congress so as to increase its variety, its nutriment, and healthful qualities. The ingredients recommended in a special reoprt from this department, at the last session, would be no more expensive than those now composing the ration, and much more acceptable to most seamen.

Efforts have been made to apportion an equal share of the emoluments and hardships of the service to all officers of similar rank and date. Opportunities to test the fitness of all in subordinate stations, have been and will continue to be, furnished, as fast as the wants of the naval establishment may permit. It is essential to its prosperity, that those officers found entirely unfit for duty, should be placed on half pay, or retire altogether from the service, as their unfitness may have arisen either from wounds and infirmities which happened in the discharge of duty, or from censurable causes.

Strict discipline among the officers has generally been attempted, tempered, it is hoped, with all reasonable indulgences. Such discipline has been found not only more beneficial to the officers themselves, and the high reputation of the service, but a most efficient instrument in the control and reformation of the seamen, who seldom complain of a system of government extended with firmness and impartiality to their superiors.

The annexed order* has been issued during the year, with a view to furnish increased incentives to vigilance in discipline on board our vessels in commission, and as an additional means of obtaining more accurate information on the peculiar merits of officers in command, whose modesty will generally allow only the report of their works, through the inspection of others to recommend them.

No appropriation was made the last session of Congress for the suppression of the slave trade; but the department has been able to meet all the demands growing out of that subject, by the balances on hand from former years, as may be seen in the annexed statement. In consequence of a supposed piracy on the coast of Africa, the Boxer visited Liberia in April last. The report of her commander is annexed.† As Congress did not, at

*GENERAL ORDER.

To the Commanders of Navy Yards:

When any vessel of war, belonging to the United States, shall return from a cruise to the yard under your command, unless the captain of the vessel is your superior in rank, in which case the department will make a special order, you will, soon as practicable, and before her crew are detached or discharged, unite with you the two officers highest in rank at your station, and with them make an examination of the general condition of the vessel and her equipments, leaving a critical survey in respect to the necessary repairs to be afterwards executed in the usual manner.

You will also inspect closely the situation of the vessel as to internal regulations and arrangements, discipline, health, and accommodations of officers and men, and any other particulars deemed useful to the service.

In the discharge of this duty, all the officers of the vessel inspected are required to give every facility and aid in their power.

The result of your inquiries you will forthwith communicate to the department, expressing an opinion on any matters therein, when you may consider it important to the prosperity of the navy. *Navy Department, October* 8, 1832.

† *Extracts of a letter from Lieut. Commandant Benjamin Page, Jr. of the United States' Schooner Boxer, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated off Cape Mesurado, April* 9, 1832.

I have the honor to inform you by the brig Bethin, of our safe arrival at this place, on the 5th instant.

After getting soundings, we stood in for Cape Mount; about that point we could see nothing of any vessel of suspicious appearance, or answering the description we had of Rayman's brigantine, which vessel you informed me took and destroyed the colony schooner, commanded by Captain Thompson, of whom I learn, since my arrival, no satisfactory information has been obtained. It is however reported, and the report is believed, that he has been taken to Cuba, where the brigantine is said to belong, merely to keep him out of the way as long as possible, as he is represented as a vigilant officer, and well known

their last session, make any provision in regard to the public property there, the department has deemed it expedient to sell such of it as was perishable and decaying, and to direct a careful examination, by our agent resident in that country, and an expression of his opinion, as to the future disposition of the residue. It may be proper to have, this year, at least a moiety of the last appropriation of ten thousand dollars made, so as to enable the Government to meet any contingent calls which may happen in the further suppression of this inhuman trade.

The rules and regulations for the administration of the civil branch of this department, mentioned in the last annual report, have been collected, arranged, and printed. From their subsequent distribution among the naval and civil officers connected with the service, all the benefit anticipated to the relief of the department and the officers, from much unnecessary correspondence and many unpleasant decisions have been fully realized. The code of regulations for the naval branch, is undergoing revision and enlargement, under a resolution passed by Congress at its last session, and will be submitted for approbation when completed.

A list of the deaths, dismissions, and resignations, the past year, is annexed.

The condition of the marine corps, as to its organization and size, as well as the allowances to its officers, and the ruinous state of some of its barracks, have heretofore attracted the attention of this department and of Congress. But, except the small appropriation to rebuild the barracks at Philadelphia, and which is now in a course of expenditure, legislation has not been com-

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and dreaded along the coast by such as Raymand, who has, it is believed, taken his departure, as the French and English cruisers (seven in number) are very vigilan .

As you directed, I have furnished the colony with what we could spare of the articles we had on board, which they stood in need of. For your liberal instructions to me on this head, the Governor requests me to tender you, in the name of the colony, his grateful acknowledgments. We have received from them all that attention and kindness for which they have been given credit by preceeding visiters. They have lately been called to act in the field against a combination of the Dey and Gurrah kings. It seems that some of the slaves of these kings, when about to be sold to the Spaniards at the Gallinas, ran away, and took shelter among the recaptured Africans, who are settled about two miles from Caldwell, on the Stoekton river, and that a son of King Brumley was sent down to demand them at Monrovia, but the Governor could not treat with him with any safety, as, from his general character, his statements could not be depended upon. He was however told that if the King himself would visit the colony, he would find no obstacle to a fair adjustment. On the return of the young man, King Brumley suddenly died, and his successor commenced aggressions without delay, by seizing our colonists, depriving them of their property, and even liberty, and cruelly wounding some of the recaptured Africans, at the same time making hostile movements towards the upper colonies, Caldwell and Millsburg. Upon remonstrance being made at their proceedings, they tore up the letters, and declared that if the colonists did not meet them in the field in three days, they would destroy the upper settlements—viz: Caldwell, about N. N. E. distant nine miles, and Millsburg, N. E. by E. distant about twenty-four miles from Monrovia.

In this serious state of things, part of the forces of the colony were marched to Brumley's town. It was found that the natives had left that place, and had assembled at a fortified town about ten miles further inland. Towards this place, the colonists marched, armed with muskets and a field piece. On their arrival they had a battle, which resulted in the capture of the town. One colonist was killed, James Thompson, and three wounded, one severely and two slightly. It is said fifteen of the natives were killed, and a number wounded. After their flight, they sent messengers to sue for peace. On receiving assurance that they would be treated with on equitable terms, the kings came down, and have entered into a treaty highly advantageous to the colonists. Thus peace and tranquility have been entirely restored: trade is again resuming its usual course. Another deputation has arrived since we have been here, proposing a junction, in addition to the kingdoms of the Numba and Quah countries already in connexion with the colony; and Boatswain, the most powerful and intelligent of the kings of this section of Western Africa, still remains as he ever has been, their firm and efficient friend, having declared that if the Dey Kings ever trespassed again, he himself would attend to the task of putting them in order. A trading caravan from his country is now here, besides the Quah deputation. There are six vessels laying in the harbor, and arrangements are making to establish another settlement at Cape Mount, so that every thing looks encouraging.

; eted, though very desirable, on these subjects so interesting to the corps, and so intimately connected, in my opinion, with its future services and usefulness.

To avoid unnecessary repetition, and what might perhaps be deemed indecorous importunity, several other subjects intimately connected with the welfare of our naval establishment, are left to the decision of the proper authorities, on the suggestions and considerations heretofore submitted by this department. Full confidence is cherished that they will receive all that attention which the acknowledged importance of many of them deserves, and that nothing exists in the present state of the establishment, or of the country, which should prevent the continuance of all that liberality towards the navy, which it has so often experienced, as well as merited, both from the Government and the public.

Yours, respectfully,
LEVI WOODBURY.

Vessels in Commission, in 1832, their Commanders, and Stations.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

United States, Capt. J. B. Nicolson.
Brandywine, Capt. James Renshaw.
Constellation, Capt. George C. Reed.
Concord, M. Com't Matt. C. Perry.
Boston, M. Com. Geo. W. Storer.
John Adams. M. Com. P. F. Voorhees.

IN THE WEST INDIES.

Vandalia, M. Com. George Budd.
St. Louis. M. Com. John T. Newton.
Porpoise, Lieut. James M. McIntosh
Grampus. M. Com. Joseph Smoot.
Shark, M. Com. William Boerum.

COAST OF BRAZIL.

Warren, M. Com't Benj. Cooper.
Peacock, do. David Geisinger.
Lexington, do. Isaac McKeever.
Enterprise, Lieut. Samuel W. Downing.
Boxer, do. Benjamin Page. jr.

IN THE PACIFIC.

Potomac, Commodore John Downes.
Falmouth, M. Com't Francis H. Gregory.
Dolphin, Lieut. John C. Long.

Value of Stores on hand at the several Navy Yards, on the 1st of October 1832, viz.

Portsmouth, N. H.	$348,979 49	Washington	$907,273 37
Boston	1,122,617 79	Norfolk	1,057,987 83
New York	1,494,143 08	Pensacola	167,269 55
Philadelphia	471,646 81	Total.	$5,579,917 92

Number and distribution of the Vessels of the United States' Navy, the number of Live Oak Frames on hand, and Frames contracted for, but not fully delivered.

	Ships of the line.	Frigates.	Sloops of war.	Schooners.	Steam vessels.	Whole No.
In commission, -	-	3	11	7	-	21
In ordinary, -	7	6	6	-	-	19
On the stocks, -	5	7	-	-	-	12
Frames on hand, -	4	7	4	-	3	18
Frames contracted for,	-	3	3	-	-	6
Total of each class,	16	26	24	7	3	76

The Live Oak Frames on hand, are now in deposite at the following yards, viz :

At Boston, frames for two ships of the line, two frigates, and one sloop.

At New York, frame for one frigate.

At Philadelphia, frame for two frigates.

At Washington, frames for one frigate, and one sloop of war.

At Norfolk, frames for two ships of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war; which includes three frigate frames, originally contracted for under gradual increase, and subsequently ordered by the department to be charged to gradual improvement: one frame at each of the yards of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

TIMBER, &c. ON HAND.

Live Oak, 75,120 cubic feet; *White Oak Plank, Stocks and Knees*, 339,716, cubic feet, 1,427,907, superficial feet, and 7,770 knees; *Yellow Pine*, 421,045 cubic feet, and 788,468 superficial feet; *White Pine*, 11,693 superficial feet; *Various Knees*, 48,040 cubic feet; (besides the twenty four frames above mentioned, and the Timber properly belonging to them.)

Iron, 1,548 tons; *Copper*, 652 tons; *Lead*, 114 tons; *Anchors*, 71 in use, and 335 not in use; *Chain Cables*, 47 in use, and 27 not in use.

Cannon and Carronades, 2,699; *Cannon Ball*, 257,563 round and double head, 32,614 grape and cannister, and 540 tons of loose grape and cannister; *Powder*, 149,925 pounds; *Materials for Powder*, 198,882 pounds of Sulphur, and 396,994 pounds of Nitre; *Small Arms*, 4,567 Muskets, 6,683 Pistols, and 6,920 Cutlasses.

Condition of the Dry Docks building at the Navy Yards at Boston and Norfolk.

During the past year, the works upon the *Dry Dock at Boston*, have been brought nearly to a close. The turning gates are in their places, and have been proved with a height of twenty-four feet, and the result, at a trial of their strength and adjustment, is reported by the engineer as very satisfactory. The steam engine, pumps, and machinery, connected with them, are all in place, and have been in satisfactory use since the 10th June last.

The early setting in of cold weather in November, 1831, and the steady cold weather during the winter, and unfavorable weather in the spring, delayed the progress of the work in an unusual degree, but during the latter part of the year, the weather was very favorable, and the work progressed rapidly. In building the north eastern jettee wall, a breach took place in the coffer dam This is the only important accident which has occurred at this dock: it occasioned a delay of five or six weeks, and an additional expense of about $7,000. The engineer reported that a ship might possibly be admitted, if much required, by the first of December 1832.

The expense during the year ending 31st October, was, for materials $60,651 32; for labor $46,675 48; making $107,326 80; which, added to the amounts previously expended, for materials $236,747 24;

for labor $269,592 94; amounting to $506,340 15; making the total expenditure $613,666 95

The works remaining yet to be done, are the building of the floating gate, further adjustment of the turning gates, fixing keel blocks in the dock, completing the wharves between the coffer dam and wing walls, and removing the coffer dam.

It is estimated that, to complete the dock and its dependencies, there will be required the sum of $38,816.

During the past year, great exertions have been made to hasten the completion of the *Dry Dock at Norfolk*, all the important branches of the work have been accomplished, and expenses paid. In the course of the winter all the important work will be completed, except the floating gate, and the removal of the coffer dam.

An unusual suspension of the masonry was caused last year by the cold weather which set in so uncommonly early, and endured so long. Last summer the great panic produced by the malignant cholera, which was very prevalent, especially at this place, induced upwards of a hundred workmen to quit the dock for several weeks, and prevented others from coming to supply their places.

This embarrassment caused great delay in the work—much languor and uneasiness in those who remained. Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances, the great operations are mostly accomplished; and considering the nature of the interruptions, it is hoped that the progress has been satisfactory.

The great wells, and steam engine house, steam engine, with the great pumps, are complete, and the latter are in full and satisfactory operation. The drain from the pumps is finished; all the masonry of the wing and jettee walls is done.

The masonry of the dock, and two-thirds of the coping, is laid, and the whole banked up to the level of the bottom of the coping. The turning gates are nearly completed, and one of them is in its place. Most of the graduation of the ground round the dock is formed, and prepared for building sewers to receive the paving.

There has been expended during the past year, ending 1st November, 1832, for materials $138,515 92, and for labor $102.352 66, making $240,868 58; which, added to the previous expenditures of, for materials $284,709 70, for labor $302.642 37, amounting to $587.352 07; makes the sum expended on this dock, from its commencement in December, 1827, to the 1st November, 1832, $828,220 07.

The work yet remaining to be done is the completion of the coping, the making of the sewer round the dock, paving round the dock, and between the dock and engine house, the stones for which are mostly delivered; graduating and forming the ground round the dock, now mostly accomplished; furnishing the turning gates, and the floating gate: the former will soon be done, and the latter with as little delay as possible—the removal of the coffer dam, and clearing out the entrances. These are all the important branches now to be completed.

The cost of finishing this dock will, probably, be about $50,000, and, although the engineer regrets to state that the work cannot, as heretofore stated be done in December, 1832, he has no doubt it may be completed during the winter.

Estimate for the navy during, the year 1833, *in addition to the unexpended balances that may remain on hand on the* 1*st day of January*, 1833.

1st.	For pay and subsistence of officers of the navy and pay of seamen,	$1,478,824 64
2d.	For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishment at the several yards,	57,330 00
3d.	For the purchase of provisions,	460,000 00
4th.	For the repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission,	506,750 00
5th.	For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick,	35,000 00
6th.	For improvements and the necessary repairs of navy yards,	228,862 28
7th.	For ordnance and ordnance stores,	10,000 00
8th.	For defraying the expenses that may accrue for other enumerated purposes,	295,000 00
9th.	For contingent expenses for objects not enumerated,	5,000 00
	Total amount of general estimate,	$3,176,766 87

VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Number, Name, and State and Condition of the Vessels of War in ordinary at the Navy Yards, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Portsmouth

Boston.—*Columbus, ship of the line.*—Sound, and in good order in her hull; will require to have part of two strakes of whale put on, rudder to finish, and masts to wedge, and will require some new spars; anchors and stocks to be made, to be thoroughly caulked and new coppered. *Independence, ship of the line.*—Frame and bottom plank are supposed to be sound; the plank outboard, from lower rail to rail, the ceiling, all the decks, magazine platforms, plank on the stern, cutwater, and head, are defective, and will require to be new. Will require to be thoroughly caulked and new coppered. *Constitution, frigate.*—The frame, bottom plank, ceiling between decks, spar deck, knees and beams, are sound; the outboard plank, from light water mark to rail, ceiling in the hold, orlop and berth decks, magazine platforms, plank on spar deck, bulwark, plank on stern galleries, channels, and capstan, are defective, and will require to be new, and the ship new coppered. *Erie, sloop of war.*—Frame, bottom plank, and part of the ceiling, are sound; the outboard plank from lower wale to rail, the gun and berth deck platforms, and thick strakes in the hold are defective, and will require to be new. Will require new fore and main masts, and some spars, and to be caulked throughout. The three first have a tight covering over them.

New York.—*Ohio, ship of the line.*—Launched in May, 1820, but has never been masted or fitted for sea. Her outside plank, from the rail to the water line, is believed to be decayed, and will require to be replaced; as will also a part of the ceiling, clamps, and waist on the upper and lower gun decks. Beams and knees are sound, and in good condition: spar deck plank will require to be replaced; all bulk heads have been removed, to admit circulation: she is now protected from the weather by a tight covering. No materials have been procured for the repairs and

equipment of this ship, except tanks, guns, sails, and shot. *Washington, ship of the line.*—Launched in 1814, and has made but one cruise. That part of her frame, which is live oak, is sound: her beams, knees, deck frames, and two-thirds of her gun decks, are sound and good, as well as her bottom plank, below water; her upper works are in a decayed state; a tight covering over her is now in progress, to prevent the action of the weather on her. She requires extensive repairs, for which no materials are provided. *Franklin, ship of the line.*—Launched in 1815, and has made two cruises, and is in about the same condition as the Washington, and would require the same repairs. She is, at present, used as a receiving ship; is well ventilated and taken care of. No materials are provided for her repairs. *Hudson, frigate.*—Built of common oak, and is known to be partially decayed in her upper works. It cannot, however, be known, until she is opened, to what extent she is decayed, to warrant saying how far she requires repairing. The spar deck has been caulked the past season, to keep the frame as dry as practicable. No materials have been provided for her repairs.

PHILADELPHIA.—*The Cyane*, is the only ship in ordinary at this yard, contracts are about being made for the live oak frame, of which she is about to be rebuilt.

NORFOLK.—*North Carolina, ship of the line.*—This ship will require repairs in her upper works, and must be docked: she leaks badly: her copper is no doubt off, and the worms have eaten through. She will require to be new caulked and coppered, at a cost of $35,211, exclusive of docking. *Java, frigate*—This ship is decayed generally, her frame being of white oak and mahogany, or baywood. She is to be rebuilt, and contracts are now making for a new frame of live oak. She is at present, however, used as a receiving ship, which purpose she answers well. *Guerriere, frigate.*—This ship is decayed in her upper works, and third and fourth futtocks: her frame is of the same materials as the Java, and she is about being covered in. *Congress, frigate.*—This ship is decayed in her hull generally; her frame is of live oak; about one third of her timbers are decayed; the rest, from repeated repairs, much cut with augur holes. She is very much hogged, otherwise much defective, and requires to be rebuilt or extensively repaired. *Delaware, ship of the line.*—This ship has been repaired the present year, having been ordered to be fitted out; and now only requires to have the state of her copper ascertained. *Natchez, sloop of war*, has undergone a thorough repair. *Fairfield and Ontario, sloops of war*, are sound and good, and only require their bottoms to be examined.

PORTSMOUTH, N H.—There is but one vessel at this yard, the *Vincennes, sloop of war*, of the *first class*; is generally in good order, but requires slight repairs in her quarter galleries, and some new plank in her gun deck. She requires caulking and it is now in progress.

VESSELS ON THE STOCKS.

Vessels now on the Stocks, their state of preservation, the yards were building, and the time and expense necessary to prepare them for launching.

PORTSMOUTH.—*Alabama ship of the line*, is under cover in ship house, No. 1; she can be prepared for launching in ninety days, at the cost of $8,320 60. *Santee*, frigate of the first class.—She is under cover in

house No 2; can be prepared for launching in seventy days, at the cost of $29,341. Both in a good state of preservation.

BOSTON.—*Vermont and Virginia, ships of the line,* can be prepared for launching in ninety days: the first at an expense of $70,360 60; the second at an expense of $79,726 46. *Cumberland, frigate of the first class,* can be prepared for launching in n nety days, at an expense of $74,790 56. All are in a perfect state of preservation, under houses.

NEW-YORK.—In the ship-house No. 1. is the *frigate Sabine,* in a fine state of preservation, and could be launched in sixty working days, at the expense of $46,357. In the ship house No 2, is the *frigate Savannah,* generally in a good state of preservation, but, from having been exposed to the weather previous to the house being built, and from having been caulked, some parts are injured, to wit: the wales were decayed and were taken off, the strings and part of the waist and ceiling are also decayed. She is now protected from further decay by a tight covering. She could be launched in 120 working days, at the cost of $46,435.

PHILADELPHIA.—*Pennsylvania.*—The timber, plank, beams, knees, &c. &c. of this ship, as far as can be judged of from examination, are as healthy as when the work was put together, except the ceiling in the hold, which, though apparently sound, does not appear to possess the strength of the white oak in other parts of this ship. It will require six months, at an expense of $33,754. *Raritan* is in a similar good state of preservation with the Pennsylvania, and can be prepared for launching in three months, at an expense of $15,500.

WASHINGTON.—There is but one ship on the stocks at this yard, the *Columbia, frigate of the first class*—She is in a good state of preservation, and can be got ready for launching in two months, at an expense of $42,576 49.

NORFOLK.—*New York.*—This ship rests upon a wooden foundation, which will require to be replaced with stone, if she should stand any time; she is under cover of a wooden house that rests on a stone foundation, and is in good repair: it will require ninety days to finish her for launching, at an expense of $37,775. *St. Lawrence.*—This ship rests upon a good substantial stone foundation, which has been put under her the present year. She is under cover of a wooden house, on a brick foundation. She can be made ready for launching in ninety days, at an expense of $32,590.

Extra Appropriations.

At the last session of Congress appropriations (in addition to those for the naval service of 1832,) were made for the following purposes, connected with the naval establishment: viz: for the erection of Marine Barracks and Officers Quarters at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, $9,000; For a survey of Narraganset Bay, to ascertain the practicability and expediency of establishing a Naval Depot, therein, 5,000;—For Naval Hospitals—at Charlestown, Mass. 26,000; at Brooklyn, N.Y. 20,000; at Philadelphia, 33,900; at Norfolk, Va. 36,700; at Charleston, S. C. 4,360; at Pensacola, Florida, 30,000;—For rebuilding the frigate Macedonian, 207,934;—For the purchase of timber to rebuild the frigate Java, and sloop Cyane, 50,500;—For the purchase of Iron Tanks, for vessels in commission, 131,795.

PAY OF MARINE CORPS.

The President is authorized, by act of July 14, 1832, to allow to such officers as have heretofore received the brevet rank of Majors in the Marine Corps, the amount of pay and emoluments to which they would have been entitled as Commandants of separate Stations. And by a joint resolution of May 25, 1832, it is provided that the pay, subsistence, emoluments, and allowances, of the Marine Corps shall be the same as they were previous to April 1, 1829, and shall so continue, until altered by law.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NAVY.

By an Act of May, 19, 1832, the President was authorized to constitute a Board of Naval Officers to consist of the Navy Commissioners, and two Post Captains to meet at the Seat of Government, and with the aid of the Attorney General, carefully to revise and enlarge the rules and regulations of the Navy, "with the view to adapt them to the present and future exigencies of this important arm of national defence." This Board consists of the Navy Commissioners, Com. Hull, Com. Ridgely, and the Attorney General.

NAVY YARDS.

Officers, Naval and Civil, employed in the several Navy Yards.

PORTSMOUTH.

Yard.

Wm. M. Crane, Command't	3466 75
Daniel Turner, Mast Com't	2010 75
Thomas Crabb, Lieutenant	1292 25
Thomas O Selfridge, do.	965 00
Edmund M. Russell, do	965 00
Jacob Mull, Master	1141 75
Charles Chase, Surgeon	1612 25
Joseph Wilson, Purser	1141 75
Joseph Andrews, Gunner	651 75
Edward G. Larkin, Steward	307 25

Civil.

Rich. H. Ayer, Storekeeper	1400 00
Joseph T. Hall, Storek'r clk	350 00
John Christie, Comdt's clerk	500 00
John P. Simes, Clk of Yard	600 00
John Floyd, Constructor	1500 00
John Cloutman, clk to Constr	300 00

BOSTON.

Yard.

William Bainbridge, Comdt	3466 75
Joseph Smith, Mast Comdt	1710 75
Thomas W. Wyman, Lieut	1292 25
Frederick Varnum, do	965 00
Robert Knox, Master	941 75
Charles F. Waldo, do	754 50
George S. Sproston, Surgeon	1412 25
Amos G. Gambrill, Asst Surg	950 75
Edward N Coxe, Purser	1141 75
John P Fenner, Chaplain	1091 75
John Morris, Boatswain	741 75
William B. Brown, Gunner	651 75

Rendezvous.

Thomas H Stevens, Mst Cmt	1685 00
Benjamin R. Tinslar, Surgeon	666 00
Horace B. Sawyer, Lieutnant	972 00
Frank Cutery do	972 00

Civil.

Josiah Barker, Constructor	2300 00
George Bates, Storekeeper	1700 00
Eb. Barker, Inspr of Timber	900 00
Samuel Ethridge, Clk of Yard	900 00
John Ethridge, Clrk to Comdt	750 00
Jesse E Dow, do	480 00
Jacob Pearson, Clk to Storek'r	550 00
James Seaton, Clk of Check	420 00

NEW YORK.

Yard.

Isaac Chauncey, Commandt	3466 75
John Gallagher, Mast Comt	2010 75
John A. Wish, Lieutenant	1492 25
Francis H. Ellison, Master	1141 75
John S. Wiley, Surgeon	1612 75
James M. Halsey, Purser	1141 75
Addison Searle, Chaplain	1091 75
E. C. Ward, Teach Mathmcs	981 75
T. Morell, Jr. Tr of Lang'ges	662 50
Edward Crocker, Boatswain	741 75
Thomas Barry, Gunner	741 75
J. C. Halsey, Steward	307 25

Hospital.

Thomas B. Salter, Surgeon	1612 25
Frederick Wessells, Asst Sgn	950 75
E L. Scheffelin, Steward	307 25

Civil.

Tunis Craven, Storekeeper	1700 00
Samuel Hart, Constructor	2300 00
H. J. Willett, Clk to Storek'r	550 00
M. R. Talbot, Clk of Yard	900 00
George W. Lee, Clk to Com't	750 00
A D. Ostrander, do	480 00
E. Estabrook, Clk to Constr	420 00
A. Fordham, Insp & Mr Tmbr	900 00

Rendezvous.

Lawrence Kearney Mast Cmt	1695	00
H W. Ogden, Lieutenant	972	00
Hiram Paulding, do	972	00
Daniel S. Edwards, Surgeon	739	00

PHILADELPHIA.

Yard.

James Barron, Commandant	4066	75
David Conner, Mast Comdt	2010	75
Samuel Breese, Lieutenant	1492	25
James Ferguson, Master	1141	75
William P C. Barton, Surg	1742	33
Thomas Breese, Purser	1141	75
, Chaplain	1091	75
Asa Curtis, Gunner	741	75
Henry Crabb, Steward	307	25

Hospital.

Thomas Harris, Surgeon	1612	25
R. K. H. Sims, Asst Surgeon	1102	00
James Lewis, Steward	307	25

Civil.

Robert Kennedy, Storekeep'r	1200	00
John T. Kennedy, Clk to do	350	00
Henry S. Crabb, Clk of Yard	600	00
Aaron Wolf, Clk to Comdt	750	00
A. Wolf, Clk to Constructor	300	00
W. Vinyard, Insp & Mr Tmbr	900	00

Rendezvous.

Thomas M. Newell Mast Cmt	2002	00
W. W. M'Kean, Lieutenant	960	00
Waters Smith, Surgeon	780	00

WASHINGTON.

Yard.

Isaac Hull, Commandant	3466	75
John H Aulick, Mast Comdt	1932	00
Joseph B. Hull, Lieutenant	1292	20
John A. Cooke, do of ord'nary	965	05
Marmaduke Dove, Master	931	75
Salvadore Catelano, do ordnce	662	75
William Ryland, Chaplain	1191	75
Timothy Winn, Purser	1141	75
David Eaton, Boatswain	741	75
Alexander Stephenson, Gunnr	741	75
Abm. Broome, Keepr Magzn	741	75
William Speiden, Steward	307	25

Hospital.

Thomas J. Boyd, Surgeon	1732	25
, Asst Surgeon	950	75
Barney O'Donnell, Steward	307	25

Civil.

Carey Selden, Storekeeper	1700	00
James Adams Clk to do	500	00
Edward W. Clark, Clk of Yd	900	00
John Etheridge, Clk to Cmdt	750	00
Richard Barry, do do	480	00
Wm. Doughty, Constructor	2300	00
James Owner, Asst to do	1000	00
J. Carberry, Inspr Mr of Timbr	900	00
J Davis, of Abel, Plumber	1200	00
John Judge, Machinist	1000	00
J. Tucker, Chain cable mkr	1000	00
Francis Barry, Clk of Check	420	00
Thomas Lyndall, Mastr Joinr	936	00
Amon Woodward Mast blckmkr	936	00

NORFOLK.

Yard

Lewis Warrington Comdt	3466	75
L. A F. Vallette, Mast Comt	2010	75
French Forrest, Lieutenant	1492	25
James B. Potts, Master	1141	75
Henry Young, Master	941	75
Jonathan Cowdery, Surgeon	1612	25
George W. Palmer, Asst Srg	1253	25
James Brooks, Purser	1141	75
Tim. J Harrison, Chaplain	1091	75
P. J. Rodriguez, Tch Mthmtcs	981	75
John Freeman, Boatswain	741	75
George Marshall, Gunner	741	75
James E. Brooks, Steward	307	25

Hospital.

Thomas Williamson, Surg	1612	25
Daniel Egbert, Asst Surgeon	950	75
R. H. Worthington, Steward	307	25

Civil.

Gabriel Galt, Storekeeper	1700	00
A. J McCourt, Clk to do	550	00
John L. King, Clk to Yard	900	00
Sam B Brown, Clk to Comt	750	00
Felix Kirk, do	480	00
Francis Grice, Constructor	2300	00
T. V. Weisenthall, Clk Cons	420	00
James Jarvis, Inspr of Timbr	1050	00
John Cox, Keepr of Magzine	480	00

PENSACOLA.

Yard.

Alexander J. Dallas, Comt	3466	75
Lawrence Rousseau, M Cmt	1732	75
, Lieutenant	1292	25
Nahum Warren, Master	941	75
Joseph H Terry, Purser	1141	75
Benjamin F Bache, Surgeon	1109	75
H. H Hays, Chaplain	1091	75
John Patterson, Boatswain	741	75
John M Green, Gunner	741	75
Eb. B. Scott, Steward	307	25

Hospital.

John A. Kearney, Surgeon	1309	75
Lewis H. Minor, Asst Surg	950	75
John O. Smith, Steward	307	25

Civil.

Robert Joyner, Storekeeper	1700	00
, Clk to do	350	00
Daniel Munro, Clk to Yard	900	00
Arthur Breese, Clk to Comdt	600	00
William Hall, Clk to do	360	00

Deaths, Dismissions, and Resignations, in the Navy of the United States, as ascertained since the publication of Volume X.

DEATHS.

Captains.

G. W. Rodgers 21 May, Buenos Ayres
C. C. B. Thompson, 2 Spt. Virginia.
James T. Leonard, 9 Nov. N. York.

Lieutenants.

Alex. Eskridge, 17 March, Norfolk.
Elias C. Taylor, 20 Apr. sea off Perna.
Russell Baldwin, 25 Apr. Hall Co. Ga
John H. Lee, 30 June, Norfolk.
Js G. Boughan, 6 Nov. Fredericksbg
H. E. V. Robinson 16 Aug '31 Lost in Schr Sylph, off Balize, coast Lou

Surgeon.

James Page, 15 March, Baltimore.

Assistant Surgeon.

William Tyler, 14 Jan. Mediterranean

Pursers.

Nathaniel H. Perry, 8 May, N. York.
Alex. H. Coleman March, Kentucky

Passed Midshipman.

W. C. Selden, 16 Aug '31 Lost in Schr Sylph, off the Balize, coast of Lou.

Midshipmen.

W. G. Elliott, Sumter '31 Arkansas T
Dudley G. Woodbridge, 21 Jan. N. Y.
Peter L. Gansevoort, 7 Mar. near N Y
Daniel Carter, 25 March, Baltimore.
George T. Crump, 12 April, at sea.
Geo. M. Fowler, 2 May, Pensc la Bay
John A. Coyle, 16 Aug '31, Lost in Schr Sylph, off Balize, coast Lou.
Lloyd P. Somers, 16 Aug. '31 Lost in Schr Syph, off Balize, coast of Lou.
Daniel Hunt, Ohio.

Boatswains

Eli Dill, 19 Dec. 1831, New York.
Richard A. Munroe, 27 Mar. '32, N Y
James Evans, 9 July, Mediterranean.

Gunners

George Jackson, Nov '31, Pensacola
Sammuel Hebberd, 9 July, '32 Norfolk

Marine Officer.

Marshall Love, 28 July.

DISMISSIONS.

Lieutenants.

E. D. Whitlock, 23d May, 1832.
T. McKean Buchanan, 20th October.

Assistant Surgeon.

Gideon White, Jr. 12th January.

Passed Midshipman.

Edward Boyd, 5th December, 1831.

Midshipmen.

Erastus Huntington, 3d Feb. 1832.
Cincinnatus Pryor, 16 May.
Richard W. Mead, 16 May.
S. A. Washington, 17th May.
Lewis Ogden, 1st June.
Geo W. Gay, 28th November.

Boatswain.

John Heywood, (Acting) 18 April.

Marine Officers

Captain Joseph L. Kuhn, 7th April.
2d Lt. James W. Shaumburg 20 Oct.

RESIGNATIONS.

Pursers.

Thomas I Chew, March 12, 1832.
William M Sands, 24th March.

Passed Midshipmen.

Charles S. Renshaw, 11th February.
Henry Tooley, 24th September.
William C. Homes, 18th October.

Midshipmen.

George W. Taylor, 19th Dec. 1831
William Stearns, Jr. 11th Feb. 1832.
William M. A. Moore, 8th March.
Gabriel A. O'Brien, 8th March.
Charles Henderson, 12th March.
William A. Howard, 12th April.
Edward H. Hubbard, 8th May.
Mark Hale, 29th May.
Richard S. Coxe, 13th June.
Osman Claiborne, 21st June.
Stephen D. McCutchon, 25th June.
John A Underwood, 2d July.
Edgar Irving, 31st August.
Stephen D. Elliott, 12th September.
James H. Popelston, 19th September.
N. B. Waters, 31st July.
John Buchanan, 19th October.
John S. Stoddard, 24th November.

Sail Makers.

William D. Hills, 27th July.
Charles C. Cowpland, 22d August.

Marine Officer.

2d Lt. Theodore Bainbridge, 18 Jan.

Note.—Where the year is not stated, the date refers to 1832.

NAVY LIST—FEBRUARY, 1833.

REGISTER

Of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Navy of the United States, including Officers of the Marine Corps.

Name and date of commission.			Where Stationed.
Captains...38.			
John Rodgers,	5	Mar 99	Pr. Navy Board
James Barron,	22	Mayde	C't N Yd Phil'a
W. Bainbridge	20	do1800	C't N Y Ch'town
Chas. Stewart,	22	Apr 06	Com'r N. Board
Isaac Hull,	23	do do	C't N Y Wash'n
I. Chauncey,	24	do do	C't N Y N. York
Jacob Jones,	3	Mar 13	C'g Baltimore
Charles Morris,	5	do do	Com'r N. Board
L. Warrington,	22	Nov 14	C't N Y Norfolk
Wm. M. Crane,	24	do do	C't N Y Ports'h
James Biddle,	28	do do	On leave
C. G. Ridgely,		do do	On leave
D. T. Patterson,		do do	C'g Med. Squad
M. T. Woolsey,	27	Apr 16	C'g Braz. Squad
J. O Creighton,		do do	Waiting orders
John Downes,	5	Mar 17	C'g Pac. Squad
John D. Henly,		do do	C'g W.I. Squad
Jesse D. Elliott,	27	Mar 18	C't Char'tn S C
Stephen Cassin,	3	do 25	On leave
James Renshaw,		do do	C'g Frig Bran'e
A. S. Wadsworth,		do do	Surv'g N. Bay
Geo. C. Read,		do do	C'g Frg Const'n
Henry E. Ballard,		do do	Waiting orders
David Deacon,	24	Jan 26	Waiting orders
Sl. Woodhouse,	3	Mar 27	Waiting orders
Jos. J Nicholson,		do do	Waiting orders
W. Chauncey,	24	Apr 28	Waiting orders
E. P. Kennedy,		do do	Waiting orders
Alex. J. Dallas,		do do	N Yd Pensacola
J. B. Nicholson,		do do	C'g U. States
B. V. Hoffman,	11	Mar 29	Waiting orders
Jesse Wilkinson,		do do	On leave
T. Ap C. Jones,		do do	Ins. ord. & am'n
W. C. Bolton,	21	Feb 31	On leave
Wm. B. Shubrick,		do do	Waiting orders
Alex Claxton,		do do	On leave
Chas. W. Morgan,		do do	On leave
L. Kearney,	20	Dec 32	On leave
Masters Comm'dt...41.			
George Budd,	28	Mar 20	Vandalia
Foxhall A. Parker,		do do	Waiting orders
E. R. M'Call,		do do	On leave
Daniel Turner,		do do	On leave.
David Connor,		do do	On leave
John Gallagher,		do do	On leave
Th. H. Stevens,		do do	Rendz's Boston
Wm. M. Hunter,	21	do 26	Philadelphia Yd
John D. Sloat,		do do	Philadelphia Yd
M. C. Perry,		do do	New York Yard
C. W. Skinner,	3	do 27	On leave.
John T. Newton,		do do	Com'g St Louis
Joseph Smith,		do do	Boston Yard
L. Rousseau,	24	Apr 28	Pensacola Yard

Name and date of commission.			Where Stationed.
Geo. W. Storer,	24	Apr 28	On leave
Beverly Kennon,		do do	Rend's Norfolk
F. R. Shubrick,		do do	Waiting orders
F. H. Gregory,		do do	Falmouth
John H. Clack,		do do	Waiting orders
P. F. Voorhees,		do do	John Adams
Benj'n Cooper,		do do	Warren
Wm. L. Gordon,		do do	Portsmouth Yd
Silas Duncan,	11	Mar 29	On leave
David Geisinger,		do do	Peacock
R. F Stockton,	27	May 30	Furlough
Isaac M'Keever,		do do	Lexington
J. P. Zantzinger,	3	Mar 31	Com'g Natchez
Wm. D. Salter,		do do	Com'g Natchez
C. S. M'Cauley,		do do	Ren. Baltimore
John H Bell,		do do	Waiting orders
Thos. M. Newell,		do do	Rendz. Phil'd'a
E. A. F. Valette,		do do	Norfolk Yard
Wm. A. Spencer,		do do	Waiting orders
Thos. T. Webb,		do do	Waiting orders
John Percival,		do do	On leave
John H. Aulick,		do do	Washington Yd
Wm. V. Taylor,		do do	On leave
Mervine P. Mix,		do do	Waiting orders
Bladen Dulany.		do do	On leave
S. H. Stringham,		do do	Waiting orders
Isaac Mayo,	20	Dec 32	On leave
Lieutenants...260.			
Jas. P. Oellers,	24	July 13	Ordinary Phil'a
1814.			
Chas. E. Crowly,	9	Dec. 14	St. Louis
W. A. C. Farragut,		do do	Pascagoula, sick
Steph. Champlin,		do do	On leave
1815.			
Wm. K. Latimer,	4	Feb. 15	Rec'g ship, Balt
Wm. Mervine,		do do	C'g Experiment
Thomas Crabb,		do do	Portsmouth Yd
Edw. B. Babbitt,	1	May do	Waiting orders
Thos. Paine, jr.	1	Dec do	On leave
1816.			
Jas. Armstrong,	27	Apr 16	On leave
Joseph Smoot,		do do	C'g Grampus
R. F. Randolph,		do do	On leave
Samuel L. Breese,		do do	Philadelp'a Yd
John Evans,		do do	R'g ship Boston
Benjamin Page, jr.		do do	Com'g Boxer
John A Wish,		do do	N Yd New York
John Gwinn,		do do	On leave
Th. W. Wyman,		do do	Boston Yard
Andrew Fitzhugh,		do do	On leave
Joseph Cross,		do do	On leave
A. S. Ten Eick,		do do	On leave
John White,		do do	On leave
Hiram Paulding,		do do	Rendz. N. York

J.D. Williamson,	27	Apr	16 Waiting orders
1817.			
Uriah P. Levy,	5	Mar	17 On leave
Chas. Boarman,	do	do	On leave
French Forrest,	do	do	N Yard Norfolk
W. E. M'Kenney,	do	do	United States
William J. Belt,	do	do	On leave
Wm. Jamnesson,	do	do	On leave
Wm. Boerum,	do	do	Comm'g Shark
C. L. Williamson,	do	do	On leave.
Charles Gauntt,	do	do	R'g ship Philad
Wm. W. Ramsay,	do	do	Furlough
Ralph Voorhees,	do	do	On leave
Henry Henry,	do	do	On leave
Sl. W. Downing,	do	do	C'g Enterprise
Wm. Pottenger,	do	do	On leave
Henry W. Ogden,	do	do	Rendz N York
Eb'r Ridgeway,	do	do	Mediterranean
Thos. A. Conover,	do	do	Furlough
Arch. S Campbell,	do	do	On leave
William Taylor,	do	do	N Yd Pensacola
John C. Long,	do	do	Com'g Dolphin
John H. Graham,	do	do	On leave
1818.			
Jas. M. M'Intosh,	1	Apr	18 Com'g Porpoise
Josiah Tattnall,	do	do	On leave
Hugh N. Page,	do	do	Ordn'y Norfolk
John A. Cook,	do	do	Ordinary Wash
William Inman,	do	do	On leave
Joel Abbot,	do	do	Vandalia
Lewis E. Simonds,	do	do	On leave
John M. Dale,	do	do	Waiting orders
H. H. Cocke,	do	do	On leave
Wm. J. M'Cluney,	do	do	Rec. ship N. Y
James Goodrum,	do	do	On leave
J. B. Montgomery,	do	do	Rendz. Phlad'a
Horace B. Sawyer,	do	do	Rendz's Boston
C. K. Stribling,	do	do	R'g ship Norf'k
Joshua R. Sands,	do	do	Waiting orders
1820.			
John J. Young,	28	Mar	20 N. Hosp. Norfik
Charles H. Bell,	do	do	New York Yard
Abra'm Bigelow,	do	do	On leave
Frank Ellery,	do	do	Rendz's Boston
Fredk. Varnum,	do	do	Yd Chari'n Mas
Joseph R. Jarvis,	do	do	On leave
Thos. W. Freelon,	do	do	R'g ship Char'n
James Williams	do	do	On leave
S. W. Le Compte	do	do	Constellation
Chas. T. Platt,	do	do	St. Louis
1821.			
W. M. Armstrong,	3	Mar	21 Rendz. Norfolk
Wm. F. Shields,	do	do	Warren
G J. Pendergrast,	do	do	Waiting orders
Wm C. Nicholson,	do	do	On leave
1822.			
Jas. B. Cooper,	22	Apr	22 On leave
1823.			
E. W. Carpender	13	Jan	23 Waiting orders
J. L. Saunders,	do	do	United States
Joseph B. Hull,	do	do	Washington Yd
Jett Stone Paine,	do	do	Waiting orders
John E. Prentiss,	do	do	Waiting orders
John M. Sullivan	do	do	On leave
Jos. Moorehead,	do	do	On leave
Thos. Pettigru,	do	do	Constellation
J. S. Chauncey,	do	do	United States
Irvine Shubrick,	do	do	Potomac
Thomas R. Gerry,	do	do	John Adams
John Kelley,	do	do	On leave
Edmund Byrne,	do	do	United States
Edw. S. Johnson	13	Jan	25 On leave
Wm. H. Gardner,	do	do	Rendz. Norfolk
D. G. Farragut,	do	do	Waiting orders
R. S. Pinckney,	do	do	On leave
Stephen B. Wilson,	do	do	Potomac
E. C. Rutledge,	do	do	St. Louis
Wm. S. Harris,	do	do	On leave
Thomas Dornin,	do	do	Falmouth
R. B. Cunningham,	do	do	Peacock
James Glynn,	do	do	On leave
Joseph Myers,	do	do	Lexington
W. C. Wetmore,	do	do	Waiting orders
Thos. R. Gedney,	do	do	On leave
John Rubier,	do	do	Lexington
V. M. Randolph,	do	do	On leave
Joseph Cutts, jr.	do	do	St. Louis
J. Crowninshield,	do	do	Waiting orders
Frederick Engle,	do	do	On leave
A. J. D. Browne,	do	do	Constellation
John H. Smith,	do	do	Furlough
John Rudd,	do	do	Constellation
Robert Ritchie,	do	do	On leave
David R. Stewart,	do	do	Constellation
W. W. M'Kean,	do	do	Rendz Natchez
F. Buchanan,	do	do	Rendez. Philad
H. H. Hobbs,	do	do	On leave
Samuel Mercer,	do	do	Waiting orders
Chas. Lowndes,	do	do	Furlough
L. M. Goldsborough	do	do	In charge of chronom'rs, &c
Geo. N Hollins,	do	do	On leave
D. N. Ingraham,	do	do	Furlough
John Marston, jr.	do	do	Vanda in
Henry Bruce,	do	do	Waiting orders
W. D. Newman,	do	do	Lexington
Henry A. Adams,	do	do	On leave
Alex. B. Pinkham,	do	do	Waiting orders
James D. Knight,	do	do	On leave
Joseph Mattison,	do	do	On leave
Wm. S. Walker,	do	do	Warren
Alexander Slidell,	do	do	Brandywine
George F. Pearson,	do	do	Waiting orders
1826.			
James T. Gerry,	28	Apr	26 On leave
John S. Nicholas,	do	do	On leave
Samuel F. Dupont,	do	do	On leave
William L. Hudson,	do	do	Ordinary N Y
Wm. H. Campbell,	do	do	Grampus
Jos. M. Nicholson,	do	do	Norfolk station
James P. Wilson,	do	do	Rendz. Balti'e
G. A. Magruder,	do	do	On leave
J. Edward Calhoun,	do	do	Furlough
John Pope,	do	do	S. Louis
Levin M. Powell,	do	do	Waiting orders
Charles Wilkes, jr.	do	do	Sur'y Nar't Bay
Elisha Peck,	do	do	Falmouth
John R. Coxe, jr.	do	do	Enterprize
William Seton,	do	do	Waiting orders
John A. Carr,	do	do	Furlough
Thos. J. Manning,	do	do	Waiting orders
William Pearson,	do	do	On leave
Wm. L. Howard,	do	do	On leave
Wm P. Piercy,	do	do	On leave
Richard A. Jones,	do	do	Rendz Baltim'e
Thomas J. Leib,	do	do	Enterprize
Wm. G. Woolsey,	do	do	On leave
Wm. H. Kennon,	do	do	Waiting orders
Arthur Lewis,	do	do	R'g ship Norfik
1827.			
John W. West,	3	Mar	27 On leave

T. O. Selfridge,	3 Mar	27	Portsmouth Yd
R. R. Pinkham,	do	do	Potomac
Henry Eagle, jr.	do	do	Rec'g ship, N Y
Andrew K. Long,	do	do	Constellation
G. J. Van Brunt,	do	do	Ordin'y, Boston
Henry Pinckney,	do	do	Ordinary, N Y
Wm. M. Glendy,	do	do	Dolphin
John H. Little,	do	do	Lexington
George P. Upshur,	do	do	On leave
Samuel B. Cooke,	do	do	Waiting orders
George S. Blake,	do	do	On leave
Zach. F. Johnston,	do	do	On leave
William Green,	do	do	On leave
Samuel Barron,	do	do	On leave
George Izard, jr.	do	do	Shark
T. G. Benham,	do	do	Schooner Boxer
Robert W. Jones,	do	do	Rec'g ship, N Y
A. G. Gordon,	do	do	On leave
A. G. Slaughter,	do	do	R'g ship, Norfik
A. E. Downes,	do	do	On leave
Oscar Bullus,	do	do	Rec'g ship, N Y
S. Humphreys,	do	do	On leave
John Marshall,	do	do	On leave
C. H. Jackson,	do	do	Waiting orders
A. A. Harwood,	do	do	Mediterranean
Theo. Bailey, jr.	do	do	On leave
John M. Rinker,	do	do	Waiting orders
H. Y. Purviance,	do	do	Peacock
George Adams,	do	do	On leave
1828.			
C. Ringgold,	17 May	28	On leave
John Graham,	do	do	On leave
Wm. F. Lynch,	do	do	R'g ship Norfik
Henry W. Morris,	do	do	Experiment
Isaac S. Sterett,	do	do	On leave
Francis B. Ellison,	do	do	Rec'g ship, N.Y
Edw. B. Boutwell,	do	do	On leave
James T. Homans,	do	do	Under suspen'n
John E. Bispham,	do	do	On leave
Sydney S. Lee,	do	do	Waiting orders
Wm. C. Whittle,	do	do	R'g ship Norfik
John H. Marshall,	do	do	Brandywine
Richard H. Morris,	do	do	Furlough
T. D. Shaw,	do	do	On leave
R. D. Thorburn,	do	do	On leave
Samuel Lockwood,	do	do	Waiting orders
Lloyd B. Newell,	do	do	Grampus
John Cassin,	do	do	On leave
Hillary H. Rhodes,	do	do	On leave
William S. Ogden,	do	do	On leave
E. O. Blanchard,	do	do	Warren
H. J. Auchmuty,	do	do	United States
John G. Rodgers,	do	do	Enterprize
Fred'k A. Neville,	do	do	Vandalia
John W. Moores,	do	do	Dolphin
E. M. Russell,	do	do	Ord'y Portsm'th
R. R. M'Mullin,	do	do	Warren
Hampton Wescott,	do	do	Porpoise
Charles C. Turner,	do	do	Brandywine
Joseph Stallings,	do	do	Lexington
John Manning,	do	do	Natchez
James L. Lardner	do	do	Furlough
1830.			
Robt. G. Robb,	27 May	30	Waiting orders
Edward M. Vail,	do	do	John Adams
Fitz Allen Deas,	do	do	On leave
Sam. W. Stockton,	do	do	Warren
John Calhoun,	do	do	On leave
C. W. Chauncey,	do	do	Falmouth
Law Pennington,	do	do	On leave
Thos. T. Craven,	do	do	Boxer
And'w H. Foot,	27 May	30	Waiting orders
John L. Ball,	do	do	Brandywine
Wm. W. Hunter,	do	do	On leave
1831.			
N. C. Lawrence,	3 Mar	31	Waiting orders
Amasa Paine,	do	do	Experiment
Nat. W. Duke,	do	do	On leave
Edward G. Tilton,	do	do	On leave
James H. Ward,	do	do	On leave
Henry Hoff,	do	do	Potomac
Jonathan Ingersoll,	do	do	Potomac
Grey Skipwith,	do	do	Porpoise
Murray Mason,	do	do	Mediterranean
Charles H. Davis,	do	do	On leave
Stephen Johnston,	do	do	Experiment
Jonathan W. Swift,	do	do	On leave
Jerome Callan,	do	do	Porpoise
Pedro C. Valdez,	do	do	Furlough
C. M. Armstrong,	do	do	Falmouth
Ebenezer Farrand,	do	do	On leave
Henry H. Bell,	do	do	On leave
P. A. Stockton,	do	do	Furlough
William Smith,	do	do	On leave
Ch. H. M'Blair,	12 July	31	Mediter'n Squ'n
J. M. Watson,	30 Dec	do	On leave
Peter Turner,	20 Dec.	32	On leave
John T. Jenkins,	do	do	On leave
John W. Turk,	21 June	32	Waiting orders
Junius J. Boyle,	do	do	Waiting orders
William E. Hunt,	do	do	On leave
Gurden C. Ashton,	do	do	Vandalia
Aug. R. Strong,	do	do	On leave
R. L. Browning,	do	do	Waiting orders
Jona. Ferris,	13 July	do	Waiting orders
Arch. B. Fairfax,	do	do	On leave
Neil M. Howison,	do	do	Brandywine
William B. Lyne,	do	do	Furlough

Surgeons...44.			
L. Heerman,	27 Nov	04	On leave
Jonathan Cowdery,	do	do	Norfolk Yard
W. P. C. Barton,	28 Jun	09	Philadelphia Yd
Thomas Harris,	6 July	12	Hospital, Phil'a
William Turk,	24 do	13	Medt'n Fl Surg
Hyde Ray,	do	do	Baltimore stat'n
Gerard Dayers,	do	do	On leave
John A. Kearney,	do	do	W. Ind F. Surg
Bailey Washington,	do	do	United States
William Swift,	15 Apr	14	Hospital N York
Thos. B. Salter,	22 May	15	On leave
Peter Christie,	27 Apr	16	Brazil Fl. Surg
Sam'l Jackson,	27 Mar	18	Pacific Fl. Surg
A. B. Cooke,	do	do	Waiting orders
Leonard Osborne,	do	do	Hosp'l Wash'n
Thos. Williamson,	do	do	Hosp'l Norfolk
Geo. S. Sproston,	do	do	Boston Yard
B. Ticknor,	10 July	24	Peacock
Mordecai Morgan,	do	do	Constellation
Thomas J. Boyd,	do	do	Washington Yd
James Cornick,	2 May	25	On leave
Charles Chase,	3	do	do Portsmouth Yd
D. S. Edwards,	5	do	do Rendz. N. York
Isaac Huise,	6	do	do Pensacola Hosp
John S. Wily,	9	do	do New York Yard
George Ferrell,	22	do	26 Rendz Norfolk
John Haslett,	23	do	2- On leave
Waters Smith,	3 Jan	28	Rendz Philad'a
Benj'n F. Bache,	do	do	Pensacola Yard
A. A. Adee,	do	do	St. Louis
Thomas Dillard,	do	do	On leave

Steph. Rapalje,	4	Dec 28	R'g ship N. Y.
Jas. M. Greene,	do	do	On leave
J. R. Chandler,	do	do	Rendz. Norfolk
Benj. R. Tinslar	do	do	Rendz. Boston
Wm. Plumstead,	do	do	Waiting orders
Geo. W. Codwise,	do	do	Waiting orders
G.R. B. Horner,	4	Apr 31	John Adams
W.S.W.Ruschenberger,	do	do	Falmouth
William Johnson,	do	do	On leave
Samuel Mosely,	do	do	Waiting orders
Robert J. Dodd,	do	do	Warren
Wm. F. Patton,	do	do	Waiting orders
S. B. Maloue,	17	May do	Furlough

Assistant Surgeons.. 45.

Cornelius Moore,	26	May 24	Dolphin
Rich. Kennon,	17	Nov do	On leave
John F.Brooke,	16	May 25	On leave
Hy. S. Coulter,	26	do 26	On leave
Sam. W. Ruff,	12	Aug 26	On leave
Mifflin Coulter,	15	do do	Warren
Geo. W. Palmer,	18	do do	Norfolk Yard
S. Barrington,	3	Jan 28	On leave
William Milnor,	do	do	Dolphin
Thomas L. Smith,	do	do	Rec'g ship N Y
William Whelan,	do	do	Philad'a station
A. E. Kennedy,	do	do	Boxer
Lewis B. Hunter,	do	do	Waiting orders
George Blacknall,	do	do	Enterprise
E. N. Freeland,	11	Mar 29	On leave
Frederick Wessels,	do	do	Hospital, N Y
H. N. Glentworth,	do	do	John Adams
Rich. K. H. Sims,	2	Dec 28	Hospital Phil'a.
W.A.W.Spotswood,	do	do	Hosp.Pensacola
Jno.C. Spencer,	16	do do	On leave
Wm.M.Wood,	16	May do	Grampus
Geo. B. McKnight,	do	do	Natchez
William G. Micks,	do	do	Natchez
John B. Elliot,	20	do do	Brandywine
A. G.Gambrill,	20	Jun do	Boston Yard
Jones W. Plummer,	do	do	On leave
John V. Smith,	27	do do	United States
George Clymer,	1	July do	Brandywine
I. Brinkerhoff,	do	do	Shark
Daniel Egbert,	22	Aug do	Hosp'l Norfolk
Solo'n Sharpe,	15	Sep do	Waiting orders
Jona. M. Foltz,	4	Apr 31	Potomac
Euclid Boorland,	do	do	On leave
H. De W. Pawling	do	co	Potomac
Hugh Morson,	do	do	Falmouth
Wm. L. Vanhorn,	do	do	Lexington
John C. Mercer,	8	Feb 32	Constellation
Sam C. Lawrason,	do	do	Experiment
Wm. J. Powell	do	do	Peacock
Edw. Gilchrist	26	Jan 32	Constellation
J. A. Lookwood	8	Feb. do	Vandalia
Daniel C. M'Leod	do	do	P rpoise
Lewis W. Minor	do	do	Vandalia
Robert M. Baltzer	do	do	United States
Lewis Wolfley,	21	June do	St. Louis

*Pursers...*43.

Clem. S. Huntt,	25	Apr 12	Waiting orders
Sam'l Hambleton,	do	do	On leave
F. A. Thornton,	do	do	Baltimore stat'n
James M. Hasey,	do	do	New York Yard
Edw. Fitzgerald,	do	do	Natchez
Wm. S. Rogers,	26	Feb 13	Furlough
Sam. P. Todd,	1	Mar do	Waiting orders
George Beale,	24	July 13	Waiting orders
James H. Clark,	do	do	Waiting orders
Joseph Wilson,	do	do	Portsmouth Yd
Wm. Sinclair,	26	Mar 14	Brandywine
John N. Todd,.	1	do 15	United States
Timothy Winn,	17	May do	Washington Yd
Joseph H. Terry,	6	Jun do	Pensacola Yard
Thomas Breese,	8	July 15	Philadelphia Yd
John De Bree,	29	Dec 17	Waiting orders
Chas. O. Handy,	do	do	R'g ship N. Y.
Silas Butler,	do	do	N. York station
Edward N. Cox,	2	Mar 20	Boston Yard
J.N.Hambleton,	26	May 24	Warren
Wm. M'Murtrie,	do	dt.	On leave
Garret R. Barry	3	Mar 25	On leave
D. M'F. Thornton,	do	do	R'g ship Nort'k
Josiah Colston,	28	May 25	Constellaton
Dudley Walker,	21	Aug 26	Vandalia
M'K. Buchanan,	do	do	Falmouth
Henry Fitting,	7	Nov do	On leave
James Brooks,	7	Jan 28	Norfolk Yard
G. C. Cooper,	11	Mar 29	St. Louis
Francis B.Stockton,	do	do	Peac'k & Roser
F.G.M'Cauley,	27	May do	Waiting orders
Wm. A. Slacum,	8	Jun do	Potomac
Nath'l Wilson,	6	Oct do	On leave
Philo White,	11	May 30	In the Pacific
B. J. Cahoone	12	Nov 30	Grampus
Sterret Ramsey	18	do do	On leave
Edw. T. Dunn,	21	Feb 31	John Adams
John A. Bates,	2	Mar 31	On leave
And. J. Watson,	1	May 31	Lexington
P. A. Southall,	23	Mar. 32	Experiment
John S. Punch,	23	May do	Porpoise
A. M'D Jackson,	do	do	Shark
WP Zantzinger	25	June 32	Waiting orders

*Chaplains...*9.

James Everett,	28	Dec 18	On leave
Addison Searle,	27	Apr 20	New York Yard
John W. Grier,	3	Mar 25	Potomac
Hervey H. Hayes,	3	May 27	Pensacola Yard
John P. Fenner,	25	Feb 28	Boston Yard
Chas. S.Stewart,	1	Nov do	On leave
Wm. Ryland,	23	May 29	Washington Yd
T. J. Harrison,	2	Oct do	Norfolk Yard
Walter Colton,	6	Nov do	Constellation

*Passed Midshipmen....*92

Walter C. Cutts,	23	Mar 29	Norfolk Yard
John A. Davis,	do	do	Ordn'y Norfolk
Henry K. Thatcher,	do	do	Waiting orders
James H. Rowan,	do	do	Experiment
Samuel E. Munn,	do	do	R'g ship Balti'e
Wm. H. Noland,	do	do	Constellation
Wm. D. Porter,	do	do	Waiting orders
Ph'r F. Canedy,	d	do	Natchez
1830			
Wm. M'Blair,	20	Feb 30	On leave
George M. Hooe,	do	do	Constellation
John S. Misroon,	do	do	Waiting orders
James Noble,	do	do	Natchez
Richard L. Page,	do	do	On leave
Frederick Chatard,	do	do	R'g ship Balti'e
G. G. Williamson,	do	do	Lexington
Benj. J. Totten,	20	Feb 30	Dolphin
Owen Burns,	do	do	Brandywine
Harry Ingersoll,	20	Feb 30	On leave
Alex. H. Marbury,	do	do	On leave

H. M. Houston,	20	Feb 30	St. Louis
C. A. Thompson,	do	do	Porpoise
1831			
Arthur Sinclair,	4	Jun 31	Peacock
Edwin W. Moore,	do	do	On leave
William F. Hooe,	do	do	Waiting orders
Henry Moor,	do	do	Enterprise
Lor. T. Bennett,	do	do	On leave
Robt. B. Hitchcock,	do	do	Ass't in charge of chronom'rs
C. H. A. H. Kennedy,	do	do	On leave
Thomas W. Brent,	do	do	Peacock
George M. Bache,	do	do	United States
Ezra T. Doughty,	do	do	Grampus
Joseph Lanman,	do	do	Waiting orders
John W. Cox,	do	do	Rendez. Phil'a
John K. Mitchell,	do	do	Vandalia
William F. Irving,	do	do	On leave
Thomas Turner,	do	do	Constellation
Charles H. Poor,	do	do	Lexington
Jas. F. Schenck,	do	do	John Adams
John B. Cutting,	do	do	Constellation
T. M. Washington,	do	do	Shark
Robert Fitzhugh,	do	do	On leave
Lewis G. Keith,	do	do	On leave
Mathew F. Maury,	do	do	Falmouth
Timothy A. Huntt,	do	do	Waiting orders
Sylvanus Godon,	do	do	Potomac
James S. Palmer,	do	do	New York Yard
William Radford,	do	do	Furlough
Samuel F. Hazard,	do	do	Boston Yard
John M. Berrien,	do	do	Shark
Geo. A. Prentiss,	do	do	On leave
John C. Sharpe,	do	do	Norfolk Yard
John C. Carter,	do	do	Waiting orders
George Hurst,	do	do	Boxer
Alfred Taylor,	do	do	Portsmouth Yd
Samuel Phillips Lee,	do	do	On leave
John P. Gilliss,	do	do	Waiting orders
Joseph W. Jarvis,	do	do	Experiment
Hor. G. Myers,	do	do	Constellation
Simon B. Bissell,	do	do	United States
Sam. Swartwout,	do	do	R'g ship, Phil'a
John J. Gasson,	do	do	Ree'g ship N Y
1832			
Sam T. Gillet,	28	Apr 32	On leave
Raph'l Semmes, jr	do	do	On leave
Jas. B. McKinstry,	do	do	On leave
William A. Wirts,	do	do	On leave
John M. Gardner,	do	do	On leave
Spencer C. Gist,	do	do	On leave
Alex. C. Maury,	do	do	Natchez
Oliver S. Glisson,	do	do	Norfolk Yard
John A. Dahlgren,	do	do	Waiting orders
Stephen C. Rowan,	do	do	Vandalia
J. T. M'Donough,	do	do	Norfold Yard
Guert Gansevoort,	do	do	Waiting orders
William Lambert,	do	do	Experiment
Henry P. T. Wood,	do	do	Ord'y N. York
William Ward,	do	do	On leave
Robert Handy,	do	do	On leave
James F. Duncan,	do	do	Norfolk Yard
Henry Darcantel,	do	do	St. Louis
Burritt Shepard,	do	do	Waiting orders
Charles Green,	do	do	On leave
Edward L. Handy,	do	do	Norfolk Yard
Mclaneton Smith,	do	do	St. Louis
William C. Chaplin	do	do	On leave
Cicero Price,	do	do	On leave
Alberto Griffith,	28	Apr 32	Norfolk Yard
Jno R Goldsborough	do	do	On leave
Chas. S. Boggs,	22	Apr 32	R'g ship N York
Augustus H. Kilty,	do	do	Waiting orders
Thomas A. Mull,	do	do	R'g ship, Boston
John A. Russ,	do	do	On leave
Theodore P. Green	do	do	On leave

Midshipmen...362.

A.			
James Alden, jr.	1	Apr 28	John Adam
John J. Almy,	2	Feb 29	On leave
John P. B. Adams,	do	do	On leave
James Anderson,	do	do	John Adams
Jno. G. Anthony,	1	July 30	On leave
Frank. Anderson,	3	Mar 31	John Adams
W. M. E. Adams,	7	Jun 31	Dolphin
Jos. H. Adams,	8	Dec do	United States
Chas. A. Auze,	13	do do	United States
L. B. Avery,	19	do do	Waiting orders
J F. Armstrong,	7	Mar 32	Waiting orders
Wm. H. Adams,	27	Apr do	Shark
B			
Jos. R. Brown,	10	July 19	Lexington
Chas. C. Barton	1	Dec 24	N. York school
Francis Bartlett,	1	Mar 25	Norfolk school
Henry Booraem,	1	Nov do	R'g ship N York
Agenor Bosque,	do	do	W. I. Squadron
Philip M. Box,	do	do	Norfolk school
W. W. Bleecker,	1	May 27	N. York School
Carter B Beverley	1	Aug 27	Norfolk school
James E. Brown	1	Dec do	Vandalia
W. H. Brown,	1	Jan 28	Peacock
Lloyd J. Bryan,	do	do	On leave
Wm. H. Burges,	1	Apr do	N. York school
William H. Ball,	do	do	Brandywine
Wm. C. Banister,	do	do	Waiting orders
John Borden,	do	do	Waiting orders
James K. Bowie,	1	Nov do	Grampus
Thos. A. Budd,	2	Feb 29	Constellation
John Bannister,	do	do	Natchez
Edward C. Bowers,	do	do	On leave
Nath'l Greene Bay,	do	do	United States
Aug. S. Baldwin,	do	do	Warren
O. H. Berryman,	do	do	Norfolk school
John S. Booth,	27	May do	Dolphin
Rich. Bache, jr.	3	Jun do	On leave
Fran. E. Barry,	22	do do	United States
Eugene Boyle,	11	May 31	Potomac
Th. M. Brasher,	6	Jun do	Falmouth
Simon F. Blunt,	7	Sep 31	On leave
W. P. Bradburn,	31	Dec do	Waiting orders
Chas. G. Bush.	11	Jan 32	St. Louis
Theo B. Barrett,	8	May do	Potomac
Charles Burdett,	16	do do	Furlough
Fred. A. Bacon,	25	do do	Porpoise
Wm. B. Beverley,	9	June do	Waiting orders
Francis E. Baker,	17	July do	Norfolk school
W. A. Bartlett,	22	Jan 33	
C.			
Wm. Chandler,	1	Aug. 27	On leave
Robt. A Cassin,	1	Nov 26	Brandywine
M. G. L. Claiborne,	1	Feb 27	Potomac
Overton Carr,	1	Mar do	Norfolk school
Chas. H. Cotton,	1	Jan 28	St Louis
Frank'n Clinton,	1	Apr do	United States
Augustus L. Case,	do	do	St. Louis
James W. Cooke,	do	do	On leave
Geo. R Carrol,	2	Feb 29	Peacock
T. A. M. Craven,	do	do	On leave
Rich. Cogdell,	19	May, 29	Natchez
Wm, T. Cocke,	25	Apr 31	Potomac

Wm. Carter,	12 July 31	Lexington
D. R. Crawford,	9 Dec do	Peacock
John Carroll,	do do	Shark
Wm. Craney,	11 Jan 32	Brandywine
Henry Chipman,	14 do do	Waiting orders
G Colvocoressis,	21 Feb do	United States
Albert G, Clary,	8 May do	Waiting orders
T. W. Cumming,	19 do do	United States
G. W. Chapman,	20 Sep do	Waiting orders
John Contee,	27 Oct. do	Waiting orders
D.		
J. C. Davidson,	22 Nov 25	On leave
Ben. M. Dove,	1 Dec 26	Norfolk school
John De Camp,	1 Oct 27	Peacock
Percival Drayton,	1 Dec do	On leave
Robert Deacon,	1 Jan 28	Shark
F. V. Delberghe	1 Apr do	Constellation
Daniel F. Dulany,	do do	On leave
BSB. Darlington,	1 Apr do	Norfolk school
Towns'd Dade,	1 May do	R'gship Norfolk
Thos. F. Davis,	2 Feb 29	Falmouth
John B. Dale,	do do	On leave
Stephen Dod,	do do	Falmouth
Steph. Decatur,	17 Mar do	C'g Portsm'h Yd
E. J. De Haven,	2 Oct do	Lexington
A. B. Davis,	25 Apr 31	Dolphin
Jas. A. Doyle,	4 Jan 32	Waiting orders
Wm S. Drayton,	16 July do	Waiting orders
Geo W. Doty,	4 Jan 33	Waiting orders
E.		
Geo. F. Emmons,	1 Apr 28	Brandywine
Chas. W. Elliott,	7 Jan 32	Waiting orders
Henry Eld, jr.	do do	Waiting orders
Alex. B. Eustis,	4 do 33	Construction
F.		
Wm. C. Farrar,	1 Apr 25	On leave
Henry French,	1 Jan 28	Enterprise
Octavius Fairfax,	do do	Norfolk school
H. C. Flagg, jr.	1 Apr do	Norfolk school
James M. Frailey,	1 May do	On leave
Richard Forrest,	1 Nov do	Norfolk school
John W. D. Ford,	2 Feb 29	John Adams
James I. Forbes,	30 Aug 31	Vandalia
G.		
John W. Graham,	1 Jan 25	Norfolk school
George R. Gray,	1 Nov 26	Norfolk school
E. L. Greenwood,	1 Dec do	On leave
James M. Gillis,	1 Mar 27	On leave
Wm. C. Griffin,	1 Oct do	N. York school
Joseph F. Green,	1 Nov do	Norfolk school
John C. Graham,	1 Apr 28	Brandywine
C. E. L. Griffin,	1 Nov do	Concord
And. F. V. Gray,	15 Oct 29	Norfolk school
W. R. Gardner,	29 Dec 31	Waiting orders
Saml. Garrison,	11 Jan 32	St. Louis
Thos W. Gibson,	8 Feb do	Waiting orders
H. Gansevoort,	8 May do	Waiting orders
T. O. Glascock,	17 July do	Natchez
Wash. Gwathmey,	21 do do	Norfolk school
Wm. P. Gamble,	10 Oct do	Waiting orders
H.		
John E Holt, jr	4 Mar 23	Norfolk school
John C. Harker,	1 Mar 26	On leave
George N. Hawkins,	do do	On leave
Francis Huger,	1 Jun do	On leave
Lewis P. Higbee,	1 Nov do	St. Louis
Charles Heywood,	do do	New York Yard
Add. C. Hinton,	1 Feb 27	Norfolk school
A. M. Henderson,	1 Apr do	On leave
Zach. Holland,	1 Jun 27	N. York school
Henry C. Hart,	1 Sep do	Potomac
B. W. Hunter,	1 Nov 27	Norfolk school
Robert E. Hooe,	1 Jan 28	Dolphin
Alb't A. Holcomb	1 Apr do	Vandalia
H. J. Harlestene,	do do	Furlough
Horace N. Harrison	do do	On leave
Geo. Henderson,	1 May do	Grampus
J. L. Henderson,	1 Jun do	On leave
Levin Handy,	do do	On leave
Thos. T. Hunter,	1 July do	On leave
Wm. L. Herndon,	1 Nov do	Constellation
Wm. D. Hurst,	2 Feb 29	Natchez
P. W. Humphreys,	do do	Vandalia
J. Humphreys,	do do	Brandywine
James L. Heap,	5 Jun 30	Medit'n Squad
Rd. M. Harvey,	24 July 30	Brandywine
Charles Hunter,	25 Apr 31	Potomac
Fr. P. Hoban,	28 do do	Potomac
B. M. Hunter,	13 Dec 31	Enterprise
John Hall,	11 Jan 32	St. Louis
M. Hunt, jr.	17 do do	St. Louis
G. W. Harrison,	20 do do	Boston Yard
Francis Hagerty,	17 Feb do	Experiment
Edw. S. Hutter,	24 do do	Porpoise
Daniel D. Henrie,	4 Jan 33	Waiting orders
I		
Wm. H. Inskeep,	1 Apr 28	Waiting orders
Frederick Isley,	2 Feb 29	Falmouth
J		
Wil'm P. Jones,	1 Jan 27	Norfolk Yard
R. E. Johnston,	1 Oct do	Norfolk Yard
F. E. Joyner,	1 Apr 28	Lexington
T. A. Jenkins,	1 Nov do	Vandalia
Edm. Jenkins,	2 Feb 29	Waiting orders
John A. Jarvis,	3 Dec 30	John Adams
Wm. A. Jones,	13 July 31	R'gship, Boston
W. H. B. Johnson,	16 Feb 32	Waiting orders
Jas D. Johnson,	30 June do	Vandalia
K.		
Samuel R. Knox,	1 Apr 28	Dolphin
E. C. Kennedy,	17 Sep 30	Brandywine
L.		
Cranstoun Laurie,	1 Nov 26	On leave
Wm. B. Ludlow,	1 May 27	N. York school
Levi Lincoln, jr.	1 Feb do	Potomac
Sam. Larkin, jr.	1 Apr 28	Vandalia
James M. Lockert,	do do	Waiting orders
Ninian E. Lane	do do	On leave
Henry H. Lewis,	1 May do	Constellation
George Lansing,	1 Nov do	Under orders
Montgo'y Lewis,	1 Nov do	On leave
William Leigh,	do do	Norfolk school
Dom'k Lynch, jr.	2 Feb 29	On leave
Rich. Lee Love,	17 Sep 30	Brandywine
Jas. R. Lewis,	31 Mar 31	Potomac
R. H. Lowndes,	25 Jun do	Lexington
Edm. Lanier.	9 July do	Experiment
Francis Lowry,	3 Aug do	Grampus
Wm. E. Leroy,	11 Jan 32	Waiting orders
Nathan B. Lane,	18 June 32	W I Squadron
M		
Thos. M. Melvill,	1 Feb 26	Norfolk school
James F Miller,	1 Nov do	On leave
D. B. Morgan,	1 Feb 27	Norfolk school
George Minor.	1 Apr do	R'gship Norfolk
Ber'd J. Moeller,	do do	Norfolk school
Jno. H. Maulsby,	6 Apr do	Norfolk school
V. M'Cracken,	1 May do	Ariel
John Middleton,	1 Nov do	Norfolk school
G. M. M'Creery,	do do	Norfolk schoo
J. T. M'Laughlin,	1 Dec 31	On leave
J. Moorehead,	1 Apr 32	Porpoise

David McDougal,	1 Dec 28	Brandywine
Geo. Macomber,	1 May do	On leave
J. B. Marchand,	do do	Norfolk School
Wm. T. Muse,	1 Jun do	N. York School
E. Middleton,	1 July do	Vandalia
John F. Mercer,	1 Oct do	Boxer
Ch. F. McIntosh,	1 Nov do	Brandywine
T. W. Magruder,	2 Feb 29	On leave
Benj'n D. Moore,	do do	West Indies
Wm. Lewis Maury,	do do	Shark
Rhydon G. Moore,	do do	Warren
Chas. W. Morris,	21 Sep do	Potomac
Jno. M. Mason,	31 Mar 31	Lexington
Allen M'Lane,	25 Apr do	United States
William May,	2 May do	Potomac
P. U. Murphy,	12 do do	On leave
John B. Meigs,	6 Jun do	Dolphin
John Mooney,	13 Dec do	Peacock
R. D. M'Donald,	17 do do	Waiting orders
Jas. M'Cormick,	24 do do	W I Squadron
Mathias Marin,	3 Jan 32	Porpoise
Thomas M. Mix,	6 do do	St. Louis
J. R. M. Mullany,	7 do do	Constellation,
Layfay Maynard	4 Feb do	Vandalia
Wm. P. McArthur,	11 do do	Waiting orders
John N. Maffit,	25 do do	St. Louis
J. D. Morrison,	8 Mar do	Waiting orders
N.		
Hend'k Norvell,	1 Apr 28	Vandalia
Jas. H. North,	29 May 29	United States
John S. Neville,	2 do 32	Waiting orders
W. E. Newton,	24 Sep do	St. Louis
O.		
Fred. Oakes,	8 May 32	St. Louis
P.		
C. W. Pickering,	1 May 22	Falmouth
Charles Pierce,	1 Aug 27	On leave
W. H. Pendleton,	1 Sep 27	Falmouth
Thomas J. Page,	1 Oct do	Norfolk school
Ferd. Piper,	1 Nov do	On leave
R. F. Pinckney,	1 Dec do	On leave
John P. Parker,	1 Apr 28	On leave
Henry J. Paul,	do do	R'g ship Philad
Alex. M. Pennock,	do do	R'g ship Norflk
E. H. Perkins,	do do	New York Yard
Roger Perry,	1 July do	On leave
A. W. Prevost,	1 Nov do	Brandywine
Rob't B. Pegram,	2 Feb 29	United States
Robert Patton,	do do	Waiting orders
William Pope,	do do	Lexington
David D Porter, jr.	do do	United States
Oliver H. Perry,	24 do do	On leave
Mat. S. Pitcher,	13 Mar do	On leave
C. P. Patterson,	2 Sep 30	Brandywine
Jas. L. Parker,	6 June 31	Potomac
C. B. Poindexter,	16 Nov do	Enterprise
E. G. Parrot	10 Dec do	Boxer
Wm. R. Postel,	31 do do	Constellation
William Pryor,	11 Feb 32	Waiting orders
Ferdin'd Pepin,	13 Apr do	N. York school
W. L. Parkinson,	29 Sep do	Waiting orders
Wm. A. Parker,	3 July 32	Boston Yard
R.		
Rob. J. Ross,	1 Aug 26	Waiting orders
Chas. S. Ridgely,	1 Nov do	Grampus
Jno. H. Roberts,	1 Mar 27	Falmouth
Thos. R. Roots,	do do	Norfolk School
W. I. H Robertson.	1 Nov 27	Constellation
John L. Ring,	1 Apr 28	John Adams
Joseph W. Revere	do do	Norfolk School
D B. Ridgely,	1 Apr. 28	Waiting orders
John Rodgers,	18 Apr do	On leave
Fran. B. Renshaw	1 Nov do	St. Louis
Wm. S. Ringgold,	do do	United States
Nathaniel Reeder,	do do	On leave
Alex'r R. Rose,	25 Sep 30	Waiting orders
G. W. Randolph.	31 Mar 31	On leave
J. W. E. Reid,	26 Sep do	Vandalia
Wm. Reynolds,	17 Nov do	Boxer
W. B. Renshaw,	22 Dec 31	United States
Washington Reid,	do do	Enterprise
L. H. Rounsfort,	23 do do	Peacock
W Ronckendorff,	17 Feb 32	Porpoise
Chas. Robinson,	1 May do	Porpoise
Chas. Richardson,	19 do do	Norfolk school
H. P. Robertson,	27 June do	Waiting orders
S.		
David M. Stokes,	1 May 22	Waiting orders
John L. Spencer,	1 Jun 26	N. York school
Henry A. Steele,	1 Nov do	Norfolk school
James R. Sully,	1 Feb 27	Norfolk school
Benj. S. Slye,	1 Mar do	Norfolk school
Luther Stoddard,	1 Apr do	N. York school
H. H. Stockton,	1 July do	St. Louis
Wm. C. Spencer,	1 Dec do	On leave
Wm. O. Slade,	1 Apr 28	Norfolk school
Charles Steedman,	do do	Norfolk Yard
Benj. F. Sands,	do do	St. Louis
George L. Selden,	do do	Norfolk school
H. S. Stellwagen,	do do	R'g ship Philad
Elie W. Stull,	1 Jun do	On leave
Wm. S. Swann,	1 July do	Waiting orders
G. H. Scott,	1 Aug do	Experiment
Wm. W. Smith,	1 Nov do	Grampus
C. F. M. Spottswood,	do do	Vandalia
James H. Strong,	2 Feb 29	Lexington
Lewis C. Sartori,	do do	Warren
M. S. Stokes,	12 May do	Brandywine
E. T. Shubrick,	22 Jun do	Brandywine
J. H. Sherburne	5 Oct do	Portsmouth Yd
Geo. T. Sinclair,	23 Apr 31	Potomac
Wm. S. Smith,	25 do do	Falmouth
Jas. G. Stanley,	30 do do	Potomac
Hy. Skipwith,	25 June do	Warren
Benj. F. Shattuck,	do do	Lexington
Fabius Stanley,	20 Dec do	Constellation
W. F. Schenck,	30 do do	United States
Jos P. Sanford,	11 Feb 32	Experiment
R. N. Stembel,	27 Mar do	Porpoise
Wm. T. Smith.	17 July do	Waiting orders
T.		
John R. Tucker,	1 Jun 26	N. York school
E. R. Thomson,	1 Dec do	On leave
Oliver Tod,	1 May 27	N. York school
H. C. Tilghman,	1 Feb 28	Waiting orders
Wm. R. Taylor,	1 Apr do	On leave
John G. Tod,	do do	St. Louis
John W. Taylor,	do do	Potomac
T. M. Taylor,	do do	Shark
A. R. Tallaferro,	2 Feb 29	Natchez
Charles Thomas,	do do	Peacock
Samuel A. Turner,	do do	Warren
John J. Thruston,	do do	Brandywine
R. L. Tilghman,	27 Oct 30	John Adams
Geo. M. Totten,	5 May 31	Potomac
Wm P. Taylor,	13 Jun do	Dolphin
Rd. S. Trapier,	21 Dec 31	Constellation
S. B Thompson,	13 Apr 32	Waiting orders
G. J. W. Thayer,	23 Oct do	W. India Squad
U		
Jos. A. Underwood,	2 Feb 29	Brandywine

W			
John J. White,	1 July	26	Grampus
Henry Waike,	1 Feb	27	Norfolk school
A. S. Worth,	do	do	Norfolk school
John A. Winslow,	do	do	On leave
John Weems,	4 Aug	do	On leave
Wm. M. Walker	1 Nov	do	Waiting orders
J. J. B. Walbach,	1 Dec	27	On leave
Jno. T. Williams,	1 Apr	28	Constellation
S. W. Wilkinson,	do	do	On leave
R. P. Welch,	do	do	Brandywine
Francis B. Wright,	do	do	On leave
G. Mc. A. White,	1 Nov	do	On leave
Joseph C. Walsh,	do	do	Dolphin
Clar. Watkins,	1 Dec	do	United States
Wm. B. Whiting,	2 Feb	29	Falmouth
George J. Wyche,	do	do	On leave
Edward C. Ward,	do	do	On leave
John O. Wilson,	do	do	John Adams
Wm. S. Williamson,	do	do	John Adams
Rd. Wainwright,	11 May	31	Medit'n Squad
L. M. Wilkins,	13 Jun	do	Warren
M D E W. Watson	26 Oct	do	Shark
Hy. T. Wingate,	13 Dec	do	Peacock
John B. Weed,	do	do	Peacock
A. H. Wells,	14 Dec	do	Peacock
Geo. Wickham,	5 Jan	32	Constellation
J. C. Williamson,	7	do do	Brandywine
V. L. Williamson,	12 Mar	do	W. India Squad
Max. Woodhull,	4 June	do	Waiting orders
W. H. Wallace,	7 July	do	Waiting orders
M. B. Woolsey,	24 Sept	do	Coast of Brazil
Henry Wadrell,	29	do do	Waiting orders
Y.			
Alex. K. Yancey,	1 Apr	25	On leave
Wm. S. Young,	1 Mar	27	Norfolk school
Edward M. Yard	1 Nov	do	Norfolk school

Sailing Masters...31.			
William Knight,	2 Oct	09	Philad'a Yard
Sal'dore Catalano	6 Aug	09	Washington Yd
Augustus Ford,	23 Mar	10	On leave
A. B. Bloodgood,	25 Jun	12	N. York station
Robert Knox,	20 July	do	Boston Yard
James B. Potts,	24	do do	Gosport Yard
Wm. Vaughan,	22 Augd	do	Furlough
Mar. Dove,	29	do do	Washington Yd
Corn'lis Bennett,	9 Dec	do	Waiting orders
Chas. F. Waldo,	10 Mar	13	Boston Yard
John Clough,	3 Jul	do	R'g ship, N York
F. H. Ellison,	do	do	New York Yard
Francis Mallaby,	do	do	Sackett's Harbr
Sam. C. Hixon,	30 Apr	do	R'g ship, Boston
Jas. Ferguson,	27 Mar	do	Philad'a Yard
Robt. S. Tatum,	21 July	do	Potomac
Jos. Williston,	26 Nov	do	Ordn'y, Boston
William Miller,	2 Jan	15	Philadel. station
Nahum Warren,	6 Feb	do	Pensacola Yard
H. Worthington,	2 May	do	R'g ship Norfk
John Carlton,	4 July	do	On leave
A. Cunningham,	15 Nov	do	Waiting orders
John Robinson,	27	do do	Ordn'y, N. York
Jas. Tewksbury,	14 Dec	do	Philad'a station
John Quin,	1 Nov	16	Furlough
N. A. Prentiss,	22 Jan	23	Furlough
Jacob Mull,	5 Aug	25	Portsmouth Yd
F. W. Moores,	19 May	27	On leave
H. A. F. Young,	16 May	29	Ordn'y Gosport
P. J. Rodrigues, act.	4 Aug	do	Norfolk School
John Barry,	3 Aug	31	Potomac

Boatswains....1			
David Eaton,	8 Aug	11	Washington Yd
John Woods,	8 July	15	On leave
James Banks,	21 do	17	Natchez
John Smith,	7 Dec	do	On leave, sick
John Ball,	14 Oct	24	St. Louis
Wm. Waters,	21 Apr	27	John Adams
E. Crocker, act'g	16 Jun	28	New York Yard
J. Morris, act'g,	28 Oct	do	N. Yard, Boston
Thos. Ring, act'g	do	do	Ordn'y Norfolk
L. Gallagher, a'g	15 Nov	do	R'g ship, N York
J. Freeman, act.	10 May	30	Norfolk Yard
R. H. O'Neal,	13 Jun	31	Falmouth
W. Brown, act	29 Aug	do	Constellation
William Hart,	2 Dec	31	On leave
John Patterson,	2 April	32	Pensacola Yard
G. Blanchard,	19 May	32	United States

Gunners...19.			
Geo. Marshall,	5 July	09	Norfolk Yard
Stephen Jones,	6 May	13	Waiting orders
John Bright,	3 do	21	New York Yard
Jos. Andrews,	21 Nov	23	Portsmouth Yd
Asa Curtis,	1 Mar	25	Philadelphia Yd
Wm. B. Brown,	9 Dec	do	N. Yard, Boston
J. R. Covington,	1 May	27	Potomac
T. W. Ryley,	29 Jan	27	Brandywine
Charles Fales,	30 Oct	do	Enterprise
Thos. W. Barry,	27 Dec	do	On leave
B. Towner,	7 Feb	28	Waiting orders
J. M Greene, act'g	28 Nov	do	Pensacola Yard
H. Keeling, act'g	25 Aug	29	Constellation
Dan. Kelly, act'g	29 Oct	do	On leave
Lewis Parker,	20 Nov	30	Waiting orders
Alex. Stephenson,	6 Jan	32	Washington Yd
Sam. G. City,	19 May	do	United States
F. Gardner, act'g	7 Sep	do	St. Louis
Charles Cobb,	18 Jan'y	33	On leave

Carpenters...15.			
Rich'd Thomas	22 Jan	14	New York Yard
John Snider,	1 do	18	Pensacola Yard
Sam. Phillips,	24 May	21	On leave
T. Armstrong,	17 Jun	22	N. Yd., Gosport
John Fisher,	20 Mar	23	On leave
J. A. Dickason,	13 Dec	25	Portsmouth Yd
Calvin Oaks,	12 Jun	26	Boston Yard
J. Southwick,	do 21 Dec	26	On leave
W. F. Sheffield,	11 Nov	do	Potomac
William Hatch,	1 Nov	31	Waiting orders
John Williston,	17 do	31	Waiting orders
Alonzo Jones,	18 do	31	Boston Yard
Patrick Dee,	9 May	31	United States
Elliott Green,	17 Aug.	do	St. Louis
John Green,	22 Jan.	33	On leave

Sail Makers...18			
B. B. Burchstead,	5 Apr	21	Waiting orders
Jas. R. Childs,	8 Jun	22	New York Yard
Nat. B. Peed,	22 Oct	25	United States
Benj. Crow,	5 May	26	Constellation
S. B. Banister,	17 July	29	Boston
Christian Nelson,	21 Dec	26	Potomac
William Ryan,	18 Sept	27	St. Louis
J. Clemenson,	18 July	29	Washington Yd
James Davis,	4 Nov	28	On leave
J. C. Hall, act'g	25 Aug	29	On leave
J. G. Gallagher,	27 Nov	30	On leave
John Beegs,	20 Aug	30	Brandywine
John Heckel,	9 Oct	31	On leave

Pay and Emoluments of each grade of Officers in the Navy of the United States.

	Monthly pay.	Pay per ann.	Daily rations.	Amount of rations per annum.	Cabin furniture.	Quarters and house rent.	Allowance fo fuel	Allowance for candles.	Allowance for servants pay and rations.	Total amount of pay, &c. per annum.
Captain comm'g a squadron on separate service	100	1200	16	1460 00	360	-	-	-	-	3004 00
Do. of a line of battle ship	100	1200	8	730 00	300	-	-	-	-	2230 00
Do. of a vessel of 32 guns and upwards	100	1200	8	730 00	240	-	-	-	-	2170 00
Do. of 20, and under 32 guns	75	900	6	547 50	-	-	-	-	-	1447 50
Do. commd'g Navy Yards	100	1200	16	1460 00	-	600	180	65	1 75	4066 75
Do. on Baltimore and Charleston stations	100	1200	8	730 00	-	300	180	65	561 75	3036 75
Do. waiting orders, or on leave	100	1200	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1930 00
Do. on furlough	50	600	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	600 00
Captain's Clerk	25	300	1	91 25	-	-	-	-	-	391 25
Master Commd't in comm'd of a sloop of 20 guns and upwards	75	900	6	547 50	180		-	-	-	1627 50
Do. of a sloop under 20 guns	60	720	5	456 25	180		-	-	-	1356 25
Do waiting orders, or on leave	60	720	5	456 25	-	-	-	-	-	1176 25
Do. commanding on shore	60	720	5	453 25	-	300	120	40	374 50	2010 75
Do. on furlough	30	360	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	360 00
Do. recruiting station	60	720	5	456 25	-	300	120	40	374 50	2010 75
Lieutenant in command	60	720	5	456 25	120	-	-	-	-	1296 25
Do. not in command, but attached to a ship, or on leave, or waiting orders	50	600	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	965 00
First Lieut. Navy Yard	50	600	4	365 00	-	200	120	20	187 25	1492 25
Lieutenant on furlough	25	300	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
Master	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	662 50
Do. on shore station	40	480	2	182 50	-	300	72	20	187 25	1141 75
Do. on some of the stations	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	72	20	187 25	941 75
Surgeon—										
Under 5 years, on shore	50	600	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	782 50
Under 5 years, at sea	60	720	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	1085 00
Over 5 years, on shore	55	660	3	273 75	-	-	-	-	-	933 75
Over 5 years, at sea	65	780	6	547 50	-	-	-	-	-	1327 50
Over 10 years, on shore	60	720	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	1085 00
Over 10 years, as sea	70	840	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1570 00
Over 20 years, on shore	70	840	4	365 00	-	200	120	20	187 25	1732 25
Over 20 years, at sea	80	960	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1690 00
Surgeon of the fleet—										
Under 5 years	60	720	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1450 00
Over 5 years	65	780	12	1095 00	-	-	-	-	-	1875 00
Over 10 years	70	840	16	1460 00	-	-	-	-	-	2300 00
Over 20 years	80	960	16	1460 00	-	-	-	-	-	2420 00
Assistant Surgeon—										
Under 5 years, on shore	30	360	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	542 50
Over 2 years, at sea	35	420	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	785 00
Over 5 years, on shore	35	420	3	273 75	-	-	-	-	-	693 75
Over 5 years, at sea	40	480	6	547 50	-	-	-	-	-	1027 50
Over 10 years, on shore	40	480	4	365 00	-	-	-	-	-	845 00
Over 10 years, at sea	45	540	8	730 00	-	-	-	-	-	1270 00
Purser on board ship	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	662 50
Do. on station	40	480	2	182 50	-	200	72	20	187 25	1141 75
Do. on furlough	20	240	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	240 00
Passed Midshipmen	25	300	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	482 50
Midshipmen	19	228	1	91 25	-	-	-	-	-	319 25
Chaplain	40	480	2	182 50	-	-	-	-	-	662 50
Do. attached to a station	40	480	2	182 50	-	250	84	13	163 25	1141 75

RANK.	No. in service.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.	RANK.	No. in service.	Pay per month.	Rations per day.
Sailing masters		40	2	Coxswains		18	1
Boatswains		20	2	Quarter Gunners		18	1
Gunners		20	2	Quarter Masters		18	1
Carpenters		20	2	Master-at Arms		18	1
Sail makers		20	2	Armorer		18	1
School masters		25	2	Stewards		18	1
Masters' mates		20	1	Coopers		18	1
Boatswains' mates		19	1	Cooks		18	1
Carpenters' mates		19	1				

Statement of the annual allowances made to the several Navy Agents.

NAMES.	Date of Commission	Stations	Office rent	Clerk hire.	Stationery	Fuel and candles.	A porter.	Total.
Permanent.								
James K. Paulding	8 Jan 1828	*New York	150	1000	150	60	240	1600
George Harrison	3 Mar 1829	*Philadelphia	150	1000	150	60	240	1600
Isaac Philips	3 Mar 1829	*Baltimore	150	1800	150	60	240	2400
Nash Legrand	27 Apr 1830	*Norfolk	150	1800	150	0	240	2400
John P. Henry	3 Mar 1829	*Savannah	-	-	-	-	-	1375
Byrd C. Willis	22 Oct 1832	*Pensacola	150	600	50	5		825
Daniel D. Broadhead	27 May 1830	*Boston	-	-	-	-	-	500
John Laighton	27 Apr 1830	*Portsmouth, N. H.	-	-	-	-	-	500
John T. Robertson	3 Mar 1829	*Charleston, S. Car.	-	-	-	-	-	250
Elias Kane	14 July 1832	*Washington City						
Temporary.								
Arthur P. Hayne	3 Jun 1830	†Marseilles						
Baring, Brothers,& Co		‡London						
Philo White		§Pacific						
Wm. P. Furniss & Co		St. Thomas						

*1 per cent. on expenditures, not to exceed $2,000 per annum.

†Agent for the Mediterranean, is allowed 2 1-2 per cent on his disbursements—commissions not to exceed $5,000 per annum. This is intended to cover *all* the expenses of the Agency. The Agent is to pay out of this per cent all his office expenses.

‡2 1-2 per cent. on all disbursements.

§Commissions not to exceed $2000 per annum, in addition to pay and rations as Purser.

Statement of the annual allowances made to the Naval Store-Keepers.

NAMES.	Date Commission.	Stations.	Salaries.
Richard H. Ayer	1 May 1829	Portsmouth, N. H.	$1800
George Bates	1 Dec 1818	Boston	1700
Tunis Craven	15 Mar 1813	New York	1700
Robert Kennedy		Philadelphia	1200
Gabriel Galt	4 Nov 1822	Norfolk	1700
Cary Selden	9 May 1825	Washington	1700
Robert Joyner	9 May 1829	Pensacola	1700

Navy Constructors.

Chief Naval Constructor.			
Samuel Humphreys	25 Nov 1326	Washington	$3000
Naval Constructors.			
John Floyd		Portsmouth, N. H.	900
Josiah Barker,		Boston	2300
Samuel Hartt,		New York	2300
William Doughty,		Washington	2300
Francis Grice	7 May 1817	Norfolk	2300

MARINE CORPS.

Names.	Date of Commission.	Brevet Rank.	Station.
Lieut. Col. Commandant.			
Archibald Henderson.	17 October 20	- - - - - -	Head Quarters
Captains...9.			
Robert D. Wainwright,	29 Septem'r 12	Brevet Lieut. Col 3 March 27	Gosport, Va
Samuel Miller,	18 June 14	Brevet Lieut. Col 3 do 27	C'ng at Philad'a
John M. Gamble,	18 do 14	Brevet Lieut. Col 3 do 27	C ing at N.York
Samuel E. Watson,	28 March 20	Brevet Lieut. Col 28 do 30	N Yd Portsm'th
William H. Freeman,	17 July 21	Brevet Lieut. Col 20 Feb'y 32	Ch'town, Mass
C. R. Broom, *Pay Master*	7 March 24	- - - - -	Head Quarters
Levi Twiggs,	23 February 30	- - - - -	Washington Yd
John Harris,	13 June 30	- - - - -	United States Fr
Thomas A. Linton,	7 April 32	- - - -	Pensaco a
First Lieutenants...24.			
James Edelin,	18 April 17	Brevet Captain 18 April 27	Washington Yd
P. G. Howle, *Adj. & Insp.*	18 do 17	Brevet Captain 18 do 27	Head Quarters
E. J. Weed, *Qr. Master,*	3 March 19	Brevet Captain 7 Nov'r 28	Head Quarters
Joseph C. Hall,	3 do 19	Brevet Captain 3 March 29	Rec'g ship, N Y
William W. Dulany,	10 June 19	Brevet Captain 19 June 29	Charlestown, Ms
Thomas S. English,	11 August 19	Brevet Captain 11 August 29	Brandywine Fr
George W. Walker,	3 March 21	- - - - -	Portsmouth
Charles Grymes,	20 July 21	- - - - -	Gosport, Va
Ward Marston,	30 October 21	- - - - -	Charlestown, Ms
Charles C. Tupper,	21 January 22	- - - - -	Furlough
A. A. Nicholson,	27 May 22	- - - - -	New York
James M'Cauly,	6 October 22	- - - - -	Gosport, Va
Benjamin Macomber,	2 April 23	- - - - -	New-York
A. N. Brevoort,	22 Septem'r 23	- - - - -	New York
Andrew Ross,	1 October 24	- - - - -	Vandalia Sloop
William A. Bloodgood,	1 Decemb 24	- - - - -	Furlough
Richard Douglas,	26 April 25	- - - - -	Philadelphia
Job G. Williams,	27 Decemb 25	- - - - -	Furlough
Alvin Edson,	14 March 29	- - - - -	Potomac F ig.
Horatio N. Crabb,	23 February 30	- - - - -	Gosport, Va
Henry B. Tyler,	1 April 30	- - - - -	Furlough
Joseph L. C. Hardy,	13 June do	- - - - -	Falmouth Sloop
George F. Lindsay,	23 Septem'r 31	- - - - -	Pensacola
Landon N. Carter,	7 April 32		Constellation Fr
Second Lieutenants...16.			
John G. Reynolds,	26 May 24	- - - - - -	Philadelphia
Henry W. Fowler,	26 do 24	- - - - - -	Peacock Sloop
Francis C. Hall,	5 July 25	- - - - - -	John Adams Slp
Thomas L. C. Watkins,	22 May 26	- - - - - -	Charlestown
F. N. Armistead,	13 Novemb 26	- - - - - -	Brandywine Fr
Alexander C. M'Lean,	11 March 29	- - - - - -	Gosport
George H. Terrett,	1 April 30	- - - - - -	Potomac Frig
Francis S. Neville,	30 October 30	- - - - - -	Charlestown
William E. Stark,	8 July 31	- - - - - -	Gosport
Nathaniel S. Waldron,	23 Septem'r 31	- - - - - -	New York
William Lang,	30 Septem'r 31	- - - - - -	United State Fr
Jacob Zeilin, jr.	1 October 31	- - - - - -	Charlestown
Thomas M. W. Young,	20 Febru'y 1832	- - - - - -	Philadel hia
George W. Robbins	26 April 32	- - - - - -	New York
D. D. Baker	20 October 32	- - - - - -	Philadelphia
Archibald H. Gillespie	20 October 32	- - - - - -	

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.

Name and Rate.	Guns.	Where and when built.		Where employed.
Ships of the Line.				
Independence,	74	Boston	1814	In ordinary at Boston
Franklin,	74	Philadelphia	1815	Ditto, at New-York
Washington,	74	Portsmouth N. H.	1816	Ditto, at New-York
Columbus,	74	Washington	1819	Ditto, at Boston
Ohio,	74	New-York	1820	Ditto, at New-York
North Carolina,	74	Philadelphia	1820	Ditto, at Gosport
Delaware,	74	Gosport, Va.	1820	Ditto, at Gosport
Alabama,	74	- - - -		On the stocks at Portsmouth N. H
Vermont,	74	- - - - - -		Ditto, at Boston
Virginia	74	- - - - - -		Ditto, at Boston
Pennsylvania	74	- - - - - -		Ditto, at Philadelphia
New York	74	- - - - -		Ditto, at Norfolk
Frigates, 1st Class.				
United States,	44	Philadelphia	1797	In commission Mediterranean
Constitution,	44	Boston	1797	In ordinary, at Boston
Guerriere,	44	Philadelphia	1814	Ditto, at New-York
Java,	44	Baltimore	1814	Ditto, at Norfolk
Potomac,	44	Washington	1821	In the Pacific
Brandywine,	44	Washington	1825	In the Mediterranean
Hudson,	44	Purchased	1326	In ordinary, at New-York
Santee	44	- - - - - -		On the stocks at Portsmouth N. H.
Cumberland	44	- - - - - -		Ditto, at Boston
Sabine	44	- - - - - -		Ditto, at New York
Savannah	44	- - - - - -		Ditto, at New York
Raritan	44	- - - - - -		Ditto, at Philadelphia
Columbia	44	- - - - - -		Ditto, at Washington
St. Lawrence	44	- - - - -		Ditto, at Norfolk
Frigates, 2d Class.				
Constellation,	36	Baltimore	1797	In commission Mediterranean
Congress,	36	Portsmouth, N. H.	1799	Receiving Ship at Norfolk
Macedonian,	36	Captured	1813	On the stocks at Norfolk
Sloops of War.				
John Adams,	24	Charleston, S. C.	1799	In commission Mediterranean
Cyane,	24	Captured	1815	In ordinary, at Philadelphia
Erie,	18	Baltimore	1813	In ordinary, at Boston
Ontario,	18	Baltimore	1813	In ordinary, at Norfolk
Peacock,	18	New-York	1813	On the Coast of Brazil
Boston,	18	Boston	1825	In ordinary at Boston
Lexington,	18	New-York	1825	On the coast of Brazils
Vincennes,	18	New-York	1826	In ordinary at Portsmouth N. H.
Warren,	18	Boston	1826	On the coast of Brazil
Natchez,	18	Norfolk	1827	In ordinary, at Norfolk
Fanmouth	18	Boston	1827	In the Pacific
Fairfield,	18	New-York	1828	In ordinary, at Norfolk
Vandalia,	18	Philadelphia	1828	In the West Indies
St. Louis,	18	Washington	1828	In the West Indies
Concord,	18	Portsmouth	1828	In ordinary at Portsmouth, N. H.
Schooners, &c.				
Dolphin,	12	Philadelphia	1821	In the Pacific
Grampus	12	Washington	1821	In the West Indies
Porpoise,	12	Portsmouth	1820	In the West Indies
Shark,	12	Washington	1821	In the West Indies
Enterprise,	12	New-York	1831	On the Coast of Brazil
Boxer,	12	Boston	1831	On the Coast of Brazil
Experiment	12	Washington	1831	Chesapeake Bay
Fox,	3	Purchased	1823	Receiving Ship at Baltimore
Sea Gull, (galliot)		Purchased	1823	Ditto, Philadelphia

PENSIONS.

Amount of Stocks belonging to the Navy Pension Fund, with the cost and nominal value thereof, on the 16th November, 1832.

	Cost.	Nom. value.
United States' stocks	$231,621 41	$227,984 92
United States' Bank stocks	167,900 00	167,900 00
Pennsylvania five per cents	243,485 92	212,469 16
Maryland five per cents	152,884 43	140,220 72
City of Cincinnati	110,275 00	100,000 00
City of Washington	56,498 75	59,472 40
Bank of Washington	14,260 00	14,000 00
Union Bank of Georgetown	15,340 50	15,000 00
	$992,266 01	$937,047 20
Columbian Bank stock	99 502 60	92,600 00

The interest accruing to the fund during the year 1832, will be—

From United States' stocks	17,592 78
On all other stocks	19.872 69
Making the income for the year	$37,465 47

The amount of stocks redeemed and paid by the United States, December 4, 1832, is $786,905 84

Which amount has been invested in the stocks above enumerated, and $167,900 in the stock of the Bank of the United States, per act of 10th July, 1832.

Number of Pensioners on the Navy Pension Roll from each State respectively, prior to the act of 28th June, 1832. and also the number of Pensioners from each State, respectively, placed on the roll in accordance to the provision of that act.

PRIOR TO 28TH JUNE, 1832.

Maine	6	South Carolina	2	District of Columbia	14
Massachusetts	56	Louisiana	5	Delaware	3
Rhode Island	8	Georgia	2	Virginia	23
Connecticut	7	New Jersey	1	Ohio	2
New Hampshire	10	Pennsylvania	31	Kentucky	1
New York	77	Maryland	28	Missouri	1

SINCE 28TH JUNE, 1832.

Maine	2	New York	7	Virginia	4
Massachusetts	2	Pennsylvania	1	Tennessee	1
Connecticut	1	Maryland	1	District of Columbia	1

Whole number of pensioners on the roll, 296.

PRIVATEER PENSION FUND.

On the 13th day of October 1831, the date of the last statement (See Vol. X p 249,) the funds belonging to it consisted of—Stock in the Maryland five per cent. $46.000 00; Stock in the Corporation of Washington 1,951 81; Making the sum of 47,961 81; Yielding an interest of five per cent. per annum.

On the 9th December, 1831, it was necessary, to meet the claims of pensioners, to dispose of stock of the Corporation of Washington amount-

ing to 1,961 81; which left the sum of 46,000 00. And, on the 7th June, 1832, the amount of 1,563 48, in the Maryland five per cents, was disposed of to meet the payments due on the 1st July next ensuing. Leaving a balance of 44,436 52, in the Maryland five per cents. After paying the amount due to pensioners up to the 1st July, 1832, the salary of the secretary, and incidental expenses chargeable to the fund, there remained the sum of 1,100 dollars, which was invested in stock of the Bank of the United States at its par value, according to the act of 10th July, 1832.

The amount, then belonging to the privateer pension fund on the 16th day of November, 1832, is—in the Maryland five per cents. $44,436 52; in the stock of the United States' Bank 1,100 00; Amounting to $45,536 52.

The number of pensioners on the roll is—from the State of Maine 4; Rhode Island 1; Massachusetts 15; New York 9; Pennsylvania 1; Maryland 5; Total 35.

The income of the fund is considered at 2,298 82, per annum, and the annual claims upon it are estimated at 2,800 00; leaving a deficit of 501 18.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

An ACT for the relief of certain Surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution, in the continental line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a captain in said line.

*Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would, otherwise, be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled, shall cease after the passage of his act.

*Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every surviving non-commissioned officer, Musician, or Private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of Congress, passed May fifteen, seventeen hundred and seventy eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, That no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized Attorney, at such places

*The 2d and 3rd sections of this act, are not intended to apply to invalid pensioners. See acts of May 31, 1830, and July 14, 1832.

and days as said Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay; nor shall any officer or soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not in any way be transferrable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier entitled to the same by this act.

SEC 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

[*Approved, May* 15, 1828.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *5th September*, 1832.

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th day of May 1828, and the acts amending the same, will be carried into effect under the following regulations.

Each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, claiming under the above-mentioned act, will transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a declaration made upon oath before some Judge or Justice of the Peace, according to the annexed form marked A; in which he will show how he is entitled to the benefits of the act, by giving as particular an account as he may be able, of his services in the revolution, stating when, where, in what manner, under what officers, in what corps, regiment and line he entered or enlisted and served; when, where, and by whom he was discharged, and of whom he may at any time have received pay; whether he has received any bounty from the United States, or of either of the States, either in money or land. If an officer he should state whether he received commutation, and if a soldier, whether he received a certificate for the reward of eight dollars. The applicant will also state whether he has at any time received or applied for a pension from the United States. The claimant's declaration must be accompanied by the affidavits of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity. The act of the Judge or Justice of the Peace who administers the oath must be authenticated under the seal of the Court. The form marked A has been prepared for the convenience of claimants, but any other form containing the necessary information will be received.

Each applicant will transmit his commission, discharge, or any other paper or document that he may have, shewing him to have been in service, which commission, discharge, or other paper, or document, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission, warrant, or discharge, has been lost or destroyed, he will state that fact, and transmit any corroborative testimony that he may be able. If he can prove his service by any witness he should do so. If he cannot, and knows no person living who can testify to his service, he should state that fact.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in connexion with that afforded by the public records, prove to be satisfactory, the amount which may be found due, will be transmitted to the applicant at his residence. He may however, if he should prefer it, authorize any other person to receive his pay; in which case he will execute a power of Attorney, according to the form marked B, which must be acknowledged before a Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate authorized to administer oaths, and authenticated under the seal of the Court of the county, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such Attorney, until he has made oath according to the form marked C.

In case of the decease of any officer or soldier, who has been found entitled to the benefits of this Act, the amount of pay accruing at the time of his de-

cease will be paid to his widow, on her making application, and transmitting evidence of her being the widow.

If there be no widow, the amount will be paid to the children, on their trasamitting evidence that there is no widow, that they are the children, and all the children, and are of age. If the children be under age, the money will be paid to the Guardian, on his transmitting evidence that there is no widow, and that he has been appointed Guardian, and that there are no other children If some of the children be of age, and some under age, the money will be paid to those who are of age, jointly with the guardian of those who are under age.

If there be neither widow nor children, the money will be paid to the legal representatives: and in that case, the executor or administrator shall transmit evidence of his authority, and that the deceased left neither widow nor children

The time of the decease of the officer or soldier whose pay is claimed, must be proved, in all cases.

Forms to be used to obtain the amount due to deceased officers and soldiers, have been adopted and can be furnished to claimants, when requested, free of all expenses.

In consequence of impositions that have been practised upon the officers and soldiers of the revolution, this department, finds it necessary to decline all communication with agents, unless they are persons whose character and standing are known to the department. It is unnecessary for the applicant, however, to employ an agent; as, by transmitting the application, directed to this department, it will be attended to immediately without any expense to the claimant. It is requested that all letters on this subject may be endorsed, "revolutionary claims."

LOUIS Mc. LANE, *Secretary of the Treasury*

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

An ACT supplementary to the "Act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, soldiers, and Indian spies, who shall have served in the continental line, or state troops, volunteers or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, be authorized to receive out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in the said line, according to his rank, but not exceeding in any case, the pay of a captain, in the said line; such pay to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and shall continue during his natural life; and that any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, as aforesaid, who shall have served in the continental line, state troops, volunteers or militia, a term or terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to receive out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, during his natural life, each according to his term of service, an amount bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid; to commence from the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person receiving, any annuity or pension under any law of the United States providing for revolutionary officers and soldiers, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, unless he shall first relinquish his further claim to such pension; and all payments

under this act, the amount which may have been received under any other act as aforesaid, since the date at which the payments under this act shall commence, shall first be deducted from such payment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, entitled thereto, or his or their authorized attorney, at such places and times at the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to said pay, nor shall any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay hereby allowed shall no be in any way transferrable or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or soldier entitled to the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the said pay as accrued before the approval of this act, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions above mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue thereafter shall be paid semi-annually, in the manner above directed; and, in case of the death of any person embraced by the provision of this act, or of the act to which it is supplementary, during the period intervening between the semi-annual payments directed to be made by said acts; the proportionate amount of pay which shall accrue between the last preceding semi-annual payment, and the death of such person, shall be paid to his widow, or if he leave no widow, to his children.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners, or marines, who served for a like term in the naval service, during the revolutionary war, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution. [*Approved, June* 7, 1832.]

All the duties which devolve on the Secretary of the Treasury by the foregoing act, were transferred to the Secretary of War, by a resolution of Jun 28, 1832.

Applications for pensions to the officers and soldiers of the revolution, under the provisions of this act, amounted, in January, 1833, to 24,260. Of this number it was supposed that one thousand would probably be rejected.

The number of claims from each state, were as follows:

Maine	1336	Delaware	7	Indiana	423
New Hampshire	1288	Maryland	57	Mississippi	9
Massachusetts	2451	Virginia	1272	Illinois	203
Connecticut	1982	North Carolina	1003	Alabama	251
Rhode Island	474	South Carolina	312	Missouri	91
Vermont	1608	Georgia	474	Louisiana	5
New York	5619	Kentucky	1181	Michigan	16
New Jersey	862	Tennessee	1213	Florida	8
Pennsylvania	854	Ohio	1237	District of Columbia	25

REVOLUTIONARY AND INVALID PENSIONERS.

The following Table exhibits: I. The whole number of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners in each State, on the 17th of October, 1831. II. The number paid in the 1st quarter, and III. The number paid in the 2nd quarter of 1832. IV. The number who have relinquished their former pensions and obtained the benefits of the act of June 7, 1832. V. The number who have died during the year ending September 4, 1832. VI. The number added to the rolls since October 17 1831. VII. The whole number on the rolls, November 5, 1832.

REVOLUTIONARY AND INVALID PENSIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AGENCIES.	Whole No. Oct. 17, 1831.		Paid 1st Quarter, 1832.		Paid 2d Quarter, 1832.		Relinquished.		Died in 1832.		Added since Oct. 17, 1831.		Whole Number Nov. 5, 1832.	
	Rev.	Invalid	Rev.	Invalid	Rev.	Invalid	Rev.	Invalid	Rev.	Invalid	Rev.	Invalid	Rev.	Invalid
Maine	906	141	704	105	164	24	6	1	49	7	9	8	912	147
New-Hampshire	703	187	458	92	94	41	5	1	22	5	13	4	694	183
Vermont	931	173	609	96	104	20	5	2	29	4	5	4	660	132
Massachusetts	1439	337	674	81	200	41	4	0	10	0	0	1	148	15
Connecticut	693	120	425	75	72	7	4	0	12	2	12	7	924	178
Rhode Island	160	41	101	9	25	2	2	0	64	4	11	1	1380	332
New-York and Agencies	2749	1014	1281	414	674	217	17	2	101	2	31	20	2444	914
New-Jersey	386	58	138	13	29	6	3	0	8	1	2	1	373	60
Pennsylvania & Agencies	1034	438	406	157	273	60	5	0	26	5	6	12	804	393
Delaware	15	16	7	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	17	19
Maryland	140	227	55	84	25	9	0	0	3	3	1	2	131	229
Virginia	668	212	294	40	147	32	3	0	22	1	11	3	648	211
North Carolina	256	64	155	17	26	7	0	0	16	4	10	0	251	60
South Carolina	116	22	53	7	24	4	0	0	5	1	1	1	113	22
Georgia	77	24	37	3	17	5	0	0	0	0	5	1	83	23
Kentucky	478	169	193	66	97	43	3	0	18	3	10	7	463	171
East and West Tennessee	275	147	143	73	39	17	2	1	2	1	8	3	277	143
Ohio	534	161	229	67	78	22	3	0	14	0	6	7	740	226
Indiana	124	31	44	31	52	22	0	0	6	1	3	4	128	34
Louisiana	10	29		13	7	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	30
Mississippi	16	7	7		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	7
Michigan	10	36	9	20	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	39
Illinois	28	28	7	4	16	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	28	31
Alabama	35	27	11	2	7	11	0	0	0	0	1	4	36	31
Missouri	18	70	8	12	6	13	1	0	1	2	0	0	16	68
Dist. of Columbia	18	58	14	9		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	58
	12067	3860	6028	1501	2182	636	63	9	408	56	149	96	11326	3806

INDIAN TRADE AND INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Act of the 7th of August, 1789, enjoins on the Secretary of War to execute such duties relative to Indian Affairs as may be confided to him; and, under this authority, he superintends the negotiation of Indian Treaties, and other matters connected with Indian Agencies and Trade, which from the necessary association between the subjection and civilization of the aborigines, within the territorial limits of the United States, intermingle themselves with the Military Establishment.

An act of July 9, 1832, authorizes the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has, under the direction of the Secretary of War, the management of all Indian Affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian Relations

Private Traders with the Indians are permitted by an act of May 6, 1822. Citizens only can obtain licenses. The president may cause the stores and packages of goods of the traders to be searched, for ardent spirits, &c and if any ardent spirits are found, the goods are forfeited. This act also authorizes the President to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to reside at St Louis, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and an Agent for the Tribes in East and West Florida, also with an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

Officers and other persons employed in the Indian Department.

Names and Officers.	Where employed.	Salary.
Sup'dent of Indian Affairs		
William Clark	St. Louis	1500 00
Indian Agents.		
H Montgomery	Cherokee Agency, Tennessee	1300 00
Benjamin Reynolds	Chickasaw Agency	1300 00
Jehiel Brooks	Red River Agency, Louisiana	1200 00
John Dougherity	Upper Missouri Agency	1800 00
Richard W. Cummins	Delaware Agency	1300 00
P L Chotesu	Osage Agency, Neosho River	1500 00
Lawrence Taliaferro	St Peter's Agency	1300 00
Marmaduke Davenport	Fort Armstrong	1200 00
Joseph M Street	Prairie du Chien	1200 00
H R. Schoolcraft	Michillimackinac / Sault St. Marie	1400 00
Thomas J. Owen	Chicago	1300 00
William Marshall	Eel River Agency, Indiana	1200 00
George Vashon	Cherokee Agency, Mississippi	1500 00
John Campbell	Creek Agency, West	150 00
John Phagan	Seminole Agency, Florida	1500 00
F. W. Armstrong	Choctaws, West	1500 00
George Boyd	Green Bay	1500 00
Marston G. Clark	Kanzas River	1000 00
Sub Agents.		
John F. A. Sandford	Mandan Villages	300 00
Jonathan L. Bean	Sioux, South Agency.	800 00
Pierre Menard, Sen	Kaskaskia	500 00
John Ruland	St. Louis	950 00
Peter Menard, jun	Peoria, Illinois	500 00
Andrew S Hughes	Iowa Villages	850 00

J. B. Wells	Shawnee and Delaware Agency	500 00
Alexander McNair	Osage Agency	500 00
Thomas Anthony	do	500 00
T B. Burnett	Prairie du Chien	500 00
Henry Gratiot	Winnebago, Rock River.	500 00
John McElvain	Upper Sandusky Ohio	500 00
A. C. Pepper	Fort Wayne, Indiana	500 00
N D. Grover	Kankankee, Indiana	500 00
James Stryker	Green Bay, Michigan	500 00
Francis Audrain	Sault St. Marie	500 00
George Johnson	La Pointe	500 00
James Jackson	Maumee, Ohio	500 00
James Stewart	St. Joseph's, Michigan	500 00
R. P Beauchamp	Upper Missouri	500 00
Hor. Groom	St. Peter's Agency	500 00
Henry Conner	Hamtramck, Michigan Territory	500 00
John Kinze	Fort Winnebago	980 00
Gabriel Godfroy	Springwell's. Michigan Territory	980 00
John L Allen	Chickasaw Agency	500 00
David M. Sheffield	Apalachicola River, Florida	500 00
David McClellan	Choctaws, West	500 00
Richard M. Hannum	Quapaws, Arkansaw	500 00
Samuel Ringwalt	Detroit	500 00
A. Kennerly	Senecas, West	500 00
G Kercheval	Chicago	500 00
William B Ferguson	Galena	500 00
Interpreters.		
Paddy Carr	Creek Nation, Alabama	400 00
Sloffeche Barnard	do	200 00
Edward Folsom	Choctaws, West	400 00
Jackson Kemp	Chickasawe	400 00
Larkin Edwards	Caddo Indians, Louisiana	480 00
Tony Proctor	Apalachicola River, Florida, pr d	1 00
Horatio Jones	Six Narions, Buffalo, N. Y.	400 00
James Rogers	Cherokees, West	400 00
	St. Louis	400 00
Jacques Mette	St. Louis	400 00
Anthony Shane	Shawnees, West	400 00
James Conner	Delawares, West	400 00
Baptiste Pecria, half breed	Delaware Agency	400 00
Scott Campbell	St Peter's Agency	420 00
Antoine Le Clare	Rock Island	400 00
Baptiste Mongrain	Osage Agency	400 00
Joseph James	Upper Missouri Agency	400 00
Tausst Charbonneau	Mandan Villages	400 00
Thomas Dixon	Sioux pr. d.	1 25
Collin Campbell	do pr. d	1 00
Joseph Ojai	Peoria South Agency	400 00
Lewis Rogers	Ioway	400 00
Clement Lessert	Kanzas South Agency	400 00
E. A. Brush.	Detroit	480 00
Antoine Dunord	Detroit, Superintendent's Office	150 00

Martin Lane.....	Senecas, Ohio.....	200 00
William Walker.....	Upper Sandusky.....	469 20
Joseph Barron.....	Eel River Agency.....	500 00
Pierre Le Clerc.....	Chicago.....	432 00
Richard Prickett.....	Green Bay.....	300 00
H. G. Graverot.....	Mackinac.....	250 00
J. J. Boyd.....	....do.....	360 00
John Miller.....	Cherokees, Tennessee.....	400 00
John Pitchlynn.....	Choctaws, Mississippi.....	500 00
Gun & Blacksmiths, &c.		
Phil Creamer, Gun Smith.	St. Louis.....	600 00
Jacques Martin B. Smith..	St. Louis.....	500 00
Henry Floyd, Striker ...	....do.....	250 00
J. Pool G. Smith & St'ker	Delaware Agency.....	740 00
B. Lowhead, B S. & St'ker	.....do.....	650 00
Robert Dunlap, G. Smith..	Osage Agency.....	500 00
William Carlisle, B Smith	.....do.....	400 00
Oliver Crate, Gun Smith..	St. Peter's Agency.....	360 00
George Casner, B. Smith..	Rock Island, for Sacs.....	400 00
Jean B. Lebeau, G. Smith	.....do.....for Foxes.....	400 00
G. Phillibert, B. S. & St'r	Kanzas Sub-Agency.....	550 00
Jos. Vanbibber, B. Smith..	Ioway Sub-Agency.....	400 00
Oliver Cherrier.... do....	Prairie du Chien.....	365 00
John Lewis.....do....	Upper Sandusky.....	469 00
Joseph Smith.....do....	Eel River Agency, Indiana.....	400 00
Robert Wilson.....do....	Eel River Agency, for Miamies.....	400 00
John Lindsey.....do.....	.....do.....for Potowatomies.	400 00
Joseph Jourdain....do	Green Bay, Michigan.....	360 00
Simon Allard .....do....	Mackinac.....do.....	400 00
Wm. C Smith, Striker....	Eel River Agency, Indiana.....	180 00
Ephraim T. Keller .do....	Eel River Agency for Miamies	180 00
Wm. Lindsey.... ..do....	..... do..... for Potowatomies.	180 00
Louis LaFarrierre ..do....	Mackinac.....	250 00
Jacob Irwin, Gun Smith...	Red River Agency, Louisiana.....	800 00
Christ. Spring, B. S. & St'r	Choctaw Agency, Mississippi.....	960 00
Robert J. Terry....do....	Chickasaw Agency.....	840 00
Israel Dodge, Black Smith	Choctaws, West.....	800 00
Wm. D. Shaw,.....do....	Creeks, West.....	1000 00
.....do....	Creeks, Alabama.....	1000 00
Clerks.		
Samuel C Benton.....	Creek Agency, Alabama.....	350 00
C. C. Trowbridge.....	Superintendent's Office.....	400 00

NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIANS.

The appointment of three Commissioners to treat with the Indians was authorized by an act of July 14, 1832. They are required to visit and examine the country set apart for the emigrating Indians, west of the Mississippi river, and when necessary to enter into negotiations with them for the adjustment of any difficulties which may exist in the location of the lands of the emigrating Indians, in the boundaries thereof. Also to ascertain and report the proper places of location for such of the tribes

and portions of tribes, as may wish to remove to that country, and transmit to the War Department all the information they can procure respecting climate, soil, and capacity to support the number of Indians who will probably remove to, and reside in it. They are authorized to convene together such of the tribes as may be in a state of hostility, or as may be apparently disposed to commit, or may have committed, depredations or aggressions against others, and to endeavour to arrange the difficulties between them, so that the protection promised to the emigrating Indians by the sixth section of the act of May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may be secured to them. And they are required to report to the War Department a plan for the improvement, government, and security of the Indians.

Provisional Treaties have been concluded with the Seminoles and Appalachicolas of Florida, for their removal west of the Mississippi. Though the Cherokees have not, as yet, accepted the overtures of the government for their removal, upwards of six hundred of them emigrated to the land alloted to them. A treaty has been concluded with the Choctaws, by which they agree that their lands in Alabama and Mississippi shall be surveyed and sold. Treaties have also been made with the respective tribes claiming title to lands in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, by which they have relinquished nearly all their lands in those States; and by which the Potawatomies have also ceded their lands in Michigan.

Commissioners for treating with the Indians.

Montfort Stokes, Henry L Ellsworth, and John F. Schermerhon, to treat with Indians in Arkansas.

Jonathan Jennings, J. W. Davis, and Mark Crume, Commissioners to treat with Indians in Indiana.

Gen. W. Clark, T. J. Allen, & N. Kauns, Commissioners, &c. Missouri.

J. H. Eaton and John Coffee, Commissioners to treat with Chickasaws

Benjamin F. Churvy, Superintendent of Emigration Cherokees, East.

Indian Civilization Fund.

In the various schools established in the Indian country, and aided from the annual appropriation of $10,000 for the civilization of the Indians the number of pupils, Indian children, were in November last, according to the annexed statement, 1865. There were, besides, 114 Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, educated from funds set apart by the Indians, themselves under treaty stipulations, for this purpose, amounting to $19,500. This academy also receives, of the Choctaw annuity, under a special agreement with tribe $6,000

Regarding the number of pupils and the amount of funds disbursed by the Government at this institution, the department deemed it proper, in July last, to request seven gentlemen of character and standing in Kentucky, to act as inspectors, so far as the public disbursements were concerned.

The first report of these gentlemen, dated August 10, 1832, states that at the examination which took place in their presence, "the exercises were principally in the higher branches of mathematics and algebra, in geography and English grammar, arithmetic and vocal music, during which the pupils generally exhibited a progress in their studies highly creditable to themselves and their instructors."

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers, the number of pupils, and the annual amount allowed by the Government applied to the schools.

Site, station, and by whom established.				Teachers.	Pupils.	Allowance by Gov't.
Spring place, Cherokees, Ala.	*United Brethren*			4	50	250
Brainard, E. Mississippi	*Am. Board of For'gn Mission.*			4	30	
Carmel, do -	do	do		1	3	
Creek Path, do -	do	do		2	30	
High Tower, do -	do	do		1	10	
Dwight, Cherokees, W. Miss.	do	do		4	65	220
Tuscarora, New York -	do	do		3	82	220
Seneca, near Buffalo, N. York	do	do		4	45	220
Union, Osages, Arkansas -	do	do		1	54	170
Harmony, do Mississippi	do	do		6	30	170
Munroe, Chickasaws -	do	do		2	50	
Cataraugus, Senecas, N. York	do	do		1	54	220
Goshen - -	do	do		3	45	
Ai-ik-hun-nah -	do	do		3	24	
Williams' - -	do	do			4	
Tockshish - -	do	do		3	22	
Col. Folsom's Choctaw nation	do	do		1	12	
Cane creek - -	do	do		3	2	
Martyn - -	do	do		2	25	
Hebron - -	do	do		2	22	
Willstown, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do	do		5	18	
New Echota - -	do	do		1	24	
Hawies do -	do	do		3	18	
Candy's creek do -	do	do		4	74	
Mulberry Settlement, Chero. W.M.	do	do		1	30	
Michilimackinac -	do	do		3	157	350
Ottawas, Miamies of the Lakes	do	do			10	120
Elliott - -	do	do		7	48	
Mayhew - -	do	do		6	56	
Juzan's - -	do	do		1	1	
Emmau's - -	do	do		3	26	
Fairfield, Cherokees, West	do	do		2	30	
Buffalo, Senecas, New York	do	do		3	50	
Maumee, Ohio -	do	do		2	25	
Ahmohee, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do	do		1	46	
Wyandotts, Upper Sandusky	*Methodist Society*			1	44	400
Asbury, Creek nation -	do				22	150
Carey, Potawatamies, St. Joseph	*Baptist General Convention*				*7	450
Thomas, Ottawas, Grand river	do	do			15	
Valleytowns, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do	do			21	600
Withington, Creek nation -	do	do		2	16	450
Oneida, New York -	do	do		1	30	300
Tonnawanda, do -	do	do		4	30	200
Bingham, Sault St. Marie, Mich.	do	do		3	60	
Teusewatta, E. Mississippi	do	do			30	300
Oneida Castle, N. York	*Protestant Episcopal Church*			3	30	
Green Bay - -	do	do		4	130	
Arbrie Crocke, Ottawas -	*Catholic Bishop*			2	60	
Green Bay, Menomenees -	do			1	30	1,000
St. Joseph's Potowatamies -	do			1	30	
Choctaw Academy, Kentucky	do					800
					1,800	

*Boarders besides day Scholars.

The following information respecting the application of the Civilization Fund, has been elicited in answer to a Circular addressed, in May last, to the several societies, requesting them to report in detail, by the 1st of November, the condition of the institutions under their care.

The Secretary of the Baptist General Convention has reported, generally, the condition of eight establishments, supported by that association; and to most of which, aid has been rendered by the General Government.

The school which they had maintained at Tinsawatter, in the Cherokee country, within the limits of Georgia, from April 1821, was removed in the spring of 1832, to the tract assigned to the Cherokees, west of the river Mississippi. The school was to be re opened immediately Of about 200 children, who have been educated at its original site, the greater part can read, write a fair hand and cypher.

At the school located at the Valley Towns, among the Cherokees, in 1818, several hundred young persons have been instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the females in needle-work. The present number of boarders is 21, and as many children attend from the neighborhood as are inclined to do so.

A school, which was commenced at Fort Wayne, in 1820, was removed to Carey, on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, in 1820. The mission was discontinued in 1827, and the buildings appraised and purchased under an act of Congress. They have been since occupied by the society, by permission of the department, and from five to seven pupils have been boarded. The successful operation of this institution has been impeded by the unsettled state of the Indians; and during the last year, by the hostilities upon the frontier. A treaty having been concluded with the Potawatamies, by the commissioners appointed the last session, the discontinuance of this school must take place at an early day.

The school of Thomas, on the Grand river of Lake Michigan, was commenced in 1826. Two school-houses, and various other buildings, have been erected. In addition to the day-scholars, about 15 children are boarded.

The school at the Sault de Ste Marie, in Michigan Territory, was established in 1828. The school has often contained 60 scholars.

A school, which the convention commenced in 1823, on the Chatahoochee river, among the Creeks in Georgia, was transferred in 1830, upon the removal of the tribe, to a point about twenty miles above Fort Gibson on the Arkansas. The board has authorized the erection of buildings for the school, but the number of pupils has not been reported.

A new institution has been begun at the Shawanoe village in Missouri, within the last year, which will probably be transferred to the land set apart for the Shawanoes, west of the river, upon their removal under the treaty recently concluded with them.

Two schools, heretofore maintained separately among the Tonnewanda and Oneida Indians in the State of New York, have been united at the station on the Tonnewanda. The present number of pupils is thirty. The buildings are almost all new and paid for The Oneida Indians, connected with this station, will probably join their brethren at Green Bay, if the treaty with the Menomonies, ratified at the last session, *should be* accepted by that tribe and the New York Indians.

The Baptist General Convention expended upon all their stations, annually, between nine and ten thousand; and they receive from the civilization fund two thousand, dollars.

Donations of one thousand dollars has been made to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church, to reimburse in part the expense at which their mission and school, at Green Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, had been established. The site of this institution was purchased in 1830. Prior to October 1831, several extensive buildings had been erected; among them a school house, forty feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth, and two stories in height, at an expense of $3300: besides the cost of enclosing them which amounted to $1500. The value of the other property was estimated at about $2200. The superintendent, reported the number of boarders on the 4th of September last, to be 105, and the number of day scholars to be 25. The department has recently made a further allowance to this institution of five hundred dollars.

The allowance of $1000 per annum to the catholic bishop of Cincinnati was intended to be applied in aid of his efforts to civilize and instruct the Ottowas, Pottawattamies, and Menomonies From the papers exhibited to the department it appeared, that a school was established among the Ottowas of lake Huron at L'Abre Crocke, in June 1829. In 1831 there were more than 700 Ottowa christians, most of whom could read and write in their own language; who cultivated the land; had built houses, which then formed a town, and lived with the necessary comforts of a civilized people. They had a good school for boys and girls, and a large church. In 1830, a book of prayers and hymns, in the Ottowa language, prepared by the reverend Mr Dejeau, was printed in Detroit, which was used in this school as a reader The school in 1831 contained 60 scholars; four other children were in the school of the bishop of Cincinnati; and three were learning trades at Michillimackinac. The catholics had expended upon this establishment, during the two years of its existence, twelve hundred dollars. A similar institution was commenced in September, 1830, among the Pottawattamies, on the rive St. Joseph, at which there were thirty pupils in 1831. And in June, 1831, a third school was begun at Green Bay, which contained, in October of that year, the same number of scholars. At these institutions the course of instruction has commenced with teaching the Indians, adults as well as children, to speak, read and write *their own language*

The schools maintained by the American board of foreign missions, are established among the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, and the tribes upon the waters of lake Huron.

The school at Willstown was commenced May 12, 1823, since which time sixty six scholars have been educated. The present number of pupils is eighteen, exclusive of those who board with their parents.

Preparations were made for commencing the school at Candy's creek in June 1824; but it was not open until February 2, 1825. It is situated ten miles west of the Cherokee agency The number of pupils is seventy four. Of those who have been educated here, one is expected to return this autumn from the theological seminary at Princeton, prepared to preach the Gospel to his countrymen. Others are qualified to be instructors in the common branches.

The school at Harvees was begun in April, 1823. The number of pupils, who have been received as members of the boarding school, is twenty five; other children in the neighborhood have also been instructed.

The station at New Echota was commenced in November, 1827, but a school was not opened until April, 1830, since which time about fifty children have been educated.

The school originally located at Dwight, was recommenced at a point twenty-six miles west of Fort Smith in 1830. The number of pupils is sixty-five. Of those who have been taught here some are capable to instruct others; one has been employed as a surveyor, five have acquired a knowledge of geometry; seventeen of arithmetic; and five of the constitution of the United States.

Among the Chickasaws, the American Board maintained a school at Monroe until 1820, when it was suspended. Another was commenced by them at Caney creek in January 1827, upon funds appropriated by the Chickasaws, at which sixty eight children have been educated. A third was begun at Mastyn in 1825, upon a similar appropriation.

From the school at Michilimackinac, in Michigan Territory, no official report has been received since 1829. It is known, however, to have been judiciously conducted, and eminently successful.

The reports from other societies and schools furnish no other information, than that which is embodied in the preceding tabular statement.

By the removal of several of the tribes the last season, and of others who will soon emigrate under recent treaty arrangements, the civilization fund will be relieved from most of the existing claims upon it.

The commissioners, appointed "to hold treaties with the tribes west of the Mississippi, and for other purposes," have been requested to examine the different stations and schools, to report a plan for the economical and advantageous administration of this fund, and of the various funds provided for by treaties with Indian tribes.

In connection with this exhibit of the civilization fund, is given the amounts provided for by several treaties with Indian tribes, the date of the acts of appropriation, and the dispositionmade of them.

Seminoles, act of May, 1824,.....	$1,000,	Choctaw Academy.
Miamies, act of March, 1829,.....	2,000,	do.
Pottawattamies, act of March, 1829,....	3,000,	do.
Sacs and others, act of March, 1831,....	3,000,	do.
Quapaws, act of March, 1819,.....	900,	do.
Choctaws, act of March, 1831,.....	10,000,	do.
Chippewas, act of March, 1829,.....	1,000,	Bap. Gen. Conven.
Chickasaws, act of February, 1799,.....	2,500,	Am. Board For. Mis.
Menomonies, act of May, 1830,..	3,000,	Prot. Epis Mis. Soc.
Choctaws, act of March, 1831,.....	2,500,	Schools in the nation.
Cherokees, act of May, 1828	2.000,	do.

In addition to the 3,000 provided for by the act of May, 1830, to carry into effect the stipulation in the treaty of Butte des Morts, it is proposed to add $1500 provided for in the same treaty, to be paid to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society. The annuity of $1,000 for ten years, allowed to the Ottawas by the treaty of Chicago, for the support of a teacher, a blacksmith, &c. has been appropriated by that tribe for purposes of education solely, and expended at the station at Thomas, on Grand River, of

Michigan, under the direction of the Baptist General Convention.
Cherokees west of the Mississippi, decided, in a meeting of their coun-
d committee, July 11, 1832, that the $2,000 provided for by the act
:y, 1828, should be applied in support of four schools, (one in each
ct,) and of a fifth School, in which Cherokee children should be
icted in their own language, by George Guess, the inventor of the
okee alphabet.

INDIAN ANNUITIES.

nt of Indian annuities and treaty stipulations now payable; names of
es, to whom payable; the sums which are permanent, and those which are
ited; distinguishe d that set apart for Education.

NAMES OF TRIBES.	ANNUITIES.		Education.	Treaty stipulations.	Total.
	Permanent.	Limited.			
dots	$5,900	.	.		5,900
dots, Munsees, and Delawares	825	.	.	.	825
inees	3,000	.	.	60	3,060
inees and Senecas, Lewistown	1,000	.	.	.	1,000
'ares	6,500	.	.	100	6,600
	3,000	.	.	.	3,000
eshaws	800	.	.	.	800
skias	1,000	.	.	.	1,000
as	4,300	1,000	.	.	5,300
as and Missourias	.	2,500	.	1,500	4,000
was	2,800	1,000	1,000	2,000	6,800
twas, Ottowas, and others	16,000	.	.	125	16,125
'atamies	6,000	10,400	3,000	2,520	21,920
'atamies, Huron	400	.	.	.	400
iws	12,000	39,225	12 500	2,955	66,680
vers	1,100	.	.	.	1,100
itions, New York	4,500	200	.	.	4,700
is	6,000	.	.	.	6,000
	24,500	10,000	.	.	34,500
tees	10,000	.	2,000	.	12,000
saws	3,000	20,000	.	.	23,000
	.	3,000	.	.	3,000
d Foxes	1,000	1,000	.	.	2,000
'oxes, and Ioways	.	.	.	3,000	3,000
	.	3,000	.	.	3,000
	.	3,000	.	900	3,900
	1,500	7,000	.	.	8,500
s, Lewistown	1,000		.	.	1,000
rs	1,000	1,000	.	.	2,000
oos, Illinois	.	2,000	.		2,000
Indians	.	5,000	1,000	1,000	7,000
s	25,000	.	2,000	2,020	29,020
iagoes	.	18,000	.	3,790	21.790
	.	3,500	.	.	3,500
in Indians	400	.	.	.	400
Mississippi	.	2,000	.	1,700	3,700
and Santie bands	.	3,000	.	1,400	4,400
	.	2,500	.	1,500	4,000
Missouri river	.	500	.	900	1,400
on, Sacs, Foxes, &c.	.	.	3,000	.	3,000
	142,525	138,325	24,500	25,470	331,320

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DEPARTMENT, *Nov.* 30, 1833.

To the President of the United States:

SIR; The following report of the transactions of this department with its progress and prospects, is respectfully submitted.

Experience has demonstrated the fact, that such improvements as facilitate intercourse by travelling, and at the same time increase the expedition and frequency of mails on the great leading routes, while they strengthen the bands of friendship, and promote both the moral and pecuniary interests of the country, bring an increase of revenue to the department more than equivalent to the increase of expenditure which they occasion. But the expense for transportation must be incurred before the revenue can be realized. I have therefore, within the year ending the first of July last, given an increase to the transportation and celerity of the mails far beyond that of any former year. Anticipating the law of the last session of Congress for the establishment of a greater number of new post routes than was ever before established in one year, it was deemed expedient, preparatory to meeting their expense, to make great improvements on such routes, and to confine them principally to such routes as would tend, in a still greater degree, to enhance the revenues of the department, and in time to render that increase available to the expenses of the new routes which might be established. The progress of mail transportation is as follows:

The annual transportation of the mail was,

On the 1st July, 1829,	13,700,000 miles.
" 1st July, 1830,	14,500,000 "
" 1st July, 1831,	15,468,692 "
" 1st July, 1832,	23,625,021 "

The increase of the annual transportation of the mail was,

From July 1, 1829, to July 1, 1830,	800,000 miles
" July 1, 1830, to July 1, 1831,	968,692 "
" July 1, 1831, to July 1, 1832,*	8,156,329 "

The length of post roads in the United States was, on the first July last, exclusive of those established by the law of the last session of Congress, 104,467 miles, viz:

	Miles.		Miles.
In Maine	3 170	In Virginia	9,542
New Hampshire	2,270	North Carolina	6,465
Vermont	2,337	South Carolina	3,948
Massachusetts	4,657	Georgia	4,171
Rhode Island	448	Florida	731
Connecticut	2,500	Louisiana	1,076
New York	12 306	Mississippi	2,074
New Jersey	1.883	Alabama	3,430
Pennsylvania	9,793	Tennessee	5,478
Delaware	424	Arkansas	1,938
Maryland	1,953	Missouri	1,522
Michigan	940	Illinois	3,276
Ohio	8,060	Indiana	4,445
Kentucky	5,629	Making together, as above,	104,467

* The Postmaster General in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of the Post Office and Post Roads, in the Senate, dated January 19, 1833, states that it is an occurrence of almost every day, that more than a ton weigh of newspapers is carried in one male for hundreds of miles together, and at a rate of from eighty to upwards of a hundred miles a day; that the expense of their transportation is very great, and their numbers are continually multiplying. The postage returned on newspapers for the year ending on the 13th of June last, amounted to $254,796 64.

Over these roads, the annual transportation of the mail was, on the 1st of July, 1832:

STATES.	In stages.	In steamboats.	On horseback & in sulkies.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.
In Maine	527,017	3,328	211,068	741,413
New Hampshire	524,352	.	96,774	621,126
Vermont	596,538	.	82,160	678.698
Massachusetts	1,387,780	23,712	137,953	1,549,445
Rhode Island	108,212	.	13,572	121,784
Connecticut	507,075	.	154,416	661,491
New York	2,889,124	96,735	681,495	3,667,354
New Jersey	494,482	.	96,368	590,850
Pennsylvania	2,351,184	.	600,891	2,952,075
Delaware	92,674	.	11,024	103,698
Maryland	579,448	58,380	151,583	789,416
Michigan	108,136	.	43,912	152,048
Ohio	1,181,909	47,150	510,926	1,739,985
Kentucky	575,604	45,000	510,496	1,131,100
Virginia	1,136,250	88,500	706,782	1,931,532
North Carolina	786,775	15,288	386,308	1,188,371
South Carolina	613,882	.	246,064	859,946
Georgia	282,598	.	374,236	656.834
Florida	14,560	.	48,808	63,368
Louisiana	48,516	3,848	121,212	173.576
Mississippi	78,002	.	211,496	289,498
Alabama	412,090	96,360	255,580	764.030
Tennessee	440,445	.	365,144	805,589
Arkansas	. .	.	193,076	193,076
Missouri	79,508	.	116,792	196,300
Illinois	210,314	.	183,170	393,484
Indiana	196,268	21,000	391 666	608,934
Total	16,222,743	499,301	6,902,977	23,625,021

The increase of transportation within the year ending July 1, 1832, has been:

In stages and steamboats . . 5,993,696 miles.

On horseback and in sulkies, . 2,162,633

Making together, as above . . 8,156,329 miles.

Equal to more than half of the whole annual transportation of the mail in the United States, in 1829.

Among the improvements made in the transportation of the mail, from July 1, 1831, to June 30, 1832, are the following:

The mail between the Atlantic States and New Orleans, till November last, was transported but three times a week. New Orleans being the mart for all the western states, and the principal medium of mercantile intercourse between them and the commercial cities on the sea board, the increase of mail facilities on the great mail route to New Orleans was a subject of deep interest both to the agricultural and commercial communities of more than half the Union. The whole of this line was, therefore, from December last improved into a daily line of four horse coaches and steamboats, for the distance of 637 miles, between Macon, Georgia, (there the daily line formerly

ended,) and the city of New Orleans; and, with such increased expedition, that the mail is now transported from New Orleans to Washington city in eleven days and fourteen hours; to Baltimore in eleven days and twenty onhours; to Philadelphia, during the steamboat navigation, in twelve days and nine hours; and to New York in thirteen days.

The mails which were formerly transported but three times a week between Augusta, Georgia, and Savannah, 119 miles, and from Augusta to Charleston, South Carolina, 144 miles, have both been improved into daily routes, in four horse post coaches, extending the same advantages to those cities which were enjoyed by others in their intercourse with New Orleans, and with the flourishing mercantile towns through the centre of Georgia.

The routes from Columbia and from Camden, South Carolina, to Charleston, have been increased from tri-weekly to daily lines of post coaches.

A line of mail stages has been established from the mouth of St. John's river, to St. Augustine, by means of which, the communication by stages is extended from the northern States along the borders of the ocean, to St Augustine. This is the first stage route established in East Florida.

The route from Norfolk, Virginia, by Edenton, North Carolina, Newbern, Wilmington, and Smithville, o Georgetown, South Carolina has been improved into a tri-weekly line of four horse post coaches, connecting with the steamboat mail between Baltimore and Norfolk, and such expedition given to the whole, that the mail on that line is carried to Charleston, South Carolina, in steamboats and post coaches, from Philadelphia to Norfolk, 300 miles, in twenty-eight hours; to Edenton, 378 miles, in forty-two hours; to Newbern, 470 miles, in fifty-eight hours, to Wilmington, 568 miles, in eighty hours; and to Charleston, 766 miles, in five days and two hours.

The route from Salem, North Carolina, to Shown's cross roads, Tennessee, and thence to Knoxville, 252 miles, has been increased from once to twice a week, in post coaches, perfecting a line of coaches from Norfolk, Virginia, and from Raleigh and Fayetteville, North Carolina, to Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee

The route from Bean's station Tenn., to Lexington and Frankfort, Ky., has been improved from a semi to a tri-weekly line of post coaches; and a line of post coaches has been established from Salem, N C. to Wythe, c h. Va. These two improvements together, perfect a tri-weekly line of post coaches from the southern part of Virginia, and from the Carolinas, to the seat of goverment in Kentucky, and into all the northwestern States

The route from Fredericksburg and from Richmond, Va., by Charlottesville and Louisburgh to Guyandotte, have been improved from a tri-weekly to a daily line of post coaches, and, in connexion with it, a daily line of steamboat mails have been established from Guyandotte, in Va., by Cincinnati, Ohio, to Louisville, in Kentucky A tri-weekly line of post coaches has also been established from Guyandotte, Va, by Catlettsburg, Ky., and Mountsterling, to Lexington.

The route between Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., has been improved from a tri-weekly to a daily line of four-horse post coaches, and so expedited as to run through 174 miles, in less than two days; and the tri-weekly route between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Georgetown, Ky., has in like manner been changed into a daily route. These two improvements perfect the daily mail communication in post coaches between the seats of government in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, by way of the commercial towns of Cincinnati and Louisville.

A line of post coaches, three times a week, has been established between Columbia, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., which completes the intercourse in coaches from the seat of government in Alabama, to Nashville Tenn., and to the States north of Tennessee.

Tri-weekly mail coaches have been established from Frankfort, Ky., and from Cincinnati and Columbus, in Ohio, to Indianapolis, the seat of government, in Indiana.

The route from Lower Sandusky, in Ohio, to Detroit, in Michigan, 102 miles has been increased from three times a week to a daily line of four-horse post coaches, and so expedited as to run through in a little more than a day.

The whole line from Washington city and from Baltimore, via Wheeling, Va., to Cincinnati, Ohio, and to Maysville, Frankfort, and Louisville, Ky., has been so expedited as to run from Washington and from Baltimore to Wheeling in two days; and to Frankfort in five days; making the time to Cincinnati and to Frankfort two days less than ever was occupied before. The mail may now be transported, during the summer arrangement, from Washington City and from Baltimore to Wheeling, 270 miles, in two days; to Cincinnati, 520 miles, in four days; to Louisville, Ky., in five days; and to Nashville, Tenn., in seven days. From Philadelphia to the same places, but twelve hours more are occupied. The winter arrangement will require two days more for the whole distance.

The mails between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have been so expedited as to run through in fifty-six hours. The mail is now transported from Washington City and from Baltimore, via Pittsburgh, Pa., Cleaveland and Lower Sandusky, Ohio, to Detroit, in Michigan, by daily lines of four-horse post coaches, in six days and fourteen hours, and from Philadelphia in seven days; being three days less than the time formerly occupied.

A line of four-horse post coaches have been established from Detroit, to run 3 times a week across the Territory of Michigan, 195 miles, to the town of Niles, on the river St Joseph, and to run through in less than three days.

The whole route has been improved into a daily line of post coaches from Washington city and Baltimore, by York Pa, Harrisburgh, Northumberland, Williamsport, and Bath, N. Y., to Buffalo, on Lake Erie, and so expedited as to run through in five days.

Many other improvements have been made, and in other sections of the country, of considerable magnitude; especially in expediting and perfecting the mail intercourse between the United States and the British provinces upon our borders.

These considerations which have considerably enhanced the expenses of the department, have already produced an increase of revenue that begins to be sensibly felt; and promise, within a short time, more than a remuneration for all their cost. Though improvements always incur an expense before the revenues which they yield can be realized, yet with all the increased mail facilities during the year ending the 30th June, 1832, the revenues of the department have, within a very inconsiderable sum equalled its expenses.

The revenue of the department, comprising the whole amount of postages accruing within the year commencing July 1, 1831, and ending June 30, 1832, amounts to $2,258,570 17. The expenditures of the department within the same period, were, for compensation to postmasters, $715,481 68, for transportation of the mail, $1,482,507 22, for incidental expenses, $68,111 45, amounting to $2,266,100 35; making an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue for the year, of $7,530 18. Within the same period there was paid into the Treasury of the United States, by irregular deposits, the sum of $71 31; making, together, a reduction of the funds of the department of $7,601 49.

The surplus fund available to the department on the 1st of July, 1831, assuming that the whole amount of postage accruing from July 1, 1828, had been collected, was estimated to be $210,412 89; from which deduct the above sum of 7,601 40. And the surplus available fund was, on the 1st July 1832, $202,811 40.

The revenue of the department was, for the year ending June 30, 1829, $1,707,318 42; June 30, 1830, $1,850,583 10; June 30, 1831, $1,997,811 54; June 30, 1832, $2,258,570 17.

The increase of postage over that of the preceding year was, for the year ending June 30, 1829, $108,540 47; June 30, 1830, $143,164 68; June 30, 1831, $147,228 44; June 30, 1832, $260,758 63.

Being a greater increase for the year ending June 30, 1832, by $113,530 19, than accrued during any preceding year.

This may be attributed, principally, to the improvements in mail facilities and the increase for the current year may be safely estimated at a still greater amount. The contracts for the eastern section of the United States, comprising New-York and the New England States, all expire on the 31st of December next, and have just been renewed, together with new contracts for transporting the mails on the routes established by law of the last session of Congress.

The annual amount paid for transporting the mail in that section, under the old contracts, is - - - -	$328,945 92
The annual amount which will be required under the new contracts in that section, including all the old routes, with many important improvements; also, for 142 new mail routes established in that section by the law of last session, is -	421,156 19
Making an increase of expenditure in that section of -	92,210 27
The contracts have also been made for the new routes established by the law of last session in the other sections, amounting to 13,111 miles of new post roads, on 298 new routes, for the annual sum of - - - - - - -	71,945 75
Requiring together an annual increase of expenditure of -	164,156 02

These contracts will go into operation on the 1st of January next; and within the year which will terminate on the 30th June, 1833, one half of the above increase will be incurred, amounting to $82,078 01.

At a reasonable estimate of the progressive increase of revenue from postage, there will be more than a sufficiency to meet this sum.

The increase of postages for the year ending the 30th June 1832, was, as above stated, $260,758 63 above those of the preceding year; but, in an increase of postages, there is a corresponding increase of commissions for compensation to postmasters

After deducting these commissions, the remainder, constituting the *nett* proceeds of postages, is applicable to the payments for transportation of the mails, and for the incidental expenses of the department. The *nett* proceeds of postages for the year ending June 30, 1832, exceeded those of the preceding year $180,305 43 If the ratio of increase in the *nett* proceeds of postages for the year which will end on the 30th June, 1833, shall only equal that of the year ending June 30, 1832, it will amount to the sum of $196,823 06 above that of the last year, which will exceed the additional amount required for transportation by more than a hundred thousand dollars, provided no farther improvements shall be made, without estimating any thing for postages that may arise on the new routes. But a greater ratio of increase of the *nett* amount of revenue may be fairly calculated upon from the very extensive improvements which have been made; and the accounts of postmasters for the quarter ending on the 1st of October last, so far as they have been examined, exhibit an increase of *nett* proceeds of postages at the rate of $260,000 a year above those of the year ending on the 30th of June, 1832.

There were in the United States on the 1st of July, 1831, 8,686 post offices. The number on the 30th June, 1832, was increased to 9,205. The constant supervision of that number of postmasters, correcting abuses, enforcing the strict observance of the laws and instructions, and, above all requiring of each to account faithfully and promptly for all the postages received, are essentially necessary to all the other operations of the department; and while the present system is strictly adhered to in the order of the transactions of the department, it is confidently believed that its operations will be attended with harmony and success

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM T BARRY, Postmaster General

Statement showing the amount of Postage received at the Post Offices, in the several States and Territories, during the years ending on the 31st of March, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832.

States and Terr's.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Maine	26,143 61	26,997 64	28,867 90	31,422 83	29,892 54	34,233 63
N. Hampshire	13,250 51	14,592 76	16 006 96	16,338 89	17,298 80	18,945 29
Vermont	13,554 98	14,672 05	15,741 46	17,663 72	18,997 49	20,295 16
Massachusetts	99,980 44	101,355 58	107,544 99	118,564 25	119,393 55	129,712 20
Rhode Island	13,397 22	14,979 82	14,108 39	15,393 29	14,806 55	15,772 51
Connecticut	30,160 13	32,846 45	33,924 60	35,813 15	34,245 85	39,490 07
New York	229,794 72	252,575 99	272,524 51	290,843 35	312,018 93	344,266 73
New Jersey	16,227 41	17,511 65	19,765 44	20,767 56	22,890 06	25,652 18
Pennsylvania	127,921 51	137,729 89	152,020 66	160,814 45	185,217 58	206,408 24
Delaware	4,434 10	4.992 09	5,156 66	5,197 16	4,787 81	6,005 20
Maryland	59,385 89	61,022 71	63,616 43	65,977 89	69,089 25	76,766 00
Dist of Col.	10,896 55	11,691 50	11,295 10	13,979 98	14,694 82	15,118 86
Virginia	71,536 76	73.406 74	75,105 92	79.262 91	84,078 61	93,757 86
N. Carolina	27,571 81	28.229 77	27.682 57	28,609 64	28,780 27	31,920 91
S. Carolina	46,402 00	45 148 09	44,675 02	46,156 89	47,993 06	52,755 87
Georgia	42.524 24	44.005 91	45,851 42	50,967 66	54,292 70	61,786 06
Kentucky	25,572 26	26,792 95	28,460 54	33,190 55	36,705 56	42,979 80
Tennessee	17,990 78	21,945 53	24.198 80	26,995 08	31,423 49	35,544 19
Ohio	52,309 15	36·473 55	43,266 42	50,535 25	58,883 55	65,400 42
Louisiana	28,763 92	29·893 60	23,609 43	34,454 41	40,794 40	48,129 98
Indiana	5,670 36	7,905 00	7,792 59	9,609 67	11,508 29	14,460 35
Mississippi	10.314 87	10·461 25	11,124 72	12,738 56	15,499 13	17,528 81
Illinois	2,856 55	3·099 94	4,547 94	5,741 19	7,791 89	9,764 17
Alabama	20 164 99	19·106 11	20,368 97	22,687 61	27,240 84	32,546 76
Missouri	6,392 94	8·551 52	9,546 08	10,813 37	12,947 79	15,756 67
Michigan Ter	2,284 41	2·385 16	2,526 59	2,994 73	4,598 36	7,187 23
Arkansas Ter.	1,046 49	1·129 46	1,310 21	1,425 72	2,071 45	2,726 13
Florida Ter'y	2,696 67	3·802 78	4,587 33	5,450 91	6,921 09	6,722 21
Canada Mail.	. .	6,122 85	. .	. .	. .	.
Total	988,676 10	1,058,204 34	1,115,220 72	1,219,084 98	1 315,638 09	1.471,371 04

Statement exhibiting the gradual increase of the Post Office establishment, at different periods from 1790.

Years ending	Post roads Miles.	Post Offices.	Cost of trans'g mail	Compe'n to Postmast's.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditures
Dec. 31, 1790	1,875	75	$22,081	$8,198	$37,935	$32,140
Dec. 31, 1795	13,207	453	75,859	30,272	160,620	117,698
Dec. 31, 1800	20,817	903	128,644	69,243	280,804	223,994
Dec. 31, 1805	31,076	1558	296,635	111 552	421,373	377,367
Dec. 31, 1810	36,406	2800	327,966	149,498	551,694	495,969
Dec. 31, 1815	43,748	3000	467,779	241,901	1,043,065	745,151
Dec. 31, 1820	72,492	4500	792,425	352,925	1,111,927	1,160, [illegible]
Dec. 31, 1825	94,052	5677	785,646	411,183	1,306,525	1,229, [illegible]

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Samuel Moore, Director,	$2,000 00	J Cloud, Melter & Refiner,	1,500 00
Wm. Findlay, Treasurer,	1,200 00	William Kneass, Engraver,	1,200 00
Ad. Eckfeldt, Chief Coiner,	1,500 00	John S. Benezet, Clerk,	850 00
John Richardson, Assayer,	1,500 00	J. Eckfeldt, Assist. Assayer.	600 00

The coinage effected within the last year amounts to $3,401,055, comprising $798,435 in gold coins. $2,579,000 in silver, and $23,620 in copper, and consisting of 9,128,387 pieces of coin, viz.

Half eagles,	157,487	pieces, making		$787,435
Quarter eagles,	4,400	do	do	11,000
Half dollars,	4,797,000	do	do	2,398,500
Quarter dollars,	320,000	do	do	80,000
Dimes,	522,500	do	do	52,250
Half dimes,	965,000	do	do	48,250
Cents,	2,362,000	do	do	23,620
	9,128,387			$3,401,055

Of the amount of gold coined within the last year, about $80,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; $28,900 from Africa; $678,000 from the gold region of the United States; and about $12,000 from sources not ascertained.

Gold was first received at the Mint for Coinage, from North Carolina, in 1804, from which State, alone, of the gold region of the United States it was received previous to 1829.

From 1804 to 1823, inclusive, the amount received, did not exceed $2,500 yearly: from 1823, the amount received in each year was,—in 1824, $5,000; in 1825, $17,000; in 1826, $20,000; in 1827, $21,000; and in 1828, $46,000; amounting, in the five years, to $109,000. Since 1828 it has been received from other States, viz:

From	In 1829.	In 1830.	In 1831.	In 1832.	Total.
Virginia	2,500	24,000	26,000	34,000	86,500
North Carolina	134,000	204,000	294,000	458,000	1,090,000
South Carolina	3,500	26,000	22,000	45,000	96,500
Georgia	. .	212,000	176,000	140,000	528,000
Tennessee	. .	. .	1,000	1,000	2,000
Alabama	. .	. .	1,000	. .	1,000
Total,	$140,000	466,000	520,000	678,000	1,804,000

Which, including the $109,000 received from North Carolina, in the five previous years, makes the whole amount from that State $1,199,000; and the total amount received since 1823, $1,913,000.

It is rendered highly probable, by estimates entitled to great respect, that the quantity of gold of the United States delivered at the Mint within the last year does not much exceed the one half of the production from the mines—nearly an equal amount being supposed to have been exported uncoined, or employed in the arts. If this conjecture be nearly correct, the production of gold from the United States during the year has not been less than a million and a quarter of dollars. This may be regarded as equal to one-sixth part of all the gold produced, within the same period, from the mines of Europe and America, estimated according to the results of recent years, as given by the best authorities.

Relative Value of Gold and Silver.

When, at the commencement of the Mint in 1792, the ratio of fine gold to fine silver was established as 15, to 1, it was supposed to be conformable to their relative value in the principal commercial nations of Europe, and it probably was nearly conformable to the mint regulations then prevailing How far the value of those metals in the foreign market deviated from the Mint proportion during the interval from 1792 to 1821, is not known. No deficiency, however, in the Mint ratio of gold to silver in the United States became early apparent.

The first notice of a premium on gold measured in silver, in the United States, appears late in 1821. Before the end of that year it had advanced to 5½ per cent. Since that time it has occasionally been as high as 7 per cent., and, at intermediate intervals, as low as 2 per cent. During December, 1832, it was from 3½ to 4 per cent.

The average relative value of gold and silver bullion in *London*, for 12 years, (1821 to 1832, inclusive,) is 15.77 to 1, so that 371 1-4 grains of pure gold would be of the value of $15 77—the dollar unit consisting of 371 1 4 grains of pure silver. The average of the last three years is 15.85 to 1. The relative value for the last year alone has been 15.96 to 1.

The average in *France*, during the last seven years, has been 15.68 to 1, so that the value of 371 1-4 grains of fine gold would be 15.68—the dollar unit being as before. The average of the last three years gives the proportion of 15.78 to 1. The relative value for the last year is 15.79 to 1.

The average in the *United States*, for the whole period, is 15 63 to 1, so that the value of 371 1-4 grains of pure gold would be 15.63—the dollar unit consisting, as before, of 371 1-4 grains of pure silver. The average of the last three years gives the proportion of 15.59 to 1. The relative value of the last year alone is 15.70 to 1

Gold and Silver Coin of the United States, Exported during each year ending Sept. 30, from 1826, to 1831, inclusive.

Exported to	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831
Russia	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3,500
Danish W. Indies	. .	. .	. .	. .	1,550	. .
England	125,542	10,000	542,434	. .	20,154	625,718
Gibraltar	. .	. .	1,000	. .	. .	1,462
British E. Indies	. .	. .	19,150	. .	. .	. .
British W. Indies	4,118	. .	825	. .	. .	. .
Brit Am. Colonies	459,050	993,632	73,500	586,000	908,820	956,100
Hanse Towns	. .	. .	. .	. .	135	. .
France	12,447	22,000	54,096	22,320	6,392	417,725
French W. Indies	2.361	3,510	. .	20	. .	. .
Teneriffe	. .	. .	. .	2,596	. .	. .
Cuba	2,040	2,932	2,032	. .	100	17,281
Mexico	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Guatemala	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	780
Brazil	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	20,938
Argent. Republic	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15,00
China	. .	11,500	. .	. .	. .	. .
S. Am. generally	. .	. .	. .	1,950	. .	. .
Total,	$605.558	1,043,584	693,037	612.886	937,151	2,056,474

Gold and Silver, in Bullion and Coin, imported into the United States, in the years ending September 30 from 1821 to 1826, inclusive.

Imported from	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.
Russia	-	300	1,800	-	-	-
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	10,130	-	2,000	300	3,080	3,000
Swedish West Indies	292,738	76,583	44,181	22,520	36,553	40,422
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	342
Danish West Indies	309,566	177,559	342,037	231,522	156,093	186,730
Danish East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland	1,352,167	158,651	222,791	239,551	15,085	151,180
Dutch West Indies	105,567	137,328	98,262	86,487	74,687	87,141
Dutch East Indies	-	2,300	240	-	24,808	-
England, Man, and Berwick	645,529	99,811	282,822	149,164	82,888	122,216
Scotland	-	2,100	3,000	1,500	3,4000	-
Ireland	2,683	5,978	4,425	238	-	-
Gibraltar	603,366	53,661	181,695	311,371	101,704	94,688
British African Ports	1,600	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-
British West Indies	801,139	174,862	520,730	828,199	638,210	618,559
Newfoundland	-	-	-	4,350	5,500	3,000
British American Colonies	89,417	158,225	219,740	298,840	218,896	221,994
Other British Colonies	-	93,751	7,859	5,709	2,370	3,820
Hanse Towns and German Ports	193,165	59,151	40,572	76,920	1,972	33,860
France on the Atlantic	617,274	80,386	36,963	77,268	7,581	158,681
France on the Mediterranean	247,384	14,546	102,246	47,675	17,068	35,088
French West Indies	36,363	26,548	95,127	174,508	160,388	165,555
French East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius	-	-	-	-	1,686	3,000
Other French African Ports	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Hayti	504,409	229,439	55,502	169,027	61,235	126,945
Spain on the Atlantic	21,200	3,500	5,569	91,634	800	2,930
Spain on the Mediterranean	5,002	2,790	8,450	49,575	-	1,400
Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	470	600	1,900	-	-
Manilla and Phillippine Islands	-	-	-	13,000	30,500	12,215
Floridas	27,254	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	1,163,253	590,169	271,764	1,102,346	545,164	408,806
Other Spanish West Indies	12,787	35,629	22,738	8,895	5,659	7,341
Spanish S. American Colonies	128,462	661,117	1,950,416	3,288,041	-	-
Portugal	140,775	800	13,087	23,745	15,160	39,605
Madeira	10,236	5,660	12,383	22,271	850	5,200
Fayal and other Azores	1,070	-	1,221	4,978	3,407	5,766
Cape de Verd Islands	32,000	17,078	17,412	30,142	32,650	21,448
Portuguese African Ports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta	355,211	211,944	215,197	70,893	100,034	74,259
Trieste, &c.	98,139	9,206	13,288	157,717	2,033	4,000
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c.	91,378	13,870	79,381	48,550	22,604	4,901
Morrocco, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope	-	3,500	-	-	-	-
China	-	500	22,036	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	348,109	2,603,108	2,860,800
Guatemala	-	-	-	640	13,946	43,013
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	80,590	137,664	86,169	51,047	27,031	17,428
Colombia	-	-	-	7,421	199,459	462,617
Brazil	19,500	71,803	46,215	218,792	197,188	104,771
Buenos Ayres	-	-	-	-	274,406	30,694
Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	30,589	46,306	251,774
Peru	-	-	-	-	323,207	408,022
South America, generally	-	-	-	-	13,575	-
West Indies, generally	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Asia, generally	-	8,253	10,346	23,707	13,362	70,156
Europe, generally	-	-	6,689	-	-	-
Africa, generally	67,536	43,504	51,883	40,662	65,510	11,192
South Seas	-	1,300	-	20,000	1,650	-
North West Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uncertain Ports	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total dollars	8,064,890	3,369,846	5,097,896	8,379,935	6,150,765	6,886,066

Gold and Silver, in Bullion and Coin, imported into the United States, in the years ending September 30, from 1827 to 1831, inclusive.

Imported from	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	
Sweden	4,400	-	3,000	1,110	-	
Swedish West Indies	82,920	100,656	100,741	157,874	111,142	
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	
Danish West Indies	263,312	175,007	154,732	247,326	242,479	
Danish East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	
Holland	85,508	181,283	17,308	12,197	16,641	
Dutch West Indies	107,810	89,018	148.027	42,885	73,237	
Dutch East Indies	2,067	2,000	3,303	10,000	4,527	
England, Man, and Berwick	34,111	20,972	39,826	144,231	136,830	
Scotland	500	-	-	-	-	
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	
British African Ports	89,278	37,391	58,978	7,860	8,500	
British East Indies	13,700	-	7,787	940	-	
British West Indies	-	-	-	500	082	
Newfoundland	313,386	34,851	79.490	66,736	429,446	
British American Colonies	-	-	-	-	-	
Other British Colonies	154,507	179,944	241,237	252,279	277,197	
Hanse Towns and German Ports	-	-	-	-	-	
France on the Atlantic	1,965	12	3,844	12,486	5,628	
France on the Mediterranean	104,168	57,459	27,570	47,812	47,949	
French West Indies	60 179	2,484	1,482	14,517	6,155	
French East Indies	223,468	205,963	286,237	267,574	181 124	
Bourbon and Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	
Other French African Ports	-	-	-	-	-	
Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	
Spain on the Atlantic	47,132	69,703	46,633	31,718	35,714	
Spain on the Mediterranean	2,300	45	14,460	25,475	46,439	
Teneriffe and other Canaries	19,200	1,250	15,800	13,436	8,130	
Manilla and Phillippine Islands	4,064	1,700	-	-	-	
Floridas	26,685	-	-	16,148	1,220	
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Spanish West Indies	478,590	578,528	363,820	362,084	181,774	
Spanish S. American Colonies	13,670	3,446	8,664	7,718	16,173	
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	
Madeira	31,554	2,600	13,985	8,154	4,746	
Fayal and other Azores	21,424	7,771	9,560	5,000	8,667	
Cape de Verd Islands	21,299	12,773	3,000	11,340	3,200	
Portuguese African Ports	24,600	37,545	7,708	15 457	32,327	
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	
Italy and Malta	-	-	-	-	-	
Trieste, &c.	102,502	67,532	1,200	2,570	37,938	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c.	10,304	-	460	912	1,900	
Morocco, &c.	47,387	11,405	488	45,018	6,368	
Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	
China	-	-	-	-	-	
Mexico	-	24,390	-	9,194	24,100	
Guatemala	4,005,255	3,853,880	4,344,746	4,703,716	4,464,134	
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	105,609	58,492	129,872	121,672	88,710	
Colombia	6,575	600	46,117	1,472	20,603	
Brazil	565,861	420,524	322,337	414,906	284,903	
Buenos Ayres	232,914	181,577	76,835	84,695	23,149	
Argentine Republic	25,575	60,563	63,381	-	-	
Chile	-	-	3,076	189,210	3,200	
Peru	95,502	330,803	153 850	1.569	91,694	
South America, generally	665,788	629,350	602,079	591,521	331,711	
West Indies, generally	-	-	700	38,076	-	
Asia, generally	-	-	2,210	-	-	
Europe, generally	9,000	-	6,500	13,000	5,332	
Africa, generally	-	-	300	-	-	
South Seas	68,324	61,229	63.208	58,381	23,362	
Northwest Coast	-	-	-	2,582	2,100	
Uncertain Ports	13,327	-	-	-	2,870	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Total $	8,151,130	7,489 ,74	403, 612	8,155,964	7,305,948	

Gold and Silver, in Bullion and Coin, exported from the United States, in the years ending September 30, from 1821 to 1826, inclusive.

Exported to	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.
Russia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Prussia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sweden	- -	£ -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Swedish West Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Denmark	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Danish West Indies	,14681	14,767	15,239	111,568	56,724	2,400
Danish East Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Holland	132	314	1,990	- -	- -	- -
Dutch West Indies	34,360	22,450	3,700	3,000	- -	- -
Dutch East Indies	1,257,995	877,641	998,940	419,818	669,553	273,069
England	1,933,665	796,218	365,632	312,112	298,266	572,533
Scotland	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ireland	193	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Gibraltar	32,190	5,000	3,804	2,110	146,287	10,500
British African Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
British East Indies	1,884,949	1,930,376	283,052	782,386	665,523	354,567
British West Indies	- -	2,200	7,319	12,150	480	3,730
Newfoundland	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
British American Colonies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,200
Other British Colonies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hanse Towns	- -	- -	1,800	- -	58,050	- -
France on the Atlantic	12,000	519,892	175,872	6,760	916,530	191,416
France on the Mediterranean	- -	- -	933	- -	20,000	1,500
French West Indies	- -	4,800	1,576	- -	8,000	- -
French East Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Bourbon and Mauritius	21,000	56,000	- -	1,640	35,000	22,000
Other French African Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hayti	60,164	1,525	104,697	51,462	21,100	- -
Spain on the Atlantic	- -	3,030	- -	- -	- -	- -
Spain on the Mediterranean	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Teneriffe and other Canaries	7,284	3,650	- -	6,767	6,240	4,607
Manilla and Philippine Islands	190,000	- -	- -	136,000	122,500	30,000
Floridas	4,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cuba	265,162	221,501	353,406	262,098	147,815	403,897
Other Spanish West Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Spanish S. American Colonies	54,893	57,698	- -	- -	- -	- -
Portugal	- -	14,000	- -	- -	- -	- -
Madeira	2,000	- -	485	190	53,050	12,150
Fayal and other Azores	- -	- -	8,500	- -	- -	- -
Cape de Verd Islands	- -	- -	- -	2,277	- -	- -
Other Portuguese African Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sicily	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Italy and Malta	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Trieste, &c.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c.	- -	157,006	68,500	- -	- -	- -
Morocco, &c	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,000	- -
Cape of Good Hope	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,000
China	3,391,487	5,075,012	3,584,182	4,463,852	4,523,075	1,651,595
Mexico	- -	- -	- -	- -	199,446	1,500
Guatemala	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,200	- -
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	- -	- -	- -	6,000	5,562	- -
Colombia	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,400	10,500
Brazil	150,999	97,525	8,615	89,210	98,393	113,090
Buenos Ayres	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,920	- -
Argentine Republic	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Chile	- -	- -	- -	- -	88,760	59,100
Peru	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
South America, generally	- -	- -	- -	- -	769	- -
West Indies, generally	- -	5,375	17,245	3,832	10,532	5,387
Asia, generally	1,154,505	943,750	368,000	341,320	612,330	366,147
Europe, generally	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Africa, generally	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
South Seas	400	400	- -	- -	- -	- -
North West Coast	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Uncertain Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total Dollars	10,478,059	10,810,180	6,372,987	7,014,552	8,797,055	4,098,678

Gold and Silver, in Bullion and Coin, exported from the United States, in the years ending September 30, from 1827 to 1831, inclusive.

Exported to	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Russia	- -	13,553	10,213	28,700	90,423	
Prussia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Sweden	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Swedish West Indies	- -	- -	- -	773	- -	
Denmark	- -	500	- -	- -	10,500	
Danish West Indies	47,350	65,209	61,200	20,187	40,303	
Danish East Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Holland	740	4,320	15,451	- -	5,000	
Dutch West Indies	- -	017	- -	2,260	070	
Dutch East Indies	96,922	265,480	149,550	52,600	480,975	
England	190,101	2,309,775	613,833	162,229	1,615,643	
Scotland	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Ireland	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Gibraltar	3,000	35,000	16,572	59,880	20,000	
British African Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
British East Indies	872,183	630,930	297 301	160,641	436,027	
British West Indies	- -	1,880	4,878	1,761	1,660	
Newfoundland	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
British American Colonies	27,659	53,270	40,253	138,381	25,900	
Other British Colonies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Hanse Towns	- -	- -	2,000	- -	- -	
France on the Atlantic	1,540,913	2,396,699	1,577,500	135.111	2,960,669	
France on the Mediterranean	1,600	5,852	3,380	5,500	14,611	
French West Indies	600	600	025	- -	3,842	
French East Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Bourbon and Mauritius	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Other French African Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Hayti	- -	20,553	8,438	- -	11,032	
Spain on the Atlantic	- -	33,600	50,000	- -	4,900	
Spain on the Mediterranean	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Teneriffe and other Canaries	4,316	2,350	5,512	- -	- -	
Manilla and Phillippine Islands	- -	101,000	20,082	- -	3,000	
Floridas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Cuba	873,236	784,978	532,144	275,687	300,500	
Other Spanish West Indies	2,000	1,950	31,505	21,650	35,683	
Spanish South American Colonies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Portugal	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Madeira	14,000	1,167	500	1,638	- -	
Fayal and other Azores	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Cape de Verd Islands	8,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Other Portuguese African Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Sicily	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Italy and Malta	- -	25,000	33,572	- -	- -	
Trieste, &c.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c	50,000	- -	- -	- -	29,500	
Morocco, &c.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Cape of Good Hope	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
China	2,513,318	454,500	601,493	79,984	367,024	
Mexico	800	4,850	4,640	- -	24,210	
Guatemala	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Colombia	- -	29,200	880	- -	- -	
Brazil	86,146	135,183	73,612	1,470	216,375	
Buenos Ayres	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Argentine Republic	- -	- -	- -	- -	63,648	
Chile	20,781	- -	- -	- -	21,362	
Peru	5,000	- -	- -	- -	- -	
South America, generally	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
West Indies, generally	5,671	10,641	- -	- -	200	
Asia, generally	590,880	160,380	161,500	152,630	174,200	
Europe, generally	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Africa, generally	16,610	- -	- -	- -	- -	
South Seas	- -	2,000	1,000	1,100	100	
North West Coast	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Uncertain Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Total Dollars	6,971,306	7,5[illegible],439	4,311,134	1,241,622	6,956,457	

Total amount of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie, imported into the United States in each year, ending, Sept. 30, from 1821 to 1831, inclusive. With the amount of American Gold and Silver Coin emitted during the same period.

Year.	Bullion.		Specie.		Total.	Am'can Gold & Silver emited.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	$	
1821	*	84,890	*	7,980,000	8,064,890	1,015,087 45
1822	*	411,444	*	2,958,402	3.369,846	894,786 50
1823	*	230,771	*	4,867,125	5,097,896	967.975 00
1824	*	331,392	*	8,047,578	8,378,970	1,845,677 00
1825	151,020	368,827	378,257	5,252,661	6,150,765	1,720,968 00
1826	116,194	462,087	562,546	5,740,139	6,880,966	2,094.335 00
1827	91,049	422,605	1,019,399	6,618,077	8,151,130	3,000,765 00
1828	69,650	465,063	738,570	6,216,458	7,489 741	1,715,745 00
1829	110,638	838,107	706,028	5,749,839	7,403,612	2,290,295 50
1830	115,267	1049,343	705,879	6,285,475	8,155,964	3,138,505 00
1831	166,191	686,283	765,838	5,687 633	7,305,945	3,889,870 00

Total amount of Gold and Silver, Bullion and Specie (Foreign) Exported from the United States, in each year ending Sept. 30, from 1821 to 1831, inclusive; with the amount of American Gold and Silver Coin, exported during the last six years of the same period.

Year.	Bullion.		Specie.		Total.	American Gold & Silver coin exptd.
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	$	
1821	*	90	*	10,479,969	10,478,059	†
1822	*	28,248	*	10,781,932	10,810,180	†
1823	*	1,800	*	6,371,187	6,372,987	†
1824	*	-	*	7,014,552	7,014,552	†
1825	-	10,849	315,672	8.470,534	8,797,055	†
1826	15,648	25,000	434,555	3,623,385	4,098,678	605,558
1827	8,611	3.236	820,304	6,139,155	6,971,306	1,043,574
1828	56,251	-	-	7,494,188	7,550,439	693,037
1829	25,270	218,821	935,102	3,136,941	4,311,134	612,886
1830	10,637	24,154	474.826	731,955	1,241,622	937,151
1831	21,690	203,572	499,365	5,831,830	6,956,457	2,058,474

*Gold and Silver not distinguished in these years. †Not enumerated previous to 1826.

Amount of Silver deposited at the Mint of the United States, and of Silver and Gold coins emitted, annually, from 1821, to 1831, both inclusive.

Year.	Silver deposited at the Mint.					Amount of Silver coined	Am'nt Gold coined	Am'nt of G'ld & Silver coind
	Bullion.	Spanish Dollars.	Mexican Dollars.	Various Coins.	Total. $			
1821	205,359	391,987	-	231,358	828,704	925,762	159,925	1,015,057
1822	593,774	-	-	233,217	826,991	805,806	88.890	894,786
1823	465,298	116,765	199,587	246,070	1,028,720	895,550	72,425	967 975
1824	453,698	696,082	394,808	340,811	1,885,398	1,752,477	93,200	1845,677
1825	609,668	100,358	228,412	456,674	1.395,112	1,564,538	156,385	1720.968
1826	394,219	187,180	1,762,245	148,941	2.492,585	2,992,990	92,245	2.094,335
1827	357,465		1,824,997	157,658	2.340,120	2,869,200	131,565	3,000,765
1828	553,212	206,834	770,476	171,398	1.701,920	1,575,600	140,145	1,715,745
1829	832,099	65,023	1 168,486	155,408	2,221,021	1,994,578	295 717	2.290,295
1830	912,373	227,860	1.949,979	117,560	3.207,772	2 495,400	643,105	3,138,505
1831	-	-	-	-		3,175,600	714,270	3,889 870

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The sales of the Public Lands during the last year, were not equal to those of the year preceding. The inadequacy of the means afforded to the Surveyors General, to supply the returns of Surveys, and the township plats, in every Surveying district of the United States, except that of Alabama, together with the Indian war in the northern frontier of Illinois and the western part of the Territory of Michigan, and the general prevalence of the Asiatic Cholera, in those places to which emigration tended, and from which it usually emanates, not only interrupted the land sales entirely, in some districts for a portion of the year, but materially retarded those in others.

The Act of the last Session of Congress, providing for the issuing of Scrip to the Officers and Soldiers of the Virginia Continental and State lines and Navy of the Revolutionary War, to the amount of three hundred thousand acres, has been nearly executed. Warrants covering about forty thousand acres only remain to be satisfied, and these await the production of the necessary documentary evidence from the parties interested.

By an act of April 5, 1832, "Supplementary to the several Laws for sale of the Public Lands," it is provided that all the Public Lands, when offered at private sale, may be purchased at the option of the purchaser, either in entire sections, half sections, quarter sections, half-quarter sections, or quarter-quarter sections, (not to affect any special provision made by law for the sale of land in town lots.) It provides, however, that no person shall be permitted to enter more than one half-quarter section of land under this act, in quarter-quarter sections, in his own name, or in the name of any other person, and in no case, unless he intends it for cultivation, or for the use of his improvement. And the person making application to make an entry under this act, must file his affidavit, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, that he make the entry in his own name, for his own benefit, and not in trust for another.

By an act of January 23, 1832, all persons who have purchased under the act of May 29, 1830, granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands, are authorized to assign and transfer their certificates of purchase or final receipts, and Patents may issue in the name of the assignee.

Exhibit in relation to the sales of the Public Lands for the year ending December 31, 1831; and three quarters of the year 1832.

	In 1831.	1st half of 1832.	3d quarter of 1832.
Quantity of land sold (*acres*)	2,777,856 88	963,913 17	545,888 56
Purchase money.....	$3,557,023 76	1,211,017 99	693,449 53
Received for sales prior to July 1, 1820.....	131,995 34	32 63	358 74
Amount received in cash....	3,366,144 26	1,063,317 53	643,674 57
Rec'd in forfeited land scrip	93,076 67	12,833 07	4,518 58
Rec'd in military land scrip	229,798 27	129,895 02	45,615 12
Aggregate receipts.....	3,684,019 10	1,211,050 62	643,808 27
Am't paid into the Treasury.	3,210,815 48	1,094,870 48	515,259 40

Statement of Public Lands sold, of cash and scrip received in payment therefor, of incidental expenses, and payments into the Treasury on account of public lands during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1832.

LAND OFFICES.	Lands sold. Acres. hds.	Purchase money.	Rec'd on account of lands sold prior to July 1, 1820	Amount received in cash.	Amout received in scrip. Forfeited land scrip.	Military land scrip.	Aggregate receipts.	Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the Treasury from the 1st Jan., to the 30th Sept. 1832
Marietta, Ohio	17,663 20	22,078 99	-	22,070 99	8 00	-	22,252 64	1,252 64	17,824 80
Zanesville,	65,795.89	82,244 86	3 70	30.016 99	2,239 95	49,991 62	82,248 56	2,420 63	15,751 12
Steubenville,	15,132.75	18,915 19	-	16,013 38	2.776 81	125 00	18,915 19	1,159 72	11,727 63
Chillicothe,	40,606 84	50,784 78	-	37,785 00	1,047 14	11,952 64	50,784 78	2,317 42	34,500 00
Cincinnati,	43.330.32	54,162 90	-	50,604 89	1,341 35	2,216 66	54,162 90	3,533 32	43,319 57
Wooster,	20,752.69	25,940 90	291 74	25,954 04	278 60	-	26,232 64	1,433 66	24,511 44
Piqua,	15,833.63	19,792 13	-	18,423 51	543 62	825 00	19,792 13	1,150 25	16,100 00
Tiffin,	45,479.55	56,849 43	-	55,731 23	768 20	350 00	56,849 43	2,263 63	51,364 37
Jeffersonville, In	52,523.29	65,654 10	-	53,314 43	535 92	11,803 75	65,654 10	2,090 82	41,150 16
Vincennes,	36,219.90	45,274 96	-	44,883 28	266 68	125 00	45,274 96	1,906 06	45,666 16
Indianapolis,	105,225.93	131,534 48	-	68,233 65	240 00	63,060 83	131,534 48	3,556 07	54,097 93
Crawfordsville,	107,418 68	134,284 54	-	123,629 55	-	10,654 99	134,284 54	3,327 53	125,425 97
Fort Wayne,	33,390.82	41,738 55	-	41,306 55	32 00	400 00	41,738 55	2,057 18	36,456 81
Shawneetown, Il	8,007.22	10,009 94	-	9,165 58	243 46	600 00	10,009 04	1,065 42	8,140 00
Kaskaskia,	9,381.94	11,727 37	-	11,460 56	166 81	100 00	11,727 37	862 09	10,985 46
Edwardsville,	46,579.33	58,224 28	-	45,763 17	-	12,461 11	58,224 20	2,100 04	48,500 00
Vandalia,	3,762.33	4,727 91	-	4,202 91	-	525 00	4,727 91	898 26	1,800 00
Palestine,	12,003.60	15,004 49	-	14,804 49	-	200 00	15,004 49	1,129 38	19,650 00
Springfield,	42.597 08	53,266 26	-	44,432 27	14 00	8,819 99	53,266 26	2,061 82	41,500 00
Danville,	4,211.39	5,270 24	-	5,270 24	-	-	5,270 14	1,035 58	4,025 00
Quincy,	960.23	1,200 28	-	1,200 28	-	-	1,200 28	942 06	-
St. Louis, Misso	30,540.86	38,181 23	-	38.148 27	32 96	-	38,181 23	1,595 41	36.932 21
Franklin,	38,654 96	48,321 02	-	48,133 26	187 76	-	48,321 02	2,086 57	58,357 03
Palmyra,	50,281.29	62,851 45	-	62,851 45	-	-	62,851 45	2,374 79	67,765 14

Jackson,	7,246.18	9,058 49	.	9,058 49	-	-	9,058 49	1,140 40	7,450 00	
Lexington,	33,591 72	42,017 21	.	42,017 21	-	-	42,917 21	1,875 91	65,760 00	
St. Stephens, Al	24,390.81	30,488 22	.	29,214 21	1,274 01	-	30,488 22	1,737 97	30.100 00	
Cahaba,	151,221.00	195,038 81	32 63	193,816 55	1,254 89	-	195,071 44	4.459 18	152,497 14	
Huntsville,	35,988 28	44,991 84	63 30	44,708 94	346 20	-	45,055 14	1,738 80	31.542 31	
Tuscaloosa,	34,247.31	42,809 06	.	42,657 67	151 49	-	42,809 06	2.098 77	38,200 00	
Sparta,	4,252.21	5,015 23	.	5,015 23	-	-	5,015 23	832 55	631 86	
Washington, Mis	13,587 53	16,984 17	.	15,785 42	1,399 75	-	16,984 17	1,066 41	9,800 00	
Augusta,	744.97	931 22	.	931 32	-	-	931 22	635 55	-	
Mount Salus,	112,576.79	140,846 81	.	139.459 54	1,387 27	-	140,746 81	4.098 01	54,804 39	
N. Orleans, Lou	505.59	688 24	.	688 24	-	-	688 24	530 93	-	
Opelousas,	19,305.79	24,132 24	.	23,327 62	804 62	-	24,132 24	1,286 36	15,200 00	
Ouachita,	12,674 06	22,092 58	.	22,092 58	-	-	22,092 58	1,554 39	34,500 00	
St. Helana,	5,449.06	6,811 33	.	6,811 33	-	-	6,811 33	972 67	15,200 00	
Detroit, Michi'n	137,985.15	172,811 93	.	172,595 79	216 14	-	172,811 93	4,559 03	176,567 36	
W. Pigeon Prairie	56,586.01	75,422 51	.	75,422 51	-	-	75,422 51	3,104 60	56,045 44	
Batesville, Ark.	*2,432.61	3,040 76	.	3,040 76	-	-	3,040 76	751 92	3,600 00	
Little Rock,	3,673.32	4,591 65	.	4 591 65	.	.	4,591 65	677 87	8,738 05	
Tallahasses, Flo	*6,924.67	8.655 83	-	8,655 83	.	-	8.655 83	662 37	5,242 73	
Total for Ohio,	264,594.37	330,769 18	295 44	256,600 03	9,003 67	65,460 92	331,664 62	15,631 27	215,098 93	
Total for Ind.	334,778.67	418,486 63	.	331,367 45	1,074 60	86,044 57	418,486 63	13.937 66	302,797 13	
Total for Illinois	127,503.12	160,429 87	.	136,299 50	4 4 27	22,706 10	160,429 87	9,994 65	134 600 46	
Total for Misso.	160.315.01	200,429 40	.	200,208 68	220 72	-	209,429 40	9,073 08	236.264 38	
Total for Alab.	250,099.51	318,343 16	95 93	315,412 50	3,026 59	-	318,439 09	10,867 37	252,971 31	
Total for Miss.	116,909.29	155,762 20	.	156,176 18	2,586 02	-	158 762 20	5,719 97	64,604 39	
Total for Lou.	37,979.50	53,724 39	.	52,919 77	804 62	-	53,724 39	4,345 34	64,900 00	
Total for Mich.	194,571.16	248,234 44	.	248,018 30	216 14	-	248,234 44	7,758 63	232,612 80	
Total for Ark.	6,105.93	7.632 41	.	7,632 41	.	.	7,632 41	1.429 79	12,338 05	
Total for Florida	6.924.67	8,655 83	.	8,655 83	.	.	8 655 83	662 37	5,242 73	
Grand Total,	1,509,801.73	1,904,467 52	391 37	1,711,992 10	17,356 65	175,510 14	1,904,858 89	79,314 14	1,610,130 18	

DONATIONS, &c. OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following statement exhibits, *in acres*: I. The estimated amount unsold of land to which the Indian and foreign titles have been extinguished. II. Estimated amount to which the Indian title has not been extinguished. III. Quantity appropriated for Internal Improvements. IV Quantity appropriated for Colleges, Academies and Universities. V The one thirty-sixth part of Public Lands appropriated for common schools. VI Quantity appropriated for charitable institutions. VII. Quantity appropriated for Seats of Government. VIII. Saline Reservations. IX. Aggregate appropriated to each State or Territory, Jan. 1, 1832.

States.	Titles extinguished.	Title not extinguished.	Internal improvements.	Colleges.	For common schools.	For seats of Govt.	Saline reservations.	Aggregate for each State.
Ohio -	5,242,221	344,617	922,937	+92,800	678,576	–	–	1,737,539
Indiana -	12,699,096	3,681,048	384,728	46,080	550,184	2,560	23,040	1,012,592
Illinois -	28,237,859	3,158,110	480,000	46,080	‡ 977,457	2,560	206,128	1,712,225
Missouri -	34,547,152	3,744,000	–	46,080	986,639	2,449	46,080	1,181,548
Mississippi -	21,211,465	6,529,280	–	46,080	685,884	1,280	–	733,367
Alabama -	20,167,725	7,760,890	400,000	46,560	792,190	1,620	23,040	1,246,450
Louisiana -	25,198,234	–	–	46,080	873,973	–	–	920,053
Michigan -	17,883,681	82,905,536	–	46,080	543 893	10,000	–	599,917
Arkansas -	31,912,381	288,000	–	46,080	950,258	–	–	996,338
Florida -	30,194,070	5,160,400	–	46,080	877,484	1,120	–	947,724
*Aggregate	227,293,884	113,577,869	2,187,665	508,009	7,952,538	21,589	298,288	§11,057,685

* This aggregate of unsold lands is to the 31st December, 1831.

+ Including salt spring reservations which are authorized to be sold by the State, and the proceeds applied to literary purposes.

‡ Including lands appropriated for schools in Clark's grant.

§ The general aggregate includes the following donations:—In Ohio, Section No. 29, containing 43,525 acres, appropriated for religious purposes, in the purchases made by John C. Symmes, and the Ohio Company. In Alabama, 23,040 acres for the benefit of the Connecticut Deaf and Dumb Asylum. In Florida, 23,040 acres for the benefit of the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Payment on account of the purchase of Louisiana:		
Principal	$14,985,872 28	
Interest on $11,250,000 -	8,529,359 43	
		$23,514,225 71
Payment on account of the purchase of Florida:		
Principal - -	$4.985,599 82	
Interest to 30th Sept. 1831 -	1.265,416 67	
		6,251,816 49
Payment of compact with Georgia - - -		1,065,484 06
Payment of the settlement with the Yazoo claimants		1,830,808 04
Payment of contracts with the several Indian tribes (all expenses on account of Indians) - - -		11,852,182 56
Payment of commissioners, clerks, and other officers employed by the United States for the management and sale of the western domain - - - -		3.593,834 54
		$48 077,551 40
Amount of money received at the Treasury, as the proceeds of public lands, to the 30th September, 1831		$37.272,713 31

SURVEYS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The uniform mode in which the Public Lands are surveyed conduces in the greatest possible degree to compactness of settlement. This method is rectangular.

The greatest division of land is called a *township*, containing the quantity of 23,040 acres. The township is six miles square, and is subdivided into thirty-six equal divisions, or square miles, by lines crossing each other at right angles, called *sections*. The section contains 640 acres, and is subdivided into four parts, called *quarter sections*. The quarter section is divided into two equal parts, each, called *half-quarter sections*, which last, previous to the act of April 5, 1832, was the last regular subdivision; that act, however, admits of another, under certain circumstances, which is, by running an east and west line through the half-quarter sections to divide them into *quarter quarter sections*.

SURVEYORS OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Name.	Office.	Compensation.
Micajah T. Williams, Surveyor General N. W. of Ohio, for the States of Ohio and Indiana, and Michigan Territory,	Cincinnati, Ohio....	2000 00
Samuel Williams..... ....Chief Clerk,	.....do.....	850 00
Alfred S. Reeder.....Clerk,	.....do..... ..	625 00
Oliver Simpson.....do..	.....do.....	
Gideon Fitz, Surveyor of Public Lands, South of Tennessee, for the State of Mississippi.....	Washington, Miss...	2000 00
Frederick Wood.....Clerk,	..... . do.....	900 00
P. Hoof.....do..	.... do.....	800 00
David W. Connelly..... .do..	..... do.....	800 00
A. Downing..... .....do..	.... do.....	800 00
J. A. Dutch .....do..	.... do.....	800 00
Robert Butler, Surveyor of Public Lands in Florida	Tallahassee, Florida	2000 00
Isham Green Searcy..... .....Clerk,	..... do..... .	1000 00
Robert W. Williams.....do..	..... do	1000 00
John Coffee, Surveyor of the Public Lands in Alabama.....	Florence, Alabama	2000 00
F. Sannoner..... .....Clerk,	..... do.....	750 00
James R. Weakly..... .....do..	..... do.....	750 00
Elias T. Langham, Surveyor of Public Lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri.....	St. Louis, Missouri..	2000 00
William Milburn.....Clerk,	..... do.....	750 00
A. H. Evans..... .....do..	.. .. do..... ..	750 00
P. O. Lee..... ... .do..	..... do	500 00
Hore Browse Trist, Surveyor General for Louisiana.....	Donaldsonville, Lou	2000 00
James S. Conway, Surveyor of Public Lands in Arkansas.....	Little Rock, Ark....	1500 00
Frederick R. Conway, Recorder of Land Title in Missouri.....	Donaldsonville, Lou	500&c.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

The compensation to Registers is $500 per annum, and one per cent. commission on moneys paid into the Land Office.

Name.	Office.	Date of commission.
David Hoge.....	Steubenville.... .... .Ohio	Feb. 19, 1830
Joseph Wood....	Marietta....	Mar. 3, 1829
Peyton S. Symmes.....	Cincinnati.....	Mar. 3, 1829
Thomas Scott.....	Chilicothe.....	Mar 9, 1829
Thomas Flood	Zanesville....	Mar. 25 1830
Joseph S Lake..	Wooster.....	Mar 25, 1830
Thomas B. Vanhorn...	St. Mary's	May 5, 1830
Thomas Gillispie	Bucyrus.....	May 22, 1830
William Lewis..	Jeffersonville.... ....Indiana	May 25, 1830
John Badollet.....	Vincennes.....	Jan. 4, 1833
Arthur St. Clair.....	Indianapolis.....	Mar. 25, 1830
Samuel Milroy	Crawfordsville.....	Mar. 25, 1830
Robert Brackenridge....	Fort Wayne..	Mar. 25, 1830
Miles Hotchkiss..... ..	Kaskaskia.. ....Illinois	April 30, 1832
James C. Sloo.....	Shawneetown.....	Mar. 25, 1830
William P. McKee	Edwardsville..	Jan. 13, 1831
Charles Prentiss.....	Vandalia.....	Mar. 25, 1830
Samuel Alexander.....	Quincy.....	Mar. 2, 1831
Joseph Kitchell..	Palestine.....	Mar. 5, 1829
Francis Prince....	Danville.....	Mar. 2, 1831
William L. May	Springfield.....	Mar. 25, 1830
John Biddle.....	Detroit.....Michigan Ter.	Jan. 10, 1831
Abraham Edwards	White Pigeon Prairie	Mar. 8, 1831
William Christy..	St. Louis.....Missouri	Mar. 7, 1829
Hampton L Boon	Fayette.....	Jan. 4, 1830
George Bullit.....	Jackson.....	April 6, 1832
Finis Ewing.....	Lexington	May 25. 1830
William Wright.....	Palmyra.....	May 29, 1830
Hartwell Boswell	Batesville .. .Arkansas Ter.	April 6, 1828
Bernard Smith	Little Rock.....	Feb 19, 1830
Wm. McKennon Ball..	Fayetteville.....	July 10, 1832
Samuel M.Rutherford..	Washington.....	July 10, 1832
J M. A. Hamblin	Ouachita... .....Louisiana	May 30, 1832
Valentine King....	Opelousas.....	Jan. 28, 1830
Hilary B Cenas	New Orleans.....	Dec. 17, 1829
Thomas G. Davidson..	St. Helena, C. H...	Mar. 25, 1830
Benjamin L.C.Wailes..	Washington, ...Mississippi	Dec. 24, 1830
William Howze..	Augusta.....	Feb. 10, 1832
Samuel Gwin.....	Mount Salus.....	
John B. Hagard.....	St. Stephens.....Alabama	Mar. 29, 1830
Benjamin S. Pope.....	Huntsville..... ...	April 21, 1832
John H Vincent.....	Tuscaloosa.....	Mar. 25, 1830
Alanson Saltmarsh	Cahaba.....	Feb. 24, 1832
Wade H. Greening	Sparta.....	May 14, 1828
Jack Shackleford.... ..	Montevallo.....	July 14, 1832
John H Somerville.. ..	Montgomery..	July 14, 1832
George W. Ward.....	Tallahassee....Florida Ter.	Jan. 4, 1830
Charles Downing..	St. Augustine.....	May 22, 1830

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

: compensation to Receivers is $500 per annum, and one per cent. commission on
ys paid into the Land Office.

Name.	Office.	Date of commission
H. Viers.....	Steubenville.... .... ..Ohio	Jan. 4, 1833
d C. Skinner....	Marietta.....	Mar. 25, 1830
an Neville.....	Cincinnati.....	May 22, 1830
h Ingham.....	Chilicothe	Mar. 25, 1830
ard Van Horne....	Zanesville.....	Dec 21, 1830
iel Quimby.....	Wooster.....	Mar. 2, 1831
rt I. Skinner.....	St. Mary's.....	Dec. 21, 1830
h H. Larwill.....	Bucyrus..... ..	May 29, 1830
s G. Reed.....	Jeffersonville.....Indiana	Feb. 21, 1831
D. Wolverton....	Vincennes.....	Mar. 25, 1830
s P. Drake.....	Indianapolis.....	Mar. 25, 1830
s T. Pollock	Crawfordsville.....	Jan. 8, 1832
Spencer..	Fort Wayne.....	Dec. 30, 1831
ard Humphreys.. .	Kaskaskia.. ....Illinois	Mar. 5, 1829
Caldwell.....	Shawneetown.....	Feb. 19, 1830
imin F. Edwards..	Edwardsville.....	Dec. 17, 1829
am Linn.....	Vandalia...	Jan, 12, 1831
W. Smith.....	Palestine.....	Mar. 5, 1829
ias Carlin.....	Quincy.....	Mar. 2, 1831
Taylor..	Springfield.....	Mar. 25, 1830
el McRoberts ...	Danville.....	Mar. 2, 1831
nan Kearsley ..	Detroit... .....Mich. Ter.	Feb. 10, 1832
ias C. Sheldon....	White Pigeon Prairie.....	Mar. 3, 1831
el Merry	St. Louis.. .....Missouri	Jan. 8, 1833
Sebree	Fayette.....	Dec. 17, 1829
Hayes.....	Jackson	May 12, 1832
n M. Ryland.....	Lexington.....	Dec. 21, 1830
am Blakey.....	Palmyra.....	Jan. 14, 1833
S. Manly.....	Batesville....Arkansas Ter.	
min S Chambers.	Little Rock.....	Dec. 12, 1832
iew Leiper.....	Fayetteville.....	July 10, 1832
l T. Wilter.....	Washington	July 10, 1832
h Friend...	Ouachita..... ..Louisiana	Mar. 2, 1831
minRobert Rogers	Opelousas..	Mar. 25, 1830
am L. Robeson....	New Orleans.....	Mar. 25, 1830
nder Gordon Penn	St. Helena, C. H.....	Mar. 25, 1830
as Lewis	Washington. ....Mississippi	May 26, 1830
n Alsbury.....	Augusta..... ...	Mar. 2, 1832
e B. Dameron....	Mount Salus.....	Feb. 20, 1832
Henry Owen.....	St. Stephens.....Alabama	Jan. 21, 1832
el Cruse.....	Huntsville...	Jan. 4, 1830
im G. Parish ..	Tuscaloosa.....	Jan. 8, 1829
G. Mitchell,....	Cahaba.....	May 17, 1832
S. Hunter....	Sparta.....	May 14, 1832
Lawler..... ...	Montevallo.....	July 14, 1832
d E. Benson.....	Montgomery....	July 14, 1832
rd K. Call.....	Tallahassee .... ..Florida	Mar. 3, 1829
im H. Allen.....	St Augustine....	May 22, 1830

LIGHT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

The great length of sea coast, and the numerous capes, reefs, and shoals, from Maine to Louisiana, (besides the extensive navigation of the lakes,) have rendered this a very competent establishment.

The erection and support of Light Houses devolves on the government of the United States, as incidental to commerce. They are provided for by an annual and specific appropriation; and are placed under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury; but all the contracts for building and repairing Light Houses, supplying them with oil, placing beacons and buoys, all the accounts incidental to the establishment, as well as the salaries of the Superintendents and Keepers, and all the correspondence connected with the whole establishment is attended to in the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

For every Light House, or Floating Light, there is a Keeper, who receives a stated salary, per annum, each of the Superintendents have, generally, several Light Houses under their direction, and receive, as a compensation for their services, a commission of two and a half per cent, hon the amount of their disbursements

Light Houses.	Superintendents and Keepers.		Salary.
Maine.	John Chandler	Superintendent	
Portland	Joshua Freeman	Keeper	350 00
Segum	John Salter	do	400 00
Whitehead	Joseph Berry	do	410 00
Frankland Island	Thomas Hanna	do	350 00
Wood Island	Abraham Norwood	do	350 00
Passamaquoddy	Peter Godfrey	do	410 00
Petit Manan	Josiah Simpson	do	350 00
Pond Island	James Lenman	do	350 00
Burnt Island,	Joseph P. Chandler	do	350 00
Libby Island	John McKellar	do	350 00
Monhegan Island	Thomas B Seavey	do	350 00
Owl's Heart	Isaac Stearns	do	350 00
Moose Peak Island	Alexander Milliken	do	400 00
Martinicus Rock	Phineas Speer	do	450 00
Permaquid Point	Isaac Dunham	do	350 00
Baker's Island	William Gilley	do	350 00
Cape Elizabeth	Elisha Jordon	do	450 00
Dice's Head	Jacob Sherburn	do	350 00
Hendrick's Head	John Upham	do	350 00
Mount Desert Rock	Esaias Preble	do	600 00
Browns Head	David Wooster	do	350 00
Marshall's Point	John Watts	do	350 00
New Hamoshire.	William Pickering	Superintendent	
Portsmouth	Allen Porter	Keeper	350 00
White Island	Joseph L. Lock	do	600 00
Whale's Back	Samuel E. Hascall	do	550 00
Boon Island	Eliphalet Grover	do	600 00
Massachusetts.	David Henshaw	Superintendent	
Boston	Jonathan Bruce	Keeper	400 00
Nantucket	Caleb Gushman	do	450 00
Nantucket Beacon	David Coffin, 2d	do	300 00

Nantucket Harbor Light	Aaron Folger .....Keeper	300 00
Thatcher's Island.....	Aaron Wheeler.....do..	450 00
Baker's Island..... ...	Ambrose Martin.....do..	400 00
Plumb Island..... .	Joseph Lowell..... .....do..	350 00
Cape Cod.....	John Grozer.....do..	350 00
Cape Pogue.....	Matthew Mayhew... .....do..	350 00
Plymouth.....	Joseph Burgiss.... ....do..	400 00
Wigwam Point.	George Day.....do..	350 00
Chatham.....	Joseph Loveland..... ....do..	400 00
Scituate.....	Simeon Bates.....do..	350 00
Race Point..... ...	Elijah Dyer.....do..	350 00
Point Gammon.....	John A. Peak..... ....do..	350 00
Holmes' Hole.....	James West..... .....do..	350 00
Tarpaulin Cove..... ...	John Geyer..... .....do..	350 00
Bird Island.....	William S. Moore.....do..	400 00
Long Island Head.....	Charles Beck.....do..	350 00
Ten Pound Island.	James Sayward.....do..	350 00
Billingsgate Island.....	Abijah Gill.....do..	400 00
Monamoy Point.....	David Bearse.....do..	400 00
Sandy Neck...	Joseph Nickerson.....do..	400 00
Long Point.....	Charles Derby ....do..	350 00
Nobsque Point.	Peter Dogget.....do..	350 00
Dumpling Rock....	Levi Smith.., ...do..	350 00
Edgartown.....	Jeremiah Pease .....do..	350 00
Gloucester Point.....	Samuel Wonson.. .....do..	400 00
	Lemuel Williams...Superintendent	
Gayhead.....	Ellis Skiff.....Keeper	350 00
Clark's Point.....	Cornelius Howland.....do..	350 00
Cutter Hunk Island.....	Nickerson Chase.....do..	350 00
Rhode Island	Christopher Ellery....Superintendent	
Newport	Sylvester R. Hazard.....Keeper	350 00
Watch Hill.....	Jonathan Nash.....do..	350 00
Point Judith.....	John P. Whitford.....do.	350 00
Goat Island.....	Samuel Watson.....do..	350 00
Dutch Island.....	William Dennis.....do..	350 00
Warwick Neck.....	Abbey Waite..... .....do..	350 00
Nayat Point.....	Daniel Wightman.....do..	350 00
Block Island.....	William A. Weeden.....do..	400 00
Poplar Point.....	Samuel Thomas, jr.....do..	350 00
Vermont.	Arch. W. Hyde.....Superintendent	
Juniper Island.	Malachi Corning.....Keeper	350 00
Connecticut.	Ingoldsby W. Crawford..Superinten't	
New London.....	John G. Munn..... ...Keeper	350 00
Faulkner's Island..	Eli Kimberly.....do..	350 00
Lynde Point.....	Daniel Whittlesey..... ....do..	350 00
Stonington..... ...	William Potter.....do..	350 00
Morgan's Point.....	Ezra Daboll ..... do..	350 00
	William H. Ellis.....Superintendent	
Norwalk.....	Gershom B. Smith .....Keeper	350 00
Five Mile Point.....	Elihu Ives.....do..	350 00
Fayerweather Island....	Stephen T. Moore. .....do..	350 00

Stratford Point	Samuel Budington	Keeper	350 00
Great Captain's Island	John H. Smith	do	350 00
New York.	Samuel Swartwout	Superintendent	
Sandy Hook	John Casler	Keeper	500 00
Eaton's Neck	John H. Gardiner	do	350 00
Sand's Point	Noah Mason	do	350 00
Old Field Point	Elizabeth Smith	do	350 00
Fire Island Inlet	John M Isaacs	do	500 00
Throg's Neck	James Baylies	do	350 00
Stoney Point	Robert Parkinson	do	350 00
Highlands of Neversink	James Wilson	do	600 00
Princess Bay	Abel Rawson	do	350 00
Bluffn't Fort Tompkins	Benjamin Church	do	350 00
Kinderkook	John Carroll	do	300 00
Four Mile Point	Stephen Winans	do	350 00
	John P. Osborn	Superintendent	
Montauk	Patrick N Gould	Keeper	350 00
Little Gull Island	Frederick Chase	do	600 00
Plumb Island	Sineus Conkling	do	250 00
	Pierre A. Barker	Superintendent	
Buffaloe	William Jones	Keeper	350 00
Niagara (Fort)	Ezekiel Jewett	do	350 00
Portland Harbor	Joshua Lane	do	350 00
Dunkirk	Abraham Day	do	350 00
	Jacob Gould	Superintendent	
Galloo Island	Zenas Hastings	Keeper	400 00
Oswego	Orlo Steele	do	350 00
Gennessee	Giles H. Holden	do	350 00
Sodus Bay	Bennett C. Fitzhugh	do	350 00
Tibbett's Point	Nelson B. Williams	do	350 00
Horse Island	John M'Knit	do	350 00
Pennsylvania.	Thomas Foster	Superintendent	
Presque Isle	John Bone	Keeper	350 00
Delaware.	Henry Whiteley	Superintendent	
Cape Henlopen	Kendal Batson	Keeper	400 00
Cape Beacon	Kendal Batson	Keeper	250 00
Cape May	Ezekiel Stevens	do	400 00
Bombay Hook	Duncan Stewart	do	450 00
Mahon's Ditch	Abel Harris	do	450 00
Mispillion Creek	Thomas Carlisle	do	400 00
Maryland.	Dabney S. Carr	Superintendent	
Bodkin Island	Philip Marshal	Keeper	400 00
North Point	David Riley	do	600 00
Thomas' Point	Benjamin Mead	do	350 00
Pool's Island	Silvester Nugent	do	460 00
Smith's Island	John M. White	do	400 00
Concord Point	John O'Neil	do	350 00
Cove Point	James Somerville	do	350 00
Point Lookout	Ann Davis	do	350 00
Lazaretto Point	William Shaw	do	350 00
Clay Island	James L. Waller	do	350 00

Virginia.	Conway Whittle.....Superintendent		
Cape Henry.....	Travy Burroughs.....Keeper	500	00
Old Point Comfort.....	John Luke ....do..	400	00
Smith's Point..	Yarret Hughlett.....do..	400	00
New Point Comfort.....	William R. Brownley.....do..	400	00
Smith's Island.....	Thomas S. Brickhouse.. ....do..	500	00
Black River Point.....	William Jett.....do..	400	00
Assateague Island..	David Watson.....do..	400	00
North Carolina.	James Owens..... ..Superintendent		
Baldhead.....	Sedwick Springs.....Keeper	400	00
Federal Point.....	Edward Newton ....do..	400	00
	Thomas H. Blount,...Superintendent		
Cape Hatteras.....	Isaac Farrow..... .Keeper	400	00
Pamlico Point..	Samuel Fulford.....do..	400	00
	Joshua Tayloe..... ..Superintendent		
Ocracoke.....	Anson Harker.....Keeper	400	00
	Henry M. Cooke.....Superintendent		
Cape Lookout...	William Fulford.....Keeper	400	00
	Duncan McDonald..Superintendent		
Roanoke Marshes.....	Littlejohn Pugh..... .....Keeper	400	00
South Carolina	James R. Pringle.....Superintendent		
Charleston	Saint Loe Meilichamp .... Keeper	400	00
Racoon Key.	Thomas Skrine..... .do..	450	00
	Thomas L. Shaw.....Superintendent		
North Island..... .	Samuel N. Marsh..... Keeper	400	00
Georgia.	Abraham B Fannin..Superintendent		
Tybee....	Henry Cragg.....Keeper	533	33
	John N. McIntosh....Superintendent		
St. Simon's Island.....	James Gould.....Keeper	400	00
Sapelo Island.....	William Donnelly.....do..	400	00
Beacons on Wolf Island..	Isaac Tithian.....do..	400	00
	Archibald Clark.....Superintendent		
Cumberland Island.....	Amos Latham.....Keeper	400	00
Ohio.	Sam'l Starkweather...Superintendent		
Grand River.....	Elijah Dixon.....Keeper	400	00
Cleaveland.....	Stephen Wolvert.....do..	400	00
Sandusky.....	Rachel Wolcott.....do..	350	00
Turtle Island.....	Samuel Choat.....do..	400	00
Louisiana.	Martin Gordon. .....Superintendent		
Bayou St. John.....	Ambrose Schap..... ...Keeper	250	00
Frank's Island.....	James Newman... .....do..	600	00
Southwest Pass of Miss...	William R. Knight.....do..	600	00
South Point, Gordon's Isl.	Henry Heistand.....do..	600	00
	Ogden D. Langstaff...Superintendent		
Point Defer..... ...	Harley Curtis..... .....Keeper	600	00
East Florida.	John Rodman.....Superintendent		
St. Augustine..... .	John Andreo... ....Keeper	400	00
	James Dell.....Superintendent		
St. John's River.....	Roque Leonardy.....Keeper	400	00
	Wm. A. Whitehead..Superintendent		
Cape Florida	John Dubose.....Keeper	600	00

Dry Tortugas	Edward Glover ... .Keeper	600 00
Sand Key	Rebecca T. Flaherty.... ....do..	600 00
Whitehead's Point, (Key West)	Barbara Mabrity..... ..do..	500 00
West Florida.	Robert Mitchell.....Superintendent	
Pensacola.....	Jeremiah Ingraham .....Keeper	550 00
Cat Island	George Rielly..... .....do..	500 00
Pass Christian	Robert A. Heirn ....do..	500 00
	Jesse H. Willis..... .Superintendent	
St. Marks	Samuel Cosby ....Keeper	500 00
Michigan.	Andrew Mack.....Superintendent	
Fort Gratiot	George McDougall .....Keeper	350 00
Otter Creek Point.... ...	John Whipple.....do..	350 00
	Adam D. Stewart.. ..Superintendent	
Blois Blanc	Eber Ward.. .....Keeper	400 00
Mouth of St. Joseph River	Thomas Fitzgerald.....do..	350 00
Outer Thunder Bay Isl'd	Israel Noble..... ..do..	400 00
Alabama.	George W. Owen.....Superintendent	
Mobile..... .. .	Thomas Harris ..... Keeper	400 00
Choctaw Point	Starling Thrower.... .....do..	500 00
Mississippi.	Andrew Marschalk...Superintendent	
Natchez	Joseph Bowman. .....Keeper..	350 00
	FLOATING LIGHTS.	
Massachusetts.	David Henshaw.....Superintendent	
Tuckanhuck Shoal..	Henry Barnard.... .....Keeper	500 00
Delaware.	Henry Whiteley .. ..Superintendent	
Five Fathom Bank.	Jeremiah Bennet.... .....Keeper	700 00
Brandywine Shoal.... ...	Richard Saunders.....do..	500 00
Upper Middle Shoal.....	George H. Geddes.....do..	500 00
Maryland.	Dabney S. Carr.....Superintendent	
Hooper's Straits.....	John Hooper.....Keeper	500 00
Virginia.	Conway Whittle.....Superintendent	
Craney Island.....	William Fee.....Keeper	450 00
Smith's Point..	Archibald Anderson.....do..	500 00
Willoughby's Spit.... ...	John B. Sale.....do..	500 00
Wolf Trap Shoals.....	Ralph Johnson.....do..	500 00
	George Brent.....Superintendent	
Narrows of Potomac.....	John C. Jones.....Keeper	400 00
North Carolina.	Joshua Taylor..... ..Superintendent	
Pamptico Sound.....	James Gaskill.....Keeper	500 00
Royal Shoal.	James Wallace..... .....do..	500 00
Ocracoke Nine Feet Shoal	Richard Jones.. ....do..	500 00
Mouth Neuse River.....	Samuel Whitehurst.. .....do..	500 00
Brant Island Shoal.....	Taylor H. Walker.....do..	500 00
	Stephen Charles.....Superintendent	
Wade's Point Shoal.....	Silby Harny.....Keeper	500 00
East Florida.	Wm. A. Whitehead..Superintendent	
Careysfort Reef.	John Walton..... .....Keeper	700 00
Michigan	Adam D. Steuart,.. ..Superintendent	
At junction of Lakes Huron and Michigan.....	William Keith..... .....Keeper	500 00

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, ON THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

Treasury Department, 5th December, 1832.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources during the year 1830, were - - -			$24,844,116 51
The expenditures for the same year, including payments on account of the public debt, were - -			$24,585,281 55
The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan., 1831, was			$6,014,539 75
The receipts from all sources, during the year 1831, were			28,526,820 82
Viz:			
Customs, - -	24,224,441 77		
Lands, - - -	3,210,815 48		
Dividends on bank stock, -	490,000 00		
Incidental receipts, - -	152,314 04		
First and second instalment under the Convention with Denmark, -	449,249 53		
Making, with the balance, an aggregate of -			$34,541,360 57
The expenditures for the same year, were -			30,038,446 12
Viz:			
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous - - -	3,064,646 10		
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements,	6,943,238 73		
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy, - -	3,856,183 07		
Public debt, - -	16,174,378 22		
Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan., 1832, of			$4,502,914 45
The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at - -		$23,918,659 51	
Viz:			
Customs, - -	21,730,717 99		
Lands, - -	1,610,130 18		
Bank dividends, -	490,000 00		
Incidental receipts, -	87,811 34		
The receipts for the fourth quarter, including the 3d instalment of the Danish indemnity, are estimated at - -		$7,834,000 00	
Making the total estimated receipts of the year -			$31,752,659 51
And, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1832, forming an aggregate of - - -			$36,255,573 96
The expenditures for the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at $23,868,691 81—Viz:			
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous - - -	3,663,955 42		

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements,	5,655,280 52	
Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy,	3,213,597 98	
Public debt,	11,335,857 89	
	23,868,691 81	
The expenditures for the fourth quarter, including $6,744,199 57 on account of the public debt, are estimated, on data furnished by the respective departments, at	$10,742,774 22	
Making the total estimated expenditures of the year		$34,611,46
And, leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1833, an estimated balance, including the Danish indemnity, of		$1,644,10

This balance, however, includes the funds, estimated at $1,400,000; b tofore reported by this department, as not effective.

The appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year are mated at $6,308,421 25, but of this amount it is estimated by the pr departments—

1. That the sum of $5,475,202 26 only will be required for the obj for which they were appropriated :—

2. That the sum of $652,198 27 will not be required, and may, theref be considered as an excess of appropriation, and is proposed to be appl without being re-appropriated, in aid of the service of the year 1833, as more fully appear when the estimates of the appropriations for that year presented :—

3. That the sum of $181,020 72 will be carried to the surplus f either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed because these moneys will not be required for, or can no longer be app to, them.

2. OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The disbursements on account of the public debt during the year 1832, will amount, as has been already shown, to		$18,080,05
Of which there will have been applied to the payment of principal	$17,302,410 82	
And to interest	777,646 64	

Of this sum, all over the annual appropriation of ten millions of doll will have been applied, with the President's sanction, under the discreti ary authority granted by the act of the 24th of April, 1830.

The stocks which will have been redeemed, by the application of sum, during the year, are as follows :

The residue of the four and a half per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 24th May, 1824; being the last of the stock for the purchase of Florida	$1,739,524
The whole of the three per cent stock, issued under the act of the 4th of August, 1790; being the last of the funded debt of the revolution	13,296,705
One half of the exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 26th of May, 1824	2,227,363
And the whole of the exchanged five per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 20th of April, 1822	56,704

Which two last mentioned stocks, are parts of the debt arising out of the late war.

Also, certain portions of the old registered debt, which have been presented for payment; being part of the unfunded debt of the revolution,	237

The whole of the public debt, which, by the terms of the several loans, the United States have a right to redeem, up to the 1st of January next, will have been then paid off; making the entire sum of about fifty-eight millions of dollars, applied to the debt since the 4th of March, 1829.

On the 1st of January next, the public debt will be reduced to 7,001,698 83

Viz:

1. *The funded debt*, consisting of the five per cents issued under the act of the 3d of March, 1821, and redeemable after the 1st of January, 1835, - $4,735,296 30

And the residue of the exchanged four and a half per cents. issued under the act of the 26th of May, 1824, and redeemable after the 31st of December, 1833, $2,227,363 98

Amounting to - - $6,962,660 28

2. The *unfunded debt*, consisting of the registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war $27 602 46

Treasury Notes, issued during the late war, 7,116 00

And Mississippi Stock - 4,320 09

Amounting to - - - 39,038 55

Leaving whole amount Jan. 1, 1833, - $7,001,6[illegible] 83

These three last sums, composing the unfunded debt, are payable on the presentation of the certificates.

After the 1st of January next, no part of the public debt, except the remaining fragments of the unfunded debt, of which only small portions are occasionally presented, will be redeemable before the following year; and though there will be in the Treasury, during the year, ample means to discharge the whole debt, they can be applied only to the purchase of stock at the market price. It is now manifest that if the bank shares had been sold, and the proceeds applied to this object, the entire debt might, in this manner, have been extinguished within the present year. But, it is nevertheless pleasing to reflect, that, after the present year, it may be considered as only a nominal debt; as the bank shares, which have been actually paid for, within the last four years, by the redemption of the stock subscribed for them, are greater in value than the whole amount of that debt: and the debt itself ceases to be a burthen, inasmuch as the dividends derived from the bank shares, yield more to the Treasury than will be required to pay the interest. The debt, may, therefore, be considered as substantially extinguished after the 1st of January next; which is earlier than was looked for under the most prosperous and economical administration of our affairs that could have been anticipated. It will, nevertheless, be gratifying to the national pride, that every thing, having even the appearance of debt, should cease; and measures will, therefore, be adopted to invite the early presentation of the outstanding stocks, that they may be paid off as fast as the means are received, and the evidences of the public debt finally cancelled. It will be a proud day for the American people, when, to all those honorable characteristics which have rendered their career so memorable among nations, they shall add the rare happiness of being a nation without debt.

3. OF THE ESTIMATES OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1833.

The statement already presented, shows that the receipts from customs, during the present year, will exceed the estimate submitted at the last session of Congress. It is true, that duties to a considerable amount, received in this year, will hereafter be returned under the 18th section of the act of the last session, for altering the duties on imports. But, as those duties are not to be returned until after the 3d of March next, and as, in the mean time,

they will be available means in the treasury, they will be so treated, and the probable amount of them will be deducted from the estimated amount of the duties receivable in 1833

Notwithstanding the unusually large importations in 1831, those of 1832 have also been large—being estimated, for the year ending on the 30th of September last, at $100,652,677 in value. The exports have somewhat exceeded those during the same period in 1831—being estimated at $87,037,943 in value, of which $63,074,815 were of domestic, and $23,963,128 of foreign articles. These results are not only satisfactory, in reference to their connexion with the finances, but as indicating a prosperous condition of commerce.

The duties which accrued during the first three quarters of the present year, are estimated at $24,505,000; and those for the fourth quarter, at $4,891,000. Though the proceeds of these duties will form a considerable portion of the receipts into the treasury, from customs, during the year 1833, yet, is to be observed, that, as the term of credit will be much shortened on importations subsequent to the 3d of March next, a greater portion of the duties accruing within the year, will be received in that year, than heretofore. At the same time, the bonds given on previous importations, at the present terms of credit, will continue to fall due as before; and the combined operation of these two causes will increase the proportion which the actual receipts, within the year, will bear to the accruing duties, relatively both to past and future years.

From data in possession of the department, it is estimated that the duties which will be returned, out of the revenue of 1833, after the 3d of March next, upon merchandise deposited under the 18th section of the act of the 14th of July last, may be estimated at $2,500,000. Though these data are necessarily in a great degree conjectural, they are sufficient for the purpose of the present estimate. It is proper to be remarked, however, that if a broader operation be given by Congress to the provisions of that section, than it has received at the department, the amount will be proportionately increased.

A considerable reduction, estimated at not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, from the amount receivable from customs in the present year has also resulted from the refunding of duties heretofore collected, and perhaps an equal amount from the cancelling of bonds falling due, on rail road iron, agreeably to the act of the last session. But as this has consisted, in part, of the drawback of duties taken in previous years, the amount forms no criterion for the future.

It has been shown that the actual receipts from public lands, during the present year, will fall much short of the estimate presented at the last session. The sales were necessarily affected by the extensive measures adopted in the western and northwestern country, to repel the recent Indian incursions. Owing, also, to the want of the returns of surveys and plots, which the surveyors general found themselves unable to supply, lands, expected to have been sold, were not brought into market. It is expected, however, that the receipts from this source will be somewhat larger next year.

According to the best judgment the department is able to form on the subject, the receipts into the treasury from all sources, during the year 1833, may be estimated at - - $24,000,000 00

Viz:

Customs, -	$21,000,000 00	
Public lands, -	2,500,000 00	
Bank dividends, and incidental and miscellaneous receipts of all other kinds,	500,000 00	

The expenditures for the year 1833, for all objects, other than the reimbursement of the public debt, are estimated at 17,638 577 35

Civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	3,045,361 70	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements,	6,878,790 09	
Revolutionary pensions under the act of 7th of June, 1832, including arrearages from the 4th of March, 1831, in cases in which payment has not been made,	4,000,000 00	
Naval service,	3,377,423 38	
Interest on the public debt,	336,996 18	
During the year 1833, however, the moneys which have been received into the treasury, from Denmark, within the two last and present years, for the payment of the indemnities due to American citizens, under the convention, will be payable, estimated at		694,000 00
Which, added to the expenditures, will make the aggregate charge upon the treasury, for the year, exclusive of the reimbursement of the public debt,		18,332,577 35

In the year 1833, the first instalment payable under the convention with France, for indemnities to American citizens, will also be received into the treasury, though it will form no part of the disposable means.

Taking an average of the importations, for the last six years, as a probable criterion of the ordinary importations for some years to come, the revenue from customs, at the rates of duty payable after the 3d of March next, may be estimated at $18,000,000 annually. The public lands, bank dividends, and other incidental receipts, may be estimated at $3,000,000—making an aggregate revenue of about $21,000,000 a year. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, the probable expenses for all objects, other than the public debt, were estimated at fifteen millions. This is still believed to be a fair estimate; and, if so, there will be an annual surplus of six millions of dollars.

Still firmly convinced of the truth of the reasons then presented, for a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the Government, I am again urged by a sense of duty, to suggest, that a further reduction of six millions of dollars be made; to take effect after the year 1833. Whether that shall consist altogether of a diminution of the duties on imports, or partly of a relinquishment of the public lands, as a source of revenue, as then suggested, it will be for the wisdom of Congress to determine.

Without adverting in unnecessary detail to the consideration in favor of lessening the existing duties, which I had the honor to present, as well in the last annual report, as in that called for by special resolutions of the House of Representatives, I deem it proper to observe that, in my own mind, those considerations have lost none of their force, but have derived new weight from subsequent reflection.

The purity and simplicity of the institutions, under which it has pleased Providence to make us a great and prosperous nation; the few objects, and those of a general nature, to which the powers of the Federal Government can be appropriately applied, and the great diversity of interests which, from their local and geographical position, prevail in the several States composing the Union, imperiously require that the amount of the public expenditure should be regulated by a prudent economy, and that no greater amount of revenue should be collected from the people, than may be necessary for such a scale of expenditure.

The main purpose of taxation by the General Government, according to the spirit of the constitution, undoubtedly is, to pay the debts, and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the Union, by the means confided to Congress. It is freely admitted that this power may, and ough

to be, directly exerted to counteract foreign legislation, injurious to our own enterprize, and incidentally to protect our own industry, more especially those branches "necessary to preserve within ourselves the means of national defence and independence." And, although the exercise of the power in either case, must necessarily depend upon the cause which may call it forth, the power of taxation, imposing large and permanent burthens for the encouragement of particular classes, cannot be exercised, and by slender majorities, consistently with a proper regard to the equal rights of all; and it is not to be concealed, that a permanent system of high protecting duties directly tends to build up favored classes, ultimately prejudicial to the safety of the State.

Deeply impressed with these reflections, which are now rendered more urgent by the reduced and limited demands of the public service, I had the honor, at the last session of Congress, to recommend a reduction of the duties to the revenue standard. The force of these and similar considerations, and of that recommendation, may be supposed to have received, at that time, the sanction of Congress, and to have formed a motive of the act of the 14th of July last, notwithstanding that it was not then deemed practicable, fully to adopt the recommendation of the department. By that act, however, besides the positive reduction, both in the rate and in the amount of duty, the expediency of adapting the revenue to the expenditure, and of equalizing the public burthens, was, to a great extent, acknowledged, and the oppressive system of minimums was, for the most part, abolished. By that act, also, those articles principally necessary for the maintenance and clothing of the laborers of the south and southwest, were, to a certain degree, relieved, and, both by its direct enactments, and as incident to its main scope, it encouraged an increased consumption of such articles as depended for their fabrication upon the raw materials and productions of the south. To extend and improve the demand for those productions, by substituting, as far as practicable in general use, cotton fabrics, for those made of materials from other countries, was not an unimportant object of the bill presented from this department.

In the reduction then recommended, the necessity of adopting the proposed changes to the safety of existing establishments, raised up under the auspicies of past legislation, and deeply involving the interests of large portions of the Union, was distinctly recognised; and it is still deemed to be not less imperious, in the further changes which may be considered expedient. Such necessity, however, arises rather from a just and prudent regard to the rights and interests of the whole community, than from any absolute pledge of the national faith, uncontroled by circumstances. The principles of our republican institutions discountenance any system of legislation, not in the nature of compact, independent of the popular will, tending to defeat the action of the constituent upon the representative, and to exclude the operation of changes in the condition of public affairs or in public opinion, upon the national councils. In this, as in all other instances, the causes which call for the legislative action must determine its duration, and that legislation, especially, which confers favors upon particular classes, has no other claim to permanence than its tendency to advance the interests and prosperity of the whole.

To aid American enterprise in every branch of labor, and, by seasonable encouragement, to foster and preserve within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, led to the protective system in the infancy of the Government. To counteract the policy and rivalry of foreign nations, and to prevent their prejudicial influence upon American industry; to indemnify the latter against the superior skill, and capital, and cheapness, of labor, in older and more experienced countries: and to succor American capital, which *the* events of the last war had devoted to manufacturing employments, re*commended* an occasional extension of that policy, which has been liberally

enjoyed by the manufacturing classes, since the act of the 4th of July, 1789. In the course of that time, however, the capital and resources of the country have augmented in a ratio beyond the expectations and hopes of the most sanguine. American enterprise and ingenuity are, every where, proverbially the objects of admiration, and in many branches, maintain, without extraordinary aid, a successful competition with those of other nations. By the abundance of provisions in the United States, and the surprising increase of population, the wide spread facilities of water-power, the improvements, as well in personal skill as in machinery of all kinds, and the general advancement and diffusion of all the lights of arts and science; and the reduction of duty, both on the raw material and other articles of consumption, the cost of labor and production have not only been lessened, but, in a great measure equalized; and, in this view of the subject, it is not perceived that there can now exist the same necessity for high protecting duties, as that which was consulted in our past legislation. To perpetuate a system of encouragement, growing out of a different state of things, would be to confer advantages upon the manufacturing, which are not enjoyed by any other branch of labor in the United States, and to convert the favor and bounty of the Government into permanent obligations of right—acquiring strength in proportion to their continuance.

It will be conceded, that, when the fair rate of profit attendant upon the sagacious employment of capital in the United States is satisfactorily ascertained, it may be wise so far to protect any important branch against the injurious effects of foreign rivalry, as may be necessary to preserve for it the same rate of profit as is enjoyed by others. If, however, by protective legislation or otherwise, the proprietor of an actual capital shall be enabled to employ it in manufactures as advantageously and profitably as in any other branch of labor, all things considered, he could not reasonably demand more. The rate of protection which should enable manufacturing labor, conducted upon borrowed capital, to indemnify the lender, and, in addition, to realize the regular rate of profit for its use, would not merely confirm undue favor upon the manufacturer, at the expense of every other employment, but bring the influence of the capitalist in direct conflict with the general mass of the people. It might even be apprehended, that, by such means there would be an accumulation of power in the hands of particular classes, strong enough to control the Government itself. If these observations are entitled to respect, little doubt is entertained, that, in a tariff framed on proper principles, the reduction of six millions, now recommended, may, for the most part, be made upon those commonly denominated protected articles, without prejudice to the reasonable claims of existing establishments.

By the act of the 14th of July last, the anomaly in the tariff of the United States, by which heavy and burdensome duties were imposed upon the raw material, and especially upon the article of wool, was continued; and the necessity was thereby created, of retaining upon the manufactured article a higher degree of protection than would otherwise have been necessary. An adherence to this anomaly, instead of equalizing the burdens of the people, augments that of the consumer, by increasing the number of favored classes. Proper attention to the facility and cheapness of producing, and the amount actually produced, of the raw material in the United States, and an examination of the information collected by this department, and transmitted to the House of Representatives at their last session, will show, that, in the extension of manufactures, and in the augmentation of a sure market, the producer of the raw material has long since been in a condition to dispense with a great portion of the protection heretofore afforded. By the same information it will further appear, that, by relieving the manufacturer from the burden of the high duty upon the raw material, the existing duties may be very materially reduced, and gradually removed, consistently with a just regard to the interests which have so long enjoyed the advantages of the protective system.

By these considerations and the proud and gratifying fact, that there no longer exists any public debt requiring the present amount of revenue after the ensuing year, the question is submitted to the Legislature, whether they will continue to raise from the people of the United States, six millions of dollars annually beyond any demand for the public service, that favors, which have been so long enjoyed, and which may soon be dispensed with, without detriment to the national safety or independence, may be indefinitely continued.

The undersigned is duly sensible, that the decision of this question belongs properly to Congress. The duty, however, enjoined on him by the laws, to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit, not less than the deep solicitude he feels for the safety of our common country, have urged him to present it, with his own reflections, for the consideration of the Legislature.

In the decision of this question, the present crisis in the United States, pregnant with the deepest interest, must have its weight;—an interest arising not so much from an apprehension of weakness in the laws, or of inability to execute them, as from a universal conviction, throughout a large portion of the Union, of the necessity of a change, and of the propriety of paying a reasonable deference to that opinion. The harmony and brotherly affection of the citizens of different parts of this great republic,—if not the preservation of the Union itself,—appeal to the patriot and statesman for the exercise of their highest qualities, in regulating the burdens of the people consistently with the equal rights of all, and in rendering the laws not less free and equal than the institutions under which they are enacted. The occasion invokes the spirit of liberal concession and compromise, which laid the foundations of our inestimable Union; and on such an occasion, patriotism requires that no one interest should exact more than may be consistent with the welfare of the whole.

Such an appeal comes with force to all, but, in an especial manner, may be made to those who have so long reaped the advantages of those burdens, from which their brethren throughout the Union, after having submitted to them while the public obligations and the national defence and independence required it, now ask to be relieved.

If this appeal do not find a response in a wise and patriotic moderation, there will be no efficacy in the moral force on which the republican institutions of the Union repose.

The sleepless solicitude of the father of his country has multiplied lessons of patriotic duty, but none of greater emphasis and pertinence in the present crisis, than in his admonition that, "it is indispensable, on all occasions, to unite with a steady and firm adherence to constitutional acts of government, the fullest evidence of a disposition, as far as may be practicable, to consult the wishes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public administration in the affections of the people."

The operation of the eighteenth section of the act of the 14th of July last, according to the construction given to it at the Treasury, being, in some respects, different from that which the merchants concerned consider important to their interests, it is deemed proper to bring the subject before the attention of Congress, that, if owing to any defect in the law, or any error in the construction, the intentions of the Legislature have not been carried into effect, the necessary remedy may be applied.

By that section, the several articles enumerated in the act, whether imported before or after the passing thereof, were authorized to be put into the customhouse stores, and such as remained under the control of the proper officer of the customs on the 3d of March next, were subjected to no higher duties than if imported after that day; and the duties, or any part thereof, which may have been paid on such articles, were to be refunded to the person importing and depositing the same; and the Secretary of the Treasury

was authorised to prescribe such rules and regulations as might be necessary to carry the section into effect.

In executing the section the fullest disposition was felt to consult the interest and convenience of the merchants; but it was perceived that an unlimited construction of its terms was calculated not merely to conflict with the several members of the same section, and with other sections of the act, but to disturb the financial arrangements of the Government, and postpone the payment of the public debt.

In the last annual report from this department, as well as in that prepared by the direction of the House of Representatives, and accompanying the bill which formed the chief basis of the act of the 14th of July, it was stated, that the existing obligations of the Government, not less than the interests of the community, forbade a reduction of the present duties earlier than the 3d March, 1833; and by the second section of the act this recommendation was distinctly recognised and adopted.

Without some limitation, therefore, as to the retrospective operation of the 18th section, the object of the second section would not only have been defeated, but the act itself would in fact have been rendered operative in all past time, so far as concerned any goods in the original packages, no matter when imported; and the owners, whether importers or retailers, in all parts of the country, would have had a right to deposit them in the customhouse stores, and claim a refunding of the duties.

By one of the provisions of the 18th section, the authority to refund the duties which had been paid on articles deposited, is expressly confined to the persons "importing and depositing the same;" thus treating the importer and depositor as identical. And, as it is not reasonable to suppose that the right to deposit was greater than that to claim a refunding of the duties, the words "importer or owner" in other parts of the section were treated as synonimous. The terms "importer or owner," moreover, throughout the revenue laws, refer to importation, and are intended to signify the person importing, whether the actual proprietor, the agent, or the consignee. It is obvious, also, that, by this construction, these terms not only receive their usual revenue meaning, but are reconciled with those of importer and depositor, which could not be, if the conjunction were to receive a disjunctive interpretation. It was, therefore, held, that goods could be deposited only by the importer.

As the act contained no appropriation for drawing money out of the treasury for repaying the duties authorized to be refunded, the department was fully warranted in interpreting the 18th section as applying to those duties only which may have been paid to the collector after the passing of the act, and consequently, in limiting the right of deposite to the goods on which those duties accrued. But, from a desire to give the sections as liberal a construction as was consistent with all the other objects of the act, it was allowed to apply to the whole of any importation on which any part of the duties remained unpaid at the date of the law. And, to make this construction operate as equally and favorably among the importers generally as might be, it was allowed to include those goods also, upon which the duties had been paid in cash, provided that, by the terms of credit allowed by law, such duties, or any part of them, would not have been payable until after the date of the law. It is not believed, however, that any construction of the section, which will not admit of the deposite of goods when in original packages, whether in the hands of the importers or of any other person, and no matter when imported, will be satisfactory to the owners of such goods as may be imported at a lower rate of duty after the 3d of March next. It, if it be the intention of Congress so to extend the operation of the section, it is respectfully suggested, that as it will, in that case, necessarily embrace goods upon which the duties must have been accounted for and paid over to the treasury, an appropriation be made for repaying the amount of such duties out of the treasury.

With a view to obtain reasonable certainty in the financial operations of the government, and at the suggestion of the collectors as to the time necessary for the duties to be performed by them, in executing the 18th section, a regulation was adopted fixing the time to which goods might be deposited, on the 1st of January next. It is, however, the intention of the department to extend the time, if it be found that the duties of the collectors will admit of it.

The alteration in many of the rates of duty, and the repeal of the others, which have been effected by late acts of Congress, seem to require some corresponding modifications of the provisions heretofore made for ascertaining and securing the duties But, as these details might be better brought to the attention of Congress in a separate communication, if such be its pleasure, that course will be adopted.

In the exposition of the public debt, presented in this report, it has been assumed that the three per cent. advertised for reimbursement on the 1st of October last have been actually paid, because the treasury has provided ample funds at the different loan offices for that purpose, which, upon the presentation of the certificates, should have been applied to their payment. It has recently been understood, however, that on the 8th of July last, the Bank of the United States, on the ground as stated in the letter of instructions, "that the spread of the cholera might occasion great embarrassment and distress in the community, deemed it expedient for the bank to keep itself in an attitude to afford relief, should its interposition be necessary, and also to mitigate the pressure which the reimbursement of the three per cent. stock held by foreigners might produce in October," despatched an agent to London, to make an arrangement with the house of Baring, Brothers, & Co. for the postponement of three millions, for which they were the agents of that house, and also for two millions in addition

It had not at that time, been decided by the Government at what period the whole of the three per cents. should be paid; and the agent of the bank was authorized to make an arrangement for a postponement for six, nine, or twelve months after that period—the bank agreeing to pay the interest in the meantime.

Under this general authority, the agent concluded, on the 23d of August, 1833, a contract with Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. to buy up the three per cent stocks on the best terms at which they can be obtained, both in London and Holland: the cost thereof to be placed at the debit of the bank, and the certificates of the stock so purchased to remain with Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co. It was also stipulated, that, if the amount of stock so purchased, and of that retained by the holders, should, together, be less than five millions of dollars, Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co should make up the deficiency in case the bank should find it desirable to draw for it, or any part of it—the whole advance to be reimbursed by the bank in October, 1833. Pursuant to this contract, purchases of the three per cent stocks were actually made on account of the bank to the amount of $1,474,827 33

It is also understood that the bank, by a letter from the president to Messrs Baring, Brothers, & Co., dated the of 15th October, 1832, disavowed so much of the arrangement made by its agent, as related to the purchase of the stock, on the ground of that provision in the charter, which declares that, "the bank shall not be at liberty to purchase any public debt whatever." In lieu of the stipulation in the contract, in regard to the amount purchased, it was, in the same letter, proposed, that the certificates should be transmitted without delay, that the bank might receive payment for the owners, without which, it would not be in actual possession of the funds; and that, the stock being thus reimbursed to the stockholders, the amount should be passed to their credit on the books of the bank, and they continue to receive an interest of three per cent., payable quarterly, until the 1st of October, 1833.

It is supposed to be optional with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. and

with the stockholders who have stipulated for a postponement of payment, to consent to the change proposed by the letter of the president of the bank, of the 15th of October, or to insist upon the performance of the original arrangement; and, should they pursue the latter course, the certificates cannot be finally surrendered before October, 1833. However this may be, and, notwithstanding the bank has disavowed the authority of the agent to purchase, it is certain that a delay, for a considerable period of time, has been, and must yet be, occasioned in the surrender of the certificates of stock to a large amount; and, it is not perceived, that there is any sufficient justification in the grounds of the transaction as assumed by the bank, for an arrangement in any form, by which so large an amount of the public funds should be retained by the bank, at the risk of the Government, after it had directed their application to the payment of the public creditor.

It is apparent, however, that the apprehensions arising out of the arrangement, as it is understood to have been concluded by the agent of the bank, and of the consequences to which it might lead, more especially should the parties in Europe insist upon its fulfilment; not less than the great amount of the bank's transactions, especially in its western branches, together with other matters connected with its dealings, which have occupied the attention of one branch of the legislature since the last annual report from this department, have tended to disturb the public confidence in the management of the institution; and these, taken in connexion with the necessary arrangements, in anticipation of finally closing its business, have suggested an inquiry into the security of the bank, as the depository of the public funds.

The obligation of the Government, however, incurred by the notice for the payment of the public debt, in October and January, at the several loan offices, rendered any change in this respect, inexpedient, at least without such an examination into the actual condition of the bank as justice to the institution, not less than to the community at large, required. Such an examination as this department is authorized by the charter to make, has been directed; and it is submittedtto the wisdom of Congress to decide whether it shall be extended further.

The act of the 10th of May, 1800, which directs the annual report from the Secretary of the Treasury, would seem also to require that he should, in that communication, give information to Congress of any matters, either existing or apprehended, which seriously concern the collection of the revenue: and, in the discharge of that duty, it is his task to advert to the measures now in agitation in the State of South Carolina, altogether to prevent, at an early day, the execution of the present revenue laws, within that State.

Such steps as are authorized and required by law, have already been taken, to continue the due collection of the revenue: but, if the extraordinary measures which have been commenced by those exercising the authority of that State, should be carried out to the extent which, unhappily, there seems too much reason to apprehend, it is clear, that all the aids which the existing laws afford will be inadequate to that object. Until, however, those measures shall be further matured, and more distinctly and officially known to the executive, it is deemed proper to abstain from more specific reference to the subject, in this report: though its great importance, and the deep solicitude which it has excited, have already directed the attention of the department to the remedies which that contingency may require

The notice of Congress is respectfully invited to the accompanying report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shewing the transactions in that branch of the public service, during the present year; and exhibiting both its present condition, and the means deemed necessary by that officer for its proper and successful administration.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December* 5, 1832

A statement exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise, on which duties actually accrued during the year 1831, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported;) and also of the nett revenue which accrued during the same period, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, light-money, passports, and clearances.

	Merchandise paying Duties ad valorem.		
44,560 dolls. at 12 per cent.	$ 5,347 20		
3,301,392 do.	12½ do.	412,674 00	
4,434,468 do.	15 do.	665,170 20	
11,807,570 do.	20 do.	2,361,514 00	
32,600,183 do.	25 do.	8,150,045 75	
4,420,155 do.	30 do.	1,326,046 50	
1,025,480 do.	33⅓ do.	341,826 66	
1,884,405 do.	35 do.	659,541 75	
345,340 do.	40 do.	138,136 00	
7,867,061 do.	45 do.	3,540,177 45	
2,147,681 do.	50 do.	1,073,840 50	
69,878,295 av. 27 26.72			18,674,320 01
	Duties on specific articles.		
1. Wines, 3,690,465 galls. at 18.09 cts. av.		667,841 60	
2. Spirits, 1,752,361 do.	59.41	1,041,222 43	
Molasses, 15,441,476 do.	5	772,073 80	
Do. 4,067 do.	10	406 70	
3. Teas, 5,459,293 lbs.	31.75	1,733,778 34	
4. Coffee, 79,010,212 do.	1.97	1,557,981 05	
5. Sugar, 69,958,687 do.	3.06	2,145,303 37	
6. Salt, 3,036,487 do.	15	454,791 15	
7. All other articles,		4,606,921 69	12,980,320 13
			$31,654,640 14
From which deduct duties on merchandise refunded, after deducting therefrom duties which accrued on merchandise imported, the particulars of which were not rendered by collectors, and difference of calculation,			312,072 35
			$31,342,567 79
To which add 10 per cent. extra duty on foreign vessels,		29,881 17	
Discount for prompt payment,		2,969 80	
Interest on custom house bonds,		22,510 37	
Storage received,		4,641 92	60,003 26
			31,402,571 05
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar exported,		63,688 65	
On domestic distilled spirits,		1,290 94	64,979 56
Duties on merchandise,			$31,337,591 49
Add duties on tonnage,		46,453 61	
Light money,		19,266 62	
Passports and clearances,		2,250 00	67,970 23
Gross revenue,			31,405,561 72
Deduct expenses of collection,			1,180,265 97
Nett revenue in 1831			$30,225,295 75

Explanatory statements in relation to specific duties

1. WINES. Maderia.....	96,547 galls. at 50 cents	$48,273	50
Sherry.....	76,836....do ..50.....	38,418	00
Red, of France and Spain..	910,074....do....10.....	91.007	40
Other of France, Spain, &c.	1,946.398....do....15.....	291,959	70
Of other countries.....	664,748....do....30... ..	199.4.4	40
	3,694,603	66[illegible]	
Excess of export in bottles &c	4,138.....30.... ...	1,241	40
	3,690,465 average,..18.09..	[illegible]	60
2. SPIRITS. From grain, 1st proof	378,927 galls. at 57 cents	215.629	49
2d do....	14,065....do....60.....	8,439	00
3d do....	33,347....do....63.....	21,008	61
4th do....	4,192....do....67.....	2,808	64
5th do....	10,220....do....75.....	7.665	00
Other materials 1st & 2d do....	75,352 ...do....53.....	39,936	59
3d do. ..	585,434....do....57.....	333,697	38
4th do....	633,753....do....63.. ...	399,264	39
5th do....	17,822....do....72.....	12.8[illegible]1	64
	1,752.482	1,041,280	51
Deduct exported..	121....do....48.....	58	08
	1,752,361 average..59.41....1,[illegible]		43
3. TEAS. Bohea.....	486.480 pounds at 12 cents,	5[illegible]	60
Souchong and other black....	1,350,553....do....28.....	337,638	25
do.....do.....	74,868....do....10.....	7.486	80
Hyson Skin and other green..	379,820....do....28.....	106.349	60
do.....do.....	131 033....do....12.....	15,723	96
Hyson and Young Hyson....	2,541.548....do....40... ..	1,016.619	20
do.....do.....	177,437....do....18.....	31,938	66
Imperial.....	317.554. ..do....50.....	158,777	00
	5,459,293....do	1.732,911	07
Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China,		867	27
	5,459,293 average,..31.75..	1,733,778	34
4. COFFEE. Imported.....	78,413.909 pounds at 2 cents	1,56[illegible]	18
do.....do.....	1,002,807....do.....1.....	10,028	07
	79,416,716	1,578,306	25
Exported.....	406,504....do....5.....	20.325	20
	79,010,212 average,..1.97..	1,[illegible]	05
5. SUGAR Brown..	65.304,411 pounds at 3 cents	1,9[illegible]	33
White clayed or powdered..	4,654,276....do....4.. ...	186 171	04
	69,058,687 average,..3 06..	2,145,303	37
6. SALT. Imported bushels of	4,498,330 at.....15 cts ..	674,749	50
Exported bushels.... ..22,241..... .....15..3,336	15		
Do..... ..do. ..13,638..... .....20..2,727	60		
Bounties &c in bushels, at 15 cts. pr bush'l, 1,425 964.. 15	213,894 60		
	1,461,843	219,958	35
	3,036,487 at .. 15 cts. av..	[illegible].791	15

7. ALL OTHER ARTICLES.

	Quantity.	Duty.	Duties
Woollens, not above 33½ cts per sq. yard	2,716,456	14	380,303 84
Carpeting, Brussels, Turkey, &c...do..	127,881	70	89.516 70
Venetian and Ingrain..do..	426,000	40	170,400 00
of wool, flax, hemp, &c.do..	691	32	221 12
matting of flags &c..... do..	31,158	15	4,673 70
Oil cloth, patent,painted,or stained do..	18,421	50	9,210 50
other than patent, &c ...do..	4,001	25	1,000 25
furniture..... ..de..	25,398	15	3,809 70
Sail duck.....do..	134,675	10	13.467 50
Do.. .....do..	1,901,190	10½	199,624 95
Cotton bagging.....do..	196,826	5	9,841 30
Vinegar..... .... gallons	42.748	8	3,419 84
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles....do..	45.233	20	9,046 60
Do.....do...in casks..... do..	5,726	15	858 90
Oil, spermaceti..... .....de..	592	25	148 00
whale and other fish..... ..do..	679	15	101 85
olive, in casks..... ...do..	231,608	25	57,902 00
castor.....do..	78	40	31 20
linseed..... ....do..	193,884	25	48,471 00
rapeseed ....do..	208	25	52 00
Cocoa..... ....pounds	1,467,254	1	14,672 54
Chocolate..... ....do..	3,289	4	131 56
Sugar, loaf..... ....do..	1,848	12	221 76
other refined.. ... .do..	778	10	77 80
Fruits, almonds..... .....do..	1,196,619	3	35,898 57
currants.. .....do..	270,053	3	8,101 59
prunes and plums.....do..	224,212	4	8,968 48
figs..... .....do..	470,657	3	14,119 71
raisins, jar and muscatel..do..	1,274,139	4	50,965 56
other..... . .. ..do..	1,721,474	3	51,644 22
Spices, Cayenne pepper..... .....do..	1,708	15	256 20
ginger..... ....do..	1 529	2	30 58
mace..... ....do .	1,481	100	1,481 00
nutmegs..... .....do..	21,544	60	12,926 40
cinnamon.. ..... .do..	2,069	25	517 25
cloves .....do..	44,136	25	11,034 00
pepper, black.....do..	1,673.690	8	133,895 20
pimento..... .....do..	1,100,483	6	66.029 28
cassia..... ..... .do..	277,671	6	16.660 26
Candles, tallow..... .....do..	45,694	5	2,284 70
wax .....do..	282	6	16 92
spermaceti..... . .....do..	5	8	40
Cheese..... ....de..	53,007	9	4,770 63
Soap ....do..	246,964	4	9,878 56
Tallow..... ....do..	147,907	1	1,479 07
Beef and pork.....do..	7,477	2	149 54
Bacon, hams and others.... .....do..	29,196	3	875 88
Butter..... .....do..	138	5	6 90
Saltpetre, refined.. .. ..do..	240	3	7 20

Vitriol, oil of ....pounds	16	3	48
Camphor, crude.....do..	56,103	8	4,488 24
Salts, Epsom..... ... ..do..	123	4	4 92
Tobacco manuf'd, other than snuff do..	137	10	13 70
Cigars..... .....M..	30,690	250	76,725 00
Indigo..... ....pounds	280,162	30	84.048 60
Do..... ....do..	299,090	40	119.636 00
Cotton..... ....do..	102,321	3	3,069 63
Gunpowder.... ....do..	61,222	3	4,897 76
Bristles..... .....do..	309,342	3	9,280 26
Glue..... ....do..	136,502	5	6,825 10
Paints, ochre, dry..... do..	1,311,472	1	13,117 42
in oil.....do..	568	1½	8 52
white and red lead.... .....do..	124.322	5	6.216 10
whiting, and Paris white....do..	100,624	1	1,006 24
orange mineral.....do..	385	5	19 25
sugar of lead..... .. ..do..	168,471	5	8,423 55
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet... ..... do..	919,973	3	27,599 19
Cordage, tarred..... .....do..	490,758	4	19,630 32
untarred..... ...do..	68,276	5	3,413 80
cables, tarred.....do..	38,862	4	1,554 48
twine and packthread....do..	363,904	5	18,195 20
Corks..... .....do..	120,633	12	14,475 96
Copper, rods and bolts..... .....do..	22,967	4	918 68
nails and spikes..... . ..do..	5,653	4	226 12
Fire-arms, rifles..... ....number	24	250	60 00
Iron & steel wire not above No. 14...pds	300.863	6	18,051 78
above No. 14..... .... do..	341,181	10	34,118 10
tacks, &c. not above 16 oz. per m. M	28,947	5	1,447 35
above 16 oz. .... ..pounds	128,751	5	6,437 55
nails.. .... do..	677.297	5	33,864 85
spikes..... ....do..	97,699	4	3,883 96
chain cables, and parts, &c.... do..	1,336,039	3	40,081 17
mill cranks..... ....do..	20	4	80
mill saws..... ....number	5,383	100	5,383 00
anchors..... ....pounds	60,693	2	1,213 86
anvils.... .... do..	1,283,086	2	25.661 72
smiths' hammers and sledges....do..	117,227	2½	2,930 67
castings, vessels of..... ....do..	702,138	1½	10,532 07
all other.... ..... do..	628,755	1	6 287 55
braziers' rods, round iron, &c ..do..	512,875	3½	17.950 62
nail and spike rods .....do..	289,278	3½	10 124 73
sheet and hoop... .... do..	5,516,162	3½	193,065 67
slit and rolled.....do..	354	3½	12 39
pig and scrap..... ....cwt.	156,045	62½	97,528 12
bar and bolt, rolled.....do.	329.689	185	609,924 65
hammered.....pounds	66,620,625	1	666.206 25
Steel..... ....cwt.	39.716	150	59,574 00
Hemp, unmanufactured ....do.	93.305	300	279,915 00
Do..... .....do..... .....do.	17.817	275	48,996 75
Wool..... .. ..pounds	6,847.149	4	273,885 96

Alum.....cwt.	8	250	20	00
Copperas.....do.	20	200	40	00
Wheat flour.....cwt.	2	50	1	00
Coal.....bushels	1,096,775	6	65,806	50
Wheat.....do..	875	25	218	75
Oats.....do..	677	10	67	70
Potatoes.....do..	22,800	10	2,280	00
Paper, cap, writing, & drawing...pounds	377,053	17	64,099	01
printing, copperplate, &c ...do .	2,830	10	283	00
all other. do .	43,204	15	6,480	60
Books printed previous to 1775....vols.	475	4	19	00
other languages than English,&c.	72,428	4	2,897	12
Latin and Greek, bound..pounds	3,124	15	468	60
boards....do..	7,156	13	930	28
all other, bound.....do..	17,513	30	5,253	90
boards.....do..	101,191	26	26,309	66
Glass ware, cut and not specified do.	19,662	3	589	86
plain & other articles...do..	772,551	2	15,451	02
vials not above 6 oz.....groce	802	175	1,403	50
8 oz.....do..	1	125	1	25
bottles, not above 1 quart.....do..	18,164	200	36,328	00
1 gallon...do..	14	300	42	00
demijohns.....No.	34,810	25	8,702	50
window, not above 8 by 10, 100sq.ft.	859	300	2,577	00
10 by 12 ..do..	495	350	1,732	50
10 by 15...do..	811	400	3,244	00
above 10 by 15.....do..	3,091	500	15,455	00
Slates, not above 6 by 12.....cwt	2,485	20	497	00
12 by 14.....do..	10,234	25	2,558	50
14 by 16.....do..	59 352	30	17,805	60
16 by 18 .....do..	8,732	35	3,056	20
18 by 20.....do..	26,566	40	10,626	40
20 by 24.....do..	17,788	45	8,004	60
above 20 by 24.....do .	469	50	234	50
Fish, dried or smoked.....quintals	1,404	100	1,404	00
salmon, pickled.....barrels	2,156	200	4,312	00
mackerel.....do..	4,529	150	6,793	50
all other.....do..	691	100	691	00
Shoes and slippers, silk .....pairs	4.318	30	1,295	40
prunella and nankeen...do	1,051	25	375	25
leather,& for men &women do	13,166	25	3,291	50
children's.....do..	1,270	15	190	50
Boots and bootees.....do..	1,614	150	2,421	00
Playing cards.....packs	4,172	30	1,251	60
Total.....			$4,645,646	10

Deduct excess of Exportation over Importation.

Sail duck.....sq. yds.	9.154	9	823	86	
Do.....do..	6,755	9½	641	72	
Cotton bagging.....do..	8,030	4½	361	35	
Cocoa.....pounds	540 151	2	10,803	02	

Sugar, candy.....pounds	5,477	12	657	24	
Lard.....do..	5,758	3	172	74	
Snuff.....do..	1,561	12	187	32	
Indigo.....do..	17,270	20	3,454	00	
Do.....do..	13,828	15	2,074	20	
Paints, white and red lead...do..	89,201	4	3,568	04	
Lead, pig, bar, and sheet....do..	171,481	2	3,429	62	
shot.....do..	21,866	4	874	64	
Fire-arms, muskets.....No.	6,011	150	9,016	50	
Flax unmanufactured.....cwt.	46	225	103	50	
Do.....do.....do..	701	200	1,402	00	
Do.....do.....do..	113	175	197	75	
er, folio and quarto post..lbs.	1,399	20	279	80	
sheathing, binders, &c.do..	7,487	3	224	61	
Glass, vials, not above 4 oz..groce	110	100	110	00	
bottles, not exceeding 2 qts. do..	137	250	342	50	
					38,724 4
			Dollars.		4,606,921 69

Statement of the moneys received into the Treasury from all sources, other than Customs and Public Lands, for the year 1831.

From dividends on stock in the Bank of the United States	$490,000
First and second instalment for claims under the Convention with Denmark, of 28th March, 1828.....	449,248 53
Arrears of direct tax..	10 500 01
Arrearages of internal revenue	6,933 51
Fees on letters patent	17,280 00
Cents coined at the Mint.....	35,272 94
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	4,995 37
Surplus emoluments of officers of the customs.....	23,791 38
Postage on letters.....	561 02
Consular receipts under the act of 14th April, 1792.....	2,519 11
Interest on debts due by banks to the United States.....	9,156 73
Persons unknown, stated to be due to the United States..	294 02
United States' moiety of the net proceeds of the schooners Louisa and Marino, and their cargoes, condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade.....	349 03
Deposites made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for which drafts were issued but not presented for payment.	324 36
Moneys previously advanced on account of procuring statements of fines and forfeitures.....	426 86
Moneys previously advanced on account of the provisional security of the State and Treasury Departments.	239 13
Moneys advanced on account of the third census	466 73
Moneys advanced on account of the light house on Clay Island, Maryland.....	100 00
Balances of advances made in the War Department, repaid under the 3d section of the act of 1st May, 1820.....	39,097 84
Total,	$1,091,583 57

EXPENDITURES.

Statement of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1831.

CIVIL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Legislature	$394,282 42
Executive Departments	559,330 83
Officers of the Mint	9,660 00
Surveyors and their clerks	19,036 00
Commissioner of Public Buildings in Washington	2,000 00
Governments in the Territories of the United States	55,280 99
Judiciary	233,225 75
Preparing a code of civil and criminal jurisprudence for the District of Columbia	1,000 00
Civil	1,373,755 99
Payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present Government	1,700 00
Mint establishment	44,020 00
Extending the Mint establishment	41,308 13
Unclaimed merchandise	44 52
Light house establishment	305,326 34
Surveyors of public lands	65,269 03
Registers and Receivers of Land Offices	1,750 00
Preservation of the public archives in Florida	625 00
Land claims in Florida Territory	340 00
Do St. Helena land district	1,600 00
Roads within the State of Ohio, 3 per cent fund	2,670 27
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana, do	2,957 57
Do. Mississippi, do	5,457 94
Do. Alabama, do	15,155 37
Do. Missouri, do	16,723 01
Marine hospital establishment	65,563 98
Marine hospital at Charleston, S. C.	12,780 20
Subscription to stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	75,000 00
Public buildings in Washington	43,526 00
Penitentiary for the District of Columbia	28,500 00
Payment of balances to collectors, new internal revenue	116 40
Boundary line between Arkansas and Louisiana	2,365 83
Fifth census of the United States	327,781 14
Preparing abstracts of all former censuses	1,000 00
Consular receipts	221 00
Payment of claims for property lost, &c.	850 60
Revolutionary claims	225,404 48
Miscellaneous expenses	104,279 30
Miscellaneous	1,392,336 11
Diplomatic Department	22,342 40
Salaries of Ministers of the United States	52,584 09
Salaries of Charge d'Affaires of the United States	29,887 75

Salaries of Secretaries of Legation	11,000 00
Outfit of the present Minister to Russia	9,000 00
Outfits of the Charge d'Affaires to Peru, Chili, Brazil, and Guatemala	18,000 00
Contingent expenses of all the missions abroad	17,119 32
Settlement of the accounts of certain diplomatic functionaries	10,498 01
Outfit and salary of a Charge d'Affaires, salary of a Drogoman at Constantinople, and contingent expenses of the Legation	33,500 00
Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse	40,000 00
Agency in relation to to the Northeastern boundary	455 46
Expenses of the commission under the Danish Convention	7,686 34
Salaries of the Agents of Claims, at London and Paris	2,500 00
Relief and protection of American seamen	21,537 71
Intercourse with the Barbary Powers	22,161 25
Awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent	281 76
Foreign intercourse	298,554 00

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay of the army and subsistence of the officers	1,059,495 50
Subsistence	229,392 69
Quartermaster's Department	193,470 07
Transportation of officers' baggage, &c	42,112 32
Transportation of the army, &c	91,945 86
Forage	49,044 16
Purchasing Department	114,815 72
Clothing of officers' servants	20,987 42
Bounties and premiums	22,936 88
Expenses of recruiting	11,389 71
Medical or Hospital Department	25,985 64
Purchase of woollens	10,000 00
Contingencies of the army	10,613 99
Arrearages	5,674 07
Invalid and half pay pensions	1,170,665 14
Military Academy	24,328 13
National armories	383,943 56
Arsenals	81,176 78
Ordnance	65,761 59
Armament of fortifications	79,213 41
Arming and equipping militia	175,838 81
Repairs and contingencies of fortification	9,525 12
Fort Adams	83,950 25
Fort Calhoun	80,000 00
Fort Columbus and Castle Williams	24,876 00
Fort Hamilton	10,000 00
Fort Jackson	15,000 00
Fort Macon	51,644 38
Fort Monroe	80,000 00
Fort at Mobile point	98,250 00
Fort at Oak Island, Cape Fear, N. C.	89,200 00

Fort Wood, Louisiana	3,600 00
Materials for a fort on the right bank of the Mississippi	192 00
Security of Pea Patch Island, Fort Delaware	16,213 94
Fortifications at Charleston, S. C.	48,000 00
Fortifications at Savannah, Georgia	60,801 95
Fortifications at Pensacola, Florida	100,000 00
Repairing the battery at Bienvenue	3,004 00
Barracks at Fort Winnebago, N. W. Territory	3,272 53
Barracks at Fort Crawford, Praire du Chien	6,004 93
Barracks at Fortress Monroe	1,700 00
Barracks at Key West, and for other purposes	1,270 15
Barracks, quarters, hospitals, & storehouses at Green Bay	8,000 00
Jefferson Barracks, Missouri	1,447 48
Store-house at Baton Rouge	1,500 00
Breakwater, Delaware Bay	251,031 50
Breakwater, Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts	7,680 00
Breakwater in Merrimack river, Massachusetts	11,500 00
Light-house at Cleaveland, on Lake Erie, Ohio	2,500 00
Light-house, Buffalo harbor, New York	12,512 00
Beacon-light at Erie, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania	2,500 00
Beacon-light on the pier at Grand river, Ohio.	1,000 00
Piers at Oswego, New York,	2,662 33
Claim of contractors for losses by storm in 1829, on piers at Oswego, New York	519 00
Balance due contractors for piers at Oswego, New York	84 92
Stone pier head and mole at Oswego, New York	11,130 00
Pier at the mouth of Buffalo harbor, New York	12,900 00
Piers in the harbor of Dunkirk, New York	6,400 00
Arrearage due for materials delivered for works, Dunkirk, New York	702 50
Arrearage due the superintendent of the works at Black Rock, New York	1,800 00
Piers and other works at Stonington, Connecticut	5,250 00
Piers at the entrance of Kennebunk river, Maine	1,175 00
Piers in La Plaisance Bay, Michigan	165 99
Completion of sea wall, George's Island, Boston harbor	5,049 86
Completion of sea wall, Deer Island, Boston harbor	12,390 00
Preservation of Provincetown harbour, Massachusetts	3,154 36
Repairing Plymouth beach, Massachusetts	2,820 00
Deepening the harbor of Mobile, Alabama	13,421 22
Improving the navigation of Ohio and Mississippi rivers	59,867 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans	97,000 00
Improving the navigation of Red river, Arkansas	2,500 00
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river N C.	22,665 00
Improving the navigation of Connedut creek, Ohio	6,370 00
Improving the navigation of Gennessee river, New York	16,670 00
Improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn	7,400 00
Improving the harbor of Cleaveland, Ohio	3,445 00
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania	1,700 00

Removing obstructions Kennebeck river, Maine	5,000 00
Nantucket Harbor, Massachusetts	6 780 00
Big Sodus Bay, New York	17,450 00
Huron river, Ohio	3,480 00
Black river, Ohio	9,275 00
Grand river, Ohio	4,675 00
Ashtabula creek, Ohio	7,015 00
Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina	14,355 62
Apalachicola river, Florida	8,000 00
St. Marks river and harbor, Florida	6,000 00
Arrearage due for surveying the raft of Red river, Lou.	187 50
Surveys and estimates for roads and canals	23,968 63
Cumberland road	172,406 85
Road from Mattanawcook to Mars Hill, Maine	22,861 85
Detroit to Fort Gratiot	3,500 00
Detroit to Saganaw Bay	3,500 00
Detroit to Chicago	6,500 00
Green Bay to Winnebago lake and Fort Winnebago	2,000 00
Alagua to Marianne, Florida	1,890 00
Alachua court-house to Jacksonville, Florida	1,000 00
Opening the Old King's road in Florida	2,262 37
Road from Washington to Jackson, Arkansas	593 60
Arrearage due to T. S. Knapp	14 75
Florida canal	6,099 60
Massachusetts militia claims	419,748 26
Georgia militia claims	2,148 16
Payment of mounted volunteers of Arkansas for the services in 1828	580 83
Relief of sundry individuals	13,566 45
Civilization of Indians	7,737 81
Pay of Indian Agents	28,078 68
Pay of Indian Sub-Agents	18,902 33
Presents to Indians	17,496 61
Pay of interpreters and translators	20,239 92
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, and assistants at the several agencies	14,058 99
Iron, steel, coal, &c. for gun and black smith's shops	2,764 36
Transportation and distribution of annuities	5,758 92
Provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities	8,234 90
Payment of sundry claims for Indian depredations	1,300 00
Building houses for agents, sub-agents, and blacksmith shops	5,990 05
Provisions, &c. for emigrating Indians, and those now on the Kansas river	2,957 68
Effecting a treaty with the Creek Indians	4,855 56
Effecting a treaty with the Cherokees	43.279 79
To extinguish the claims of the Cherokees to lands in Geo.	10,798 45
Expenses of an exploring delegation of Indians	153 37
Contingencies of Indian Department	30,353 57
Arrearages of Indian Department prior to 1829	60,383 60

Pay of Illinois and other militia		373 31
Choctaw schools		3,463 00
Medals for Indians Chiefs		1,000 00
To provide for an exchange of lands and removal of Indians		190,602 28
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 20th May, 1826		8,188 08
For effecting a treaty with the Creeks, act 22d May, 1826		8,442 29
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 2d March, 1829		12,077 27
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 25th Mar. 1830		50 00
For effecting the treaty of Butte des Morts, act 20th May, 1830		750 00
For effecting a treaty with the Choctaws, act 30th April, 1830		6,143 57
For effecting a treaty with the Senecas, act 3d Mar. 1831		7,751 90
Expenses of holding certain Indian treaties, act 7th April 1830		395 00
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 13th Jan. 1831		37,609 25
For effecting certain Indian treaties, act 2d March, 1831		81,097 94
To carry into effect certain Indian treaties, act 2d March, 1831		112,367 80
Annuity to Seneca Indians, act 19th February, 1831		6,000 00
Deficiency due to the Seneca Indians		2,614 40
Annuities to Indians		174,786 32
Military Establishment		6,954,813 75
From which deduct the following repayments		
Repairing piers, and improving the harbor of Marcus Hook	245 52	
Repairing piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin	3 44	
Survey of Deep creek, Virginia	55 90	
Survey of Pasquotank river, N. Carolina	32 75	
Road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson, Ark.	1,806 52	
Road from Colerain to Tampa Bay, Florida	1,404 58	
Repairs of Fort Delaware	20 19	
Barracks at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut	1 16	
Expenses of a brigade of militia	1,000 00	
To aid the emigration of the Creek Indians	1,504 03	
Treaties with the Florida Indians	195 00	
Certain Indian treaties, act 24th May, 1828	5,305 93	
		11,575 02
Total for Military Establishment		$6,943,238 73

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Pay and subsistence of the navy afloat	1,573,890 95
Do shore stations	45,583 83
Pay of Superintendents, artificers, &c	55,240 08
Provisions	445,070 30
Medicine and hospital stores	29,623 60
Repairs and improvements of the navy yards	201,238 46
Timber sheds	39,374 29

Timber docks at Norfolk, Washington and Boston			2,748 78
Repairing and enlarging wharves at Washington & Norfolk			2,393 76
Repairs of store-houses at Washington, and for two building ways at Norfolk			5,443 71
Ordnance and ordnance stores			17,710 65
Gradual increase of the navy			7,619 32
Gradual improvement of the navy			490,470 56
Repairs of vessels			554,752 62
Covering and preserving ships in ordinary			10,422 30
Building, equipping, and employing three schooners			63,544 45
Removing and rebuilding the monument in the navy yard Washington			2,100 00
Agency on the coast of Africa, pro. slave trade			11,406 63
Reimbursement of the Marshall of Florida for expenses of certain Africans			6,249 18
Support of certain Africans brought into New Orleans in the Spanish schooner Fenix			594 80
Relief of sundry individuals			18,111 59
Relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the sloop of war Hornet			1,735 24
Privateer pension fund			225 90
Contingent expenses			282,716 54
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps			106,414 14
Subsistence of 400 non-commissioned officers, &c. of the of the marine corps, serving on shore			14,777 44
Extra emoluments to officers of the marine corps			10,203 46
Arrearages of pay and subsistence of the marine corps, 1829			11,973 00
Clothing for the marine corps			34,930 32
Medicines and hospital stores for the marine corps			2,513 30
Military stores for the marine corps			2,882 00
Fuel for the marine corps			9,639 02
Contingent expenses of the marine corps			18,964 43
			4,010,564 65
From which deduct the following repayments:			
Navy hospital fund	5,018 38		
Navy pension fund	138,959 73		
Building ten sloops of war	39 05		
Repairs of sloops of war	4,849 33		
Navy yard at Pensacola	842 30		
Timber sheds, Boston	485 54		
Arrearages prior to 1828	183 63		
Contingent expenses, 1824	92 10		
Do do 1826	8 55		
Do do 1827	91 80		
Do do not enumerated, 1827	94 78		
Do do 1828	3,680 46		
Repairs of officers' quarters at the marine barracks, Washington	35 93		
			154,381 58
Total for Naval Establishment			$3,856,183 07

PULIC DEBT.

Interest on the funded debt		1,383,582 95
Redemption of the 5 per cent. stock of 1817		4,000,000 00
Redemption of the 5 per cent. stock of 1820		999,999 13
Redemption of the exchanged 4½ per cent stock of 1825		1,539,336 16
Redemption of the 4½ per cent. stock, per act of May of 26th May, 1824		5,000,000 00
Redemption of the 4½ per cent. stock, per act of 24th May, 1824		3,260,475 99
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock		685 00
Principal and interest of Treasury notes		8 00
Certain parts of the domestic debt		125 20
		16,184,212 43
From which deduct the following repayment:		
Interest on Louisiana stock		9,834 21
Total for the Public Debt		16,174,378 22

RECAPITULATION.

Civil	1,373,755 99
Miscellaneous	1,392,336 11
Foreign Intercourse	298,554 00
Military Establishment, (including Pensions, Fortifications, Internal Improvements, and Indian Affairs)	6,943,238 73
Naval Establishment, including gradual improvement of the Navy	3,856,183 07
Public Debt	16,174,378 22
Total Expenditures, in 1831	$30,038,446 12

Amount of Duties on Merchandise, &c. Debentures; Bounties, and Allowances; with the Nett Revenue from the Customs, in 1831.

Merchandise	$36,304,342 35	
Tonnage and light money	65,720 23	
Passports and clearances	2,250 00	
		36,372,312 58
Drawback on for'n merchandise exported	4,687,876 71	
Drawback on domestic distilled spirits and domestic refined sugar exported	64,979 56	
Bounties and allowances	213,894 59	
		4,966,750 86
Gross Revenue		$31,405,561 72
Expenses of collection		1,180,265 97
Nett revenue, in 1831		$30,225,295 75

Amount of American and Foreign Tonnage, employed in the Foreign Trade of the United States, in 1831.

American tonnage in foreign trade	914,704 tons.
Foreign do do	317,658
Total tonnage employed in foreign trade	1,232,362
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the U. S.	25.7 to 100

Statement of the Funded and Unfunded Debt of the United States, 1st January, 1833.

Stocks.	Date of the Acts constituting the stocks.	When redeemable.	Amount.	
FUNDED DEBT—Five per cent. stock	3d March, 1821	After the 1st day of Jan. 1835	$4,735,296 30	
4 1-2 per cent., exchanged	26th May, 1824	After the 31st day of Dec. 1833	2,227,363 98	
Amount of Funded debt				$6,962,660 28
UNFUNDED DEBT—Regist'd debt being cl'ms registered prior to the year 1798, for services & supplies during Revolut'nary war	9th July, 1798	On presentation	27,602 46	
Treasury Notes, viz.—Bearing int. $5,010				
Small notes 2,106				
	24th Feb. 1815	On presentation	7,116 00	
Mississippi stock	3d March, 1815	On presentation	4,320 09	
Amount of Unfunded debt				39,038 55
Amount of Funded and Unfunded debt				$7,001,698 83

Amount of the Funded and Unfunded Debt, on the 1st January, 1832			$24,322,235 18
Deduct amount redeemed from the 1st January to the 30th September, 1832, viz:			
Four and a half per cent. stock, residue of the loan of the 24th May, 1824		$1,739,524 01	
Three per cent. stock, amount purchased, (cost 326,052 85)	344,178 94		
Amount paid off, being two-thirds of the residue	8,634,988 37		
		8,979,167 31	
Registered debt		237 84	
Also, amount to be reimbursed in the fourth quarter of 1832, viz:			
Exchanged five per cent. of 1822		56,704 77	
One moiety of the exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, per act of 26th May, 1824		2,227,363 97	
And the residue of the three per cent. stock		4,317,538 45	
			17,320,536 35
Amount 1st January, 1833, as above			$7,001,698 83

Statement of the Receipts, Expenditures, and Appropriations for the 1831, *with the total amount from* 1789 *to* 1831, *inclusive.*

Receipts.

	in 1831.	from 1789 to
Customs	$24,224,441 77	$566,443,830
Internal Revenue	6,933 51	22,223,630
Direct Taxes	10,506 01	12,730,097
Postage	561 02	1,090,978
Public Lands	3,210,815 48	38,003,869
Loans, Treasury Notes, &c.		156.181,578
Dividends and sales of Bank Stock	490,000 00	10,393,506
Miscellaneous	583,563 03	5,329,616
Total Receipts	$ 28,526,820 82	$812,397,107

Expenditures.

	in 1831.	from 1789 to
Civil List	$ 1,373,755 99	$ 35,357,289
Foreign Intercourse	298,554 00	23,818,401
Miscellaneous	1,392,336 11	20,743,500
Military Establishment—		
Military Service, including Fortifications, Arsenals, Armories, Ordnance, Int'al Imp. &c	4,841,835 55	135,092,608
Revolutionary Pensions	1,001,933 98	16,241,160
Other Pensions	163,726 16	6,583,006
Indian Department	930,738 04	12,060,768
Naval Establishment	3,856,183 07	108,747,562
Public Debt	16.174,378 22	390,249,894
Total Expenditures	$ 30,638,446 12	807 894,192
Balance in the Treasury	4,502,914 45	

Appropriations.

	in 1831.	from 1789 to
Civil List	$ 1,434,263 89	$ 36,973,597
Foreign Intercourse	302,186 34	29,376.171
Miscellaneous	1,456,449 43	33,861,658
Military Establishment—		
Military Services, including, &c.	4,693,154 91	194,444,121
Revolutionary Pensions	1,018,877 47	16,261.331
Other Pensions	285,616 58	6,859.574
Indian Department	911,489 48	13,989,070
Naval Establishment	3,496,643 29	113,649,151
Public Debt	16,174,378 22	390,528.615
Total Appropriations	29.763,059 61	835,943,292
Amount carried to Surplus Fund	179,535 36	23,053,687
Balance of Appropriations	4,995,412 31	

Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of every description of Imports from, and the value of articles of every description of exports to each Foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and Foreign vessels arriving, from, and departing to, each Foreign country during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1831.

COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.			
	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports. Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Amer. Ton'ge. Entered.	Amer. Ton'ge. Departed.	For'gn Ton'ge Entered.	For'gn Ton'ge Departed
	Dollars.				Tons.			
Russia,	1,608,328	114,852	347,914	462,766	8,931	4,310	577	–
Prussia,	50,970	27,043	–	27,043	700	387	–	–
Sweden & Nor'y	901,812	190,511	86,519	277,030	11,346	3,232	2,999	472
Swedish W. Ind.	218,913	251,937	11,111	263,048	4,793	7,190	262	552
Denmark,	575	178,333	176,883	355,216	–	3,060	–	–
Danish W. Ind.	1,651,641	1,421,075	224,502	1,645,577	27,501	41,730	2,827	2,708
Netherlands	989,837	1,707,292	212,860	1,920,152	24,076	23,168	349	1,994
Dutch W.Indies	343,799	370,857	45,274	416,131	11,296	11,430	312	194
Dutch E. Indies	319,395	128,384	631,442	760,326	2,533	6,498	–	–
England,	41,854,323	28,841,430	2,367,439	31,203,869	223,345	235,345	84,324	83,461
Scotland,	1,977,830	1,185,142	5,567	1,190,709	5,074	6,312	11,008	9,102
Ireland,	261,564	589,941	–	589,941	4,388	7,838	7,020	2,306
Gibraltar,	150,517	429,087	165,786	594,873	3,599	11,703	–	256
British African pts.	–	6,064	–	6,064	–	121	–	–
British East Indies,	1,544,273	132,442	675,390	807,832	5,342	6,481	–	–
British West Indies	1,303,301	1,417,291	23,962	1,441,253	38,046	40,922	23,760	17,903
Newfoundland,	–	–	–	–	275	277	736	–
British A. Col's.	864,909	4,026,392	35,446	4,061,838	92,672	79,364	82,557	94,776
Other British C.	–	–	–	–	248	434	–	–
Hanse towns,	3,493,301	1,812,241	779,931	2,592,172	15,934	17,147	12,175	17,487
France on Atlan	12,876,977	4,963,557	3,228,452	8,192,009	40,849	48,022	8,666	3,722
France on Md'n.	1,188,766	671,867	300,926	972,793	13,774	15,459	493	1,477
French W.Ind's.	671,842	704,833	13,044	717,877	26,704	35,334	2,793	2,254
Spain on Atlan.	566,072	235,524	63,428	299,012	6,760	4,598	–	1,068
Spain on Med'n.	709,022	75,121	7,198	82,319	9,583	1,905	–	536
Teneriffe, &c.	125,189	34,931	3,446	38,377	1,963	1,418	–	–
Manilla, &c,	348,995	15,994	16,830	32,824	2,938	249	–	–
Cuba,	3,371,707	3,634,144	1,259,698	4,893,842	132,830	132,222	19,639	17,816
Other Spa. W.I.	1,580,156	261,801	53,245	315,046	24,060	8,272	3,117	1,051
Portugal,	124,446	39,149	2,356	41,505	5,043	1,598	1,451	–
Madeira,	177,369	171,563	5,723	177,291	2,514	5,163	–	131
Fayal & Azores,	32,092	10,549	6,049	16,598	660	475	397	251
Cape de Verd I.	63,643	45,432	13,557	58,989	875	1,300	–	236
Italy,	1,704,364	371,515	323,010	694,525	16,683	9,120	159	–
Sicily,	144,047	2,369	–	2,369	2,080	378	–	–
Trieste, &c.	161,062	276,561	262,808	539,369	1,920	4,215	–	–
Turkey,	521,598	38,503	298,304	336,807	3,918	2,935	–	–
Hayti,	1,580,578	1,126,698	191,677	1,318,375	26,446	27,807	699	1,005
Mexico,	5,166,745	1,091,489	5,086,729	6,178,218	22,377	22,303	11,493	10,019
Cent. R. of Am.	198,504	141,179	165,318	306,497	2,821	3,315	–	–
Colombia,	1,207,184	375,319	282,830	658,149	9,174	7,188	156	–
Honduras,	44,469	46,233	13,732	59,965	1,456	1,449	600	223
Brazil,	2,375,829	1,652,193	423,902	2,076,095	20,855	36,892	1,360	203
Argentine Rep.	928,163	415,489	244,290	659,779	9,682	8,169	–	–
Cisplatine Rep.	–	–	–	–	274	356	–	–
Peru,	917,783	8,560	7,616	16,176	2,577	523	–	–
Chile	413,753	849,491	518,662	1,368,155	3,720	11,145	–	–
S.America,gen'y	4,924	19,022	15,731	35,653	703	1,018	94	242
Cape GoodHope	–	–	–	–	929	891	–	–
China	3,083,205	244,790	1,046,045	1,290,835	4,316	5,661	–	–
Asia, generally,	77,851	48,268	251,126	299,394	1,171	2,447	–	–
E. Indies, gen'y	–	–	–	–	–	669	–	–
W Indies, gen'y	10,691	628,153	7,474	635,627	2,903	17,839	–	400
Europe, gen'y.	–	25,702	15	25,717	4,160	560	2,020	–
Africa, gen'y.	148,932	175,166	69,891	245,057	2,511	5,098	–	148
South Seas,	51,186	16,910	8,963	25,873	29,581	32,470	–	–
N. W. Coast,	67,635	27,206	51,420	78,626	375	783	–	–
Uncertain ports,	11,168	–	–	–	80	–	–	–
Total, Dollars	103,191,124	61,277,057	20,033,526	81,310,583	922,052	972,504	281,948	271,994

STATEMENT of the commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1830, and ending on the 30th day of September, 1831.

STATE AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.						
				Domestic produce.			Foreign produce.			Total value of Domestic and Foreign produce.
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	Total.	
Maine	832,303	109,104	941 407	710,752	88,996	799,743	5,103	722	5,825	805,573
New Hampshire	146,205	.	146,205	109,456	.	109,456	1,766	.	1,766	111,222
Vermont	166,206	.	166,206	925,127	.	925,127	.	.	.	925,217
Massachusetts	13,992,768	286,288	14,269,056	3,910,354	116,847	4 027,201	3,704,930	1,632	3,706,562	7,733,763
Rhode Island	562,161	.	562,161	348,250	.	348,250	19,215	.	19,215	367,465
Connecticut	405,066	.	405,066	482,073	.	482,073	810	.	810	482,883
New York	53,617,033	3,460,384	57,077,417	13,899 628	1,826,490	15,726,118	8,658,955	1,150,071	9.809,026	25,535,144
New Jersey	.	.	.	11,430	.	11,430	.	.	.	11,430
Pennsylvania	11,623,584	504,499	12,124.083	3,296,496	297,806	3,594,302	1,818,411	101,000	1,919,411	5,513,713
Delaware	21,656	.	21,656	34,514	.	34,514	.	.	.	34,514
Maryland	4,213,897	312,680	4,326,577	3,294,722	435,784	3,730,506	564,183	13,958	578,141	4,308,647
Dist. of Columbia	180,573	12,982	193,555	1,171,945	35,572	1,207,517	13,458	.	13,458	1,220,975
Virginia	343,797	104,725	488,522	3,644,671	505,315	4,149,986	489	.	489	4,150,475
North Carolina	186,802	9,554	196,356	293,312	47,661	340,973	.	167	167	341,140
South Carolina	853,171	384,992	1,238,163	4,433,690	2,094,915	6,528,605	15,573	31,023	46,596	6,575,201
Georgia	236,298	163,642	399,940	2,887,532	1,069,713	3,957,245	1,834	734	2,568	3,959,813
Alabama	143,320	81,115	224,435	1,216,455	1,196,407	2,412,862	1,032	.	1,032	2,413,894
Mississippi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana	5,969,622	3,797,071	9,766,693	8,968,610	3,866,921	12,835,531	1,067,181	2,859,277	3,926,458	16,761,989
Ohio	153	464	617	8.134	6,594	14,728	.	.	.	14,728
Florida Territory	110,196	5,514	115,710	11,696	16,797	28,493	2,002	.	2,002	30,495
Michigan Territory	27,299	.	27,299	12,392	.	12,392	.	.	.	12,392
Total, Dollars,	93,962,110	9,229,014	103,191,124	49,671,239	11,605,818	61,277,057	15,874,942	4,158,584	20,033,526	81,310,583

Tonnage of each State and Territory for the years ending September, 30, 1830, and 1831.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Quantity of American Tonnage.		Quantity of Foreign Tonnage.		Total American and Foreign Tonnage.	
	Entered.	Depart'd	Entered.	Depart'd	Entered.	Departed.
1830						
Maine	69,363	91,629	5,378	6,165	74,741	97,794
New Hampshire	9,416	4,632	.	.	9,416	4,632
Vermont	29,741	19,290	.	.	29,741	19,290
Massachusetts	168,243	148,124	4,663	5,176	172,906	153,300
Rhode Island	16,676	14,094	.	.	16,676	14,094
Connecticut	16,171	18,285	.	77	16171	18,302
New York	293,434	229,341	35,344	36,574	333778	265,915
New Jersey	586	627	.	.	586	627
Pennsylvania	72,009	63,022	5,007	4,870	77,016	67,892
Delaware	1,691	962	141	141	1,832	1,103
Maryland	55.317	55,020	6,315	3,836	61,652	58,856
District of Columbia	10,458	13,803	.	.	10,468	13,803
Virginia	25,997	43,715	2,833	4,305	28,830	48,020
North Carolina	27,757	36,592	1,770	1,772	29,527	38,364
South Carolina	50,859	52,464	21,760	20,405	72,619	72,869
Georgia	19,249	50,394	8,103	9,485	27,352	59,879
Alabama	10,490	22,277	4,826	4,059	15,316	26,336
Mississippi	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana	83,270	106,017	35,393	36,317	118,663	142,334
Ohio	56	56	49	49	105	105
Michigan Territory	.	50	.	.	.	50
Florida Territory	1,444	1,366	318	205	1,762	1,571
Total, tons,	967,227	971,760	131,900	133,436	1,099,127	1,105,196
1831						
Maine	51,635	61,582	49,819	49,872	101,454	111,454
New Hampshire	7,198	4,362	.	.	7,198	4,362
Vermont	20,201	20,201	.	.	20,201	20,201
Massachusetts	182,459	157,530	9,760	7,483	192,219	165,013
Rhode Island	23,345	22,787	100	.	23,945	22,787
Connecticut	17,750	20,139	.	.	17,750	20,139
New York	315,972	254,331	77,719	72,444	393,691	326,775
New Jersey	369	703	.	.	369	703
Pennsylvania	71,232	65,149	8,826	7,596	80,058	72,745
Delaware	1,550	799	2,186	965	3,736	1,764
Maryland	55,371	65,370	10,455	10,276	65,826	75,646
District of Columbia	4,796	19,362	872	878	5,668	20,240
Virginia	22,933	48,719	9,985	11,879	32,918	60,598
North Carolina	16,773	30,450	1,729	1,990	18,502	32,530
South Carolina	24,379	48,426	29,011	29,045	53,390	77,471
Georgia	15,543	35,747	13,491	14,307	29,034	50,054
Alabama	10,126	14,707	11,840	10,953	29,166	25,660
Mississippi	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louisiana	76,231	96,753	55,541	53,558	131,772	150,311
Ohio	91	91	138	138	229	229
Florida Territory	4,455	5,163	476	610	4,931	5,773
Michigan Territory	43	43	.	.	43	43
Total, tons,	922,952	972,504	281,948	271,994	1,204,900	1,244,498

Total value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the United States, during each year, ending on the 30th of September, from 1821 to 1826, inclusive.

Imported from	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824	1825.	1826.
Russia	1,852,199	3,307,328	2,258,777	2,209,663	2,023,537	2,617,159
Prussia	1,399	- -	- -	- -	21,350	107,615
Sweden	759,753	1,151,788	1,317,242	998,918	1,274,951	1,428,236
Swedish West Indies	610,116	393,119	185,808	102,835	81,702	163,946
Denmark	16,156	21,232	24,028	- -	46,827	49,254
Danish West Indies	1,983,754	2,514,174	1,300,504	2,110,666	1,492,765	2,067,900
Danish East Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Holland	1,038,953	863,995	754,950	1,210,267	1,253,369	1,106,408
Dutch West Indies	860,950	1,491,023	950,957	997,800	823,607	543,222
Dutch East Indies	134,369	353,144	419,680	147,485	188,402	513,586
England	23,180,862	32,108,947	26,301,270	26,647,922	34,271,510	24,362,303
Scotland	1,220,092	1,891,316	1,086,133	1,008,520	1,829,464	1,095,772
Ireland	686,154	806,024	547,738	431,875	612,272	673,994
Gibraltar	1,234,263	490,378	477,769	693 844	748,546	677,208
British African Ports	6,581	- -	- -	- -	5,755	- -
British East Indies	1,530,799	3,279,212	3,265,961	441,867	1,756,484	2,510,606
British West Indies	927,346	335,537	1,844,931	2,738,067	2,473,122	2,075,815
Newfoundland	213	- -	405	8,213	9,096	3,035
British American Colonies	499,704	525,817	463,374	705,931	610,788	620,200
Other British Colonies	924	166,593	84,997	36,101	41,255	23,607
Hanse Towns	990,165	1,578,757	1,969,226	2,527,830	2,739,526	2,212,142
France on the Atlantic	4,493,917	5,688,835	5,168,275	6,741,113	10,151,671	7,687,356
France on the Mediterra'n	496,023	400,998	531,457	450,454	812,511	895,152
French West Indies	900,619	959,509	938,613	884,084	848,968	973,270
French East Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Bourbon and Mauritius	10,022	- -	- -	42,339	94,681	41,859
French African Ports	- -	- -	- -	2,783	- -	4,051
Hayti	2,246,257	3,341,817	2,352,733	2,247,235	2,065,329	1,511,836
Spain on the Atlantic	254,825	322,535	508,457	259,566	244,664	343,719
Spain on the Mediterranean	283,368	563,656	473,539	308,657	332,999	332,308
Teneriffe & other Canaries	265,089	241,195	203,484	95,579	165,713	173,399
Manilla & Phillippine Isl's	114,851	234,568	158,285	153,472	229,371	348,375
Floridas	189,730	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cuba	6,584,849	7,299,322	6,952,281	7,899,326	7,556,412	7,658,780
Other Spanish West Indies	626,614	935,66	813,076	856,696	793,627	777,770
Spanish S. American Colo's	1,114,117	2,552,988	4,842,803	6,786,760	- -	- -
Portugal	355,116	442,666	181,094	242,304	221,072	349,989
Madeira	190,289	188,757	244,263	247,510	361,016	224,833
Fayal and other Azores	137,982	202,445	51,429	45,103	61,763	86,261
Cape de Verds	64,036	47,422	56,849	66,805	89,592	104,139
Portuguese African Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sicily	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Italy and Malta	973,463	1,562,033	1,369,440	1,029,439	1,454,022	1,120,749
Trieste, &c	229,792	274,375	189,137	268,867	105,839	193,182
Turkey, Levant, Egypt&c	395,680	364,677	703,761	471,238	840,799	421,032
Morocco	- -	- -	- -	- -	23,570	9,050
Cape of Good Hope	- -	63,875	- -	- -	- -	46,599
China	3,111,951	5,242,536	6,511,425	5,618,502	7,533,115	7,422,185
Mexico	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,044 647	3,916,198
Guatemala	- -	- -	- -	- -	56,789	204,270
Honduras, Campeachy, &c	216,075	286,910	281,135	217,097	243,446	88,138
Colombia	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,837,050	2,079,724
Brazil	605,126	1,486,567	1,214,810	2,074,119	2,156,707	2,156,078
Buenos Ayres	- -	- -	- -	- -	749,771	522,709
Argentine Republic	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cisplatine Republic	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Chile	- -	- -	- -	- -	229,509	629,949
Peru	- -	- -	- -	- -	346,883	795,194
South America, generally	- -	- -	- -	- -	47,825	42,254
West Indies, generally	3,727	1,590	7,123	188	9,579	120
Asia, generally	123,221	171,891	337,566	247,095	88,395	327,930
Europe, generally	- -	- -	9,604	025	- -	1,124
Africa, generally	129,043	115,554	168,157	161,320	139,023	102,613
South Seas	34,428	86,024	72,322	86,131	1,650	37,858
Sandwich Islands	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	079
Northwest Coast	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Uncertain Ports	3,832	780	6,071	7,433	29,046	26,764
Total Dollars	62,585,724	83,241,541	77,579,367	80,549,007	96,340,075	84,974,477

Value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the United States, during each year, ending on the 30th of September, from 1827 to 1831, inclusive.

Imported from	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
a - - -	2,086,077	2,788,362	2,118,995	1,621,899	1,608,328	
ia - - -	39,783	136,064	22,935	16,605	50,970	
en - - -	1,015,507	1,570,788	1,020,910	1,168,110	901,812	
ish West Indies	209,535	375,995	283,049	230,530	218,918	
ark - -	40,822	117,946	32,911	5,384	575	
ih West Indies	2,299,349	2,256,123	2,053,666	1,665,834	1,651,641	
ih East Indies -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
nd - - -	965,917	1,398,572	1,057,854	888,408	989,837	
h West Indies -	519,706	475,463	438,132	286,509	343,479	
h East Indies -	236,447	113,462	121,348	181,848	312,395	
and - - -	28,653,383	27,716,593	23,892,763	22,755,040	41,854,323	
and - - -	1,083,101	1,624,030	1,024,215	1,382,841	1,977,830	
nd - - - -	550,129	711,041	362,511	381,333	261,864	
ıltar - -	828,933	666,578	247,471	90,028	150,517	
ih African Ports	13,831	- -	7,787	2,300	- -	
ih East Indies -	569,056	1,542,736	1,229,569	1,373,297	1,554,273	
ih West Indies	895,207	123,291	240,224	168,579	1,303,301	
'oundland -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
h American Colonies	445,118	447,669	577,542	650,303	864,909	
' British Colonies	11,910	- - -	- - -	1,263	- -	
e Towns -	1,638,558	2,644,392	2,274,375	1,873,278	3,493,301	
se on the Atlantic	7,683,858	8,486,427	8,248,921	6,831,015	12,876,977	
se on the Mediterra'n	843,374	904,427	590 057	891,183	1,188,766	
ch West Indies -	921,330	896,651	777,992	518,587	671,842	
ch East Indies	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
bon and Mauritius	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
ch African Ports -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
i - - -	1,701,309	2,163,535	1,799,809	1,597,140	1,580,578	
ı on the Atlantic	154,385	210,684	327,409	461,267	566,072	
ı on the Mediterran'n	460,350	421,476	474,120	543,271	709,022	
riffe &other Canaries	123,360	222,740	25,283	99,878	125,159	
lla& Phillippine Isl's	150,813	60,381	209,206	384,887	348,995	
das - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	7,241,849	6,123,135	4,866,524	5,577,230	8,371,797	
Spanish West Indies	969,612	1,129,130	898,832	1,307,148	1,580,156	
ish S.AmericanColo's	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
ıgal - -	268,091	112,559	237,351	165,321	124,446	
ira - -	229,282	166,610	403,056	239,652	177,369	
l and other Azores	84,203	70,328	21,302	32,912	32,092	
de Verd Islands	77,425	82,058	26,160	33,758	63,643	
iguese African Ports	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
/ - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,740	144,047	
and Malta -	1,013,126	1,607,417	1,409,588	940,254	1,704,264	
ıte, &c. - -	163,546	237,738	191,896	132,093	161,062	
ey, Levant, Egy't, &c	783,128	498,533	293,237	417,392	521,598	
oeco, - -	14,281	7,380	10,710	- - -	- - -	
of Good Hope	5,186	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
a - - -	3,617,183	5,339,108	4,680,847	3,878,141	3,083,205	
co - - -	5,231,867	4,814,258	5,026,761	5,235,241	5,166,745	
emala - -	251,342	204,770	311,931	302,833	198,504	
luras, Campeachy, &c	17,947	1,760	64,847	1,472	44,463	
nbia - -	1,550,248	1,484,856	1,255,310	1,120,095	1,207,154	
il - - -	2,060,971	3,097,752	2,535,467	2,491,460	2,375,829	
ios Ayres -	80,065	317,466	- - -	- - -	- - -	
ntine Republic -	- - -	- - -	912,114	1,431,883	928,103	
atine Republic	- - -	- - -	3,076	- - -	- - -	
- - - -	184,693	781,863	416,118	182,585	413,758	
- - - -	1,035,462	943,199	1,004,458	972,884	917,788	
ı America, generally	27,503	24,290	56,552	40,269	4,924	
Indies, generally	167	1,860	3,314	7,386	10,691	
generally - -	44,306	371,501	66,191	98.451	77,861	
pe, generally	- - -	- - -	300	394	- -	
a, generally -	206,460	250,286	211,735	172,861	148,932	
ı Seas - -	- - -	- - -	20,235	20,743	51,186	
wich Islands	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
h West Coast -	53,298	- - -	- - -	- - -	67,635	
ertain Ports -	51,184	2,371	5,961	- -	11,168	
Total Dollars	79,484,058	88,509,824	74,492,527	70,876,920	103,191,124	

Total value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of Domestic and Foreign Growth, Produce and Manufacture, exported from the United States, during the years ending on the 30th of September, 1821, 1822, and 1823.

Exported to	1821.		1822.		1823.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
Russia	127,939	500,955	177,261	251,820	51,635	597,099
Prussia	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,268	558
Sweden	154,213	62,968	180,411	80,210	151,037	147,191
Swedish West Indies	507,077	53,149	559,566	91,247	241,701	18,362
Denmark	165,568	360,535	32,023	160,757	39,783	53,134
Danish West Indies	1,316,296	485,483	1,603,494	628,256	1,231,152	631,602
Danish East Indies	- -	- -	7,344	2,172	- -	- -
Holland	1,954,513	1,739,692	2,077,368	1,524,683	2,642,930	2,409,218
Dutch West Indies	533,259	149,784	981,072	157,704	655,763	157,665
Dutch East Indies	133,010	1,581,803	121,441	999,571	151,120	1,750,981
England	16,339,109	2,125,594	21,072,395	1,029,224	18,968,185	978,474
Scotland	1,405,448	13,683	1,615,565	10,987	1,158,495	16,104
Ireland	889,577	4,069	770,176	- -	714,037	37,544
Gibraltar	986,111	513,635	525,708	625,074	875,604	1,028,272
British African Ports	9,953	5,013	- -	- -	- -	- -
British East Indies	32,089	1,934,190	67,979	1,968,365	10,642	307,738
British West Indies	264,622	470	449,60	4,540	1,617,845	10,122
Newfoundland	260	4,478	1,314	- -	3,183	2,550
British American Colonies	2,009,336	455	1,881 273	16,286	1,818,113	3,347
Other British Colonies	12,113	2,357	4,850	- -	26,232	463
Hanse Towns	1,535,506	597,638	1,644,226	860,789	1,582,354	1,587,685
France on the Atlantic	5,098,843	349,010	4,561,299	1,210,533	4,667,914	2,527,658
France on the Mediterra'n	69,855	10,851	183,191	70,337	323,861	1,171,698
French West Indies	846,597	49,838	918,699	42,303	804,218	63,377
French East Indies	5,784	1,784	- -	- -	- -	- -
Bourbon and Mauritius	19,600	22,556	19,952	71,018	- -	- -
French African Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hayti	1,740,383	530,218	1,746,107	373,704	1,670,140	708,542
Spain on the Atlantic	324,706	189,900	116,270	67,742	130,966	65,966
Spain on the Mediterran'n	24,225	915	25,200	1,354	20,876	19,447
Teneriffe & other Cana's	74,828	48,637	85,937	29,140	58,002	21,216
Manilla & Phillippine Isl's	1,359	209,964	- -	11,799	5,449	41,275
Floridas	300,248	49,922	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cuba	2,950,055	1,590,625	3,201,045	1,069,573	3,271,270	2,134,005
Other Spanish W. Indies	175,217	33,604	150,435	7,606	256,033	25,495
Spanish South America	508,176	529,559	1,592,767	1,828,286	1,372,256	3,229,347
Portugal	147,726	696	102,935	18,555	48,077	300
Madeira	193,414	26,667	186,952	4,662	117,685	3,976
Fayal and other Azores	26,837	11,158	33,160	10,454	27,841	15,704
Cape de Verds	22,176	7,656	84,941	35,832	22,055	11,010
Sicily	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Italy and Malta	410,171	689,496	560,714	889,470	115,994	951,911
Trieste, &c	31,781	308,580	38,752	436,968	25,697	919,618
Turkey, Levant, Egypt &c	30,883	406,997	6,124	405,197	4,877	559,783
Morocco, &c	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cape of Good Hope	- -	- -	6,150	- -	- -	- -
China	388,535	3,902,025	429,230	5,506,138	288,375	4,347,686
Mexico	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Guatemala	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Honduras, Campeachy &c	90,895	106,830	123,115	127,94	211,383	100,052
Colombia	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Brazil	885,348	496,412	1,217,411	246,518	1,062,209	279,181
Buenos Ayres	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Argentine Republic	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Chile	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Peru	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
South America, generally	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
West Indies, generally	513,030	47,474	515,729	24,831	554,273	50,417
Asia, generally	32,467	1,180,797	74,346	1,087,989	55,902	436,759
Europe, generally	183,154	16,782	58,575	6,931	10,994	17,956
Africa	85,062	41,629	71,968	64,410	47,971	55,999
South Seas	40,328	23,086	37,209	11,934	21,741	45,429
Sandwich Islands	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Northwest Coast	94,403	232,505	54,799	110,790	- -	- -
Total Dollars	43,671,894	21,302,438	49,874,879	22,396,302	47,155,408	27,643,623

Total value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize of Domestic and Foreign Growth, Produce and Manufacture, exported from the United States, during the years ending on the 30th of September, 1824, 1825, and 1826.

Exported to	1824.		1825.		1826.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
Russia	92,766	139,215	55,191	232,219	11,04[illegible]	[illegible]
Prussia	5,163	- -	4,913	12,650	15,130	[illegible]
Sweden	163,725	161,033	222,164	12,378	126,[illegible]34	8[illegible]
Swedish West Indies	204,983	39,687	193,761	41,247	120,573	12,284
Denmark	35,487	299,822	214,517	637,146	100,[illegible]82	248,[illegible]
Danish West Indies	1,149,641	698,302	1,281,248	568,177	1,391,004	676,001
Danish East Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Holland	1,597,514	617,831	2,486,468	1,366,809	1,976,199	1,369,827
Dutch West Indies	589,775	111,984	497,194	77,092	434,[illegible]25	87,446
Dutch East Indies	61,659	536,615	163,022	1,364,384	87,[illegible]06	374,[illegible]7
England	18,218,841	1,268,[illegible]23	[illegible],096,396	2,031,186	20,655,185	1,559,023
Scotland	1,190,219	14,632	1,690,826	7,657	572,[illegible]74	2,982
Ireland	913,532	8,673	1,247,550	20,669	775,137	5,684
Gibraltar	934,402	934,445	861,733	941,981	692,306	1,055,525
British African Ports	- -	- -	7,735	1,977	- -	- -
British East Indies	34,354	927,716	206,450	784,629	24,226	418,059
British West Indies	1,760,703	20,305	1,635,874	11,472	- -	31,931
Newfoundland	7,243	- -	16,[illegible]8	- -	- -	246
British American Colonies	1,773,107	2,617	2,538,[illegible]4	1,740	2,07[illegible]71	24,384
Other British Colonies	20,[illegible]63	3,11[illegible]	[illegible]3,[illegible]6	2,025	54,278	300
Hamburgh	859,343	1,003,890	1,144,[illegible]74	1,[illegible]76,550	979,313	7,137,384
France on the Atlantic	7,585,815	1,095,612	7,338,[illegible]93	[illegible],[illegible]45,[illegible]63	9,075,254	1,316,178
France on the Mediterra'n	265,815	750,431	187,242	726,499	273,[illegible]78	483,577
French West Indies	770,515	41,217	937,[illegible]68	74,588	904,115	52,659
French East Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Bourbon and Mauritius	36,692	6,207	7,735	41,202	13,893	22,000
French African Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	512	959
Hayti	1,901,926	453,229	1,648,055	406,560	1,25[illegible]10	161,584
Spain on the Atlantic	140,439	366,434	73,515	82,723	71,313	22,227
Spain on the Mediterra'n	9,840	- -	18,814	6,385	80,064	20,046
Teneriffe & other Canari's	42,845	20,144	70,380	21,271	42,761	21,742
Manillas Phillip'e Islands	8,959	20,562	23,169	196,507	14,133	38,207
Floridas	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cuba	3,611,593	2,195,840	3,276,556	1,844,146	3,749,656	2,392,774
Other Spanish W. Indies	306,896	233,718	216,102	22,155	210,888	12,668
Spanish South America	2,827,521	4,094,808	- -	- -	- -	- -
Portugal	77,255	5,168	110,015	2,824	99,945	338
Madeira	315,896	26,347	122,840	55,326	119,058	23,549
Fayal and other Azores	17,463	4,023	33,421	4,695	16,076	2,495
Cape de Verd Islands	51,019	21,665	60,072	18,967	39,693	9,299
Sicily	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Italy and Malta	76,868	587,480	66,605	578,434	81,622	448,599
Trieste, &c.	6,596	518,057	8,834	643,569	13,378	87,033
Turkey, Levant, Egypt,	25,171	384,257	34,373	354,691	46,897	271,438
Morocco, &c	1,694	3,819	3,580	3,720	- -	- -
Cape of Good Hope	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,154	6,433
China	330,466	4,070,705	160,059	5,410,456	242,[illegible]81	2,324,193
Mexico	- -	946,158	951,640	3,519,104	1,064,275	5,239,775
Guatemala	- -	- -	40,377	59,145	79,294	40,480
Honduras, Campeachy, &c	157,060	194,365	57,286	21,543	- -	- -
Colombia	- -	- -	1,118,280	1,120,975	946,014	1,009,658
Brazil	1,699,754	602,150	1,641,296	788,458	1,597,314	603,005
Buenos Ayres	- -	- -	404,201	169,319	228,834	155,508
Argentine Republic	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Chile	- -	- -	454,254	467,184	512,650	334,348
Peru	- -	- -	359,854	374,044	278,724	231,175
South America, generally	- -	- -	91,152	46,554	80,725	8,003
West Indies, generally	599,998	39,886	636,648	20,630	603,807	14,062
Asia, generally	19,271	450,358	37,480	675,567	17,585	387,490
Europe, generally	55,401	1,608	16,312	135	166,875	12,443
Africa, generally	83,900	64,506	59,365	35,720	108,226	54,340
South Seas	44,053	119,367	29,090	27,164	27,468	62,359
Sandwich Islands	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
North West Coast	9,703	29,675	11,530	43,601	29,021	74,870
Total Dollars	50,649,500	25,337,157	66,944,745	32,591,543	53,035,710	24,339,612

Total value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of Domestic and Foreign Growth, Produce and Manufacture, Exported from the United States, during the years ending on the 30th of September, 1827, 1828, and 1829.

Exported to	1827.		1828.		1829.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.
Russia	45,510	336,734	108,922	341,573	51,684
Prussia	8,155	207,553	15,430	14,411	14,411
Sweden	201,488	207,553	256,532	215,222	120,663
Swedish West Indies	416,822	25,014	611,584	23,616	684,523
Denmark	148,598	253,983	150,079	386,619	73,597
Danish West Indies	1,463,691	538,190	2,202,465	608,034	1,942,010
Danish East Indies	-	-	-	-	-
Holland	2,339,381	888,950	1,863,767	365,646	3,095,857
Dutch West Indies	387,573	44,16.	415,343	41,417	379,874
Dutch East Indies	39,895	127,749	83,710	313,277	62,074
England	23,514,421	904,506	18,737,661	2,960,261	21,281,334
Scotland	1,336,169	-	959,566	7,9.7	895,315
Ireland	637,120	-	394,450	810	327,728
Gibraltar	1,040,999	864,387	899,411	506,719	301,132
British African Ports	-	-	-	-	-
British East Indies	32,717	1,018,733	54,199	795,682	69,070
British West Indies	683,105	7,470	26,149	2,706	1,483
Newfoundland	-	-	-	-	-
British American Colonies	2,797,014	33,734	1,618,288	56,386	2,724,104
Other British Colonies	-	-	-	-	-
Hanse Towns	1,603,971	1,319,214	1,804,333	1,190,918	1,998,176
France on the Atlantic	6,712,011	2,555,869	7,091,699	3,095,826	8,008,923
France on the Mediterranean	475,547	721,076	606,638	279,407	886,122
French West Indies	979,697	61,156	1,009,437	15,334	1,056,639
French East Indies	-	-	-	-	-
Bourbon and Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-
Other French African Ports	-	-	-	-	10,502
Hayti	1,162,473	169,436	1,123,405	209,306	814,987
Spain on the Atlantic	74,761	47,178	46,946	199,953	545,753
Spain on the Mediterranean	62,353	7,112	66,344	51,103	185,952
Teneriffe and other Canaries	46,163	39,817	33,529	8,551	42,339
Manilla and Phillippine Islands	-	-	19,914	141,838	10,302
Cuba	4,160,747	2,655,341	3,912,997	2,470,994	3,719,263
Other Spanish West Indies	218,156	10,363	222,191	15,677	209,780
Spanish South American Colonies	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	116,103	220	77,010	1,164	42,088
Madeira	100,153	18,281	101,948	9,985	175,074
Fayal and other Azores	13,487	4,861	19,559	4,719	7,949
Cape de Verd Islands	80,010	24,155	67,502	9,727	68,528
Sicily	-	-	-	-	-
Italy and Malta	74,417	535,804	279,520	641,230	239,755
Trieste, &c.	42,671	234,122	119,233	205,255	409,288
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c	131,754	470,525	78,374	124,567	27,600
Greece and Grecian Archipelago	14,634	-	-	-	-
Morocco, &c.	2,031	2,003	-	-	-
Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-
China	290,862	3,573,543	230,355	1,252,417	260,759
Mexico	886,007	3,286,350	322,016	2,364,468	495,636
Guatemala	147,574	77,198	106,773	52,499	123,631
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	13,261	1,573	5,980	2,371	12,603
Colombia	611,312	333,222	550,846	323,678	525,783
Brazil	1,485,433	377,37	1,505,770	482,935	1,510,260
Buenos Ayres	100,780	50,424	94,372	59,956	-
Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	444,716
Chile	1,040,748	661,853	1,519,978	1,109,424	890,386
Peru	202,944	70,077	159,389	100,555	91,542
South America, generally	71,537	21,489	146,967	13,808	147,670
West Indies, generally	454,904	11,956	437,916	22,281	359,496
Asia, generally	21,139	640,670	46,776	356,835	40,721
Europe, generally	150,236	779	46,586	9,367	102,354
Africa, generally	126,968	67,872	121,240	26,361	108,837
South Seas	24,923	287	42,147	40,289	45,969
Sandwich Islands	-	-	-	-	-
North West Coast	37,702	40,889	39,620	53,345	2,911
Total Dollars	83,321,691	33,463,136	80,869,669	21,595,017	85,700,193

Total value of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of Domestic and Foreign Growth, Produce, and Manufacture, exported from the United States, during the years ending on the 30th of September, 1829, 1830, *and* 1831.

Exported to	1829.	1830.		1831.	
	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
Russia	334,542	35,461	381,114	114,852	347,914
Prussia	- -	16,501	- -	27,043	- -
Sweden	126,971	181,353	189,949	190,511	86,519
Swedish West Indies	23,971	552,700	37,727	281,937	11,111
Denmark	13,166	76,292	29,048	178,333	176,883
Danish West Indies	282,401	1,688,022	220,723	1,421,075	224,502
Danish East Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Holland	589,330	3,354,551	675,527	1,707,292	212,860
Dutch West Indies	18,667	319,495	42,298	370,857	45,274
Dutch East Indies	176,318	63,273	107,293	128,884	631,442
England	1,767,467	23,773,020	826,946	28,841,430	2,367,439
Scotland	19,493	1,465,211	2,488	1,185,142	5,567
Ireland	366	261,687	- -	589,941	- -
Gibraltar	160,130	513,248	370,150	429,087	165,786
British African Ports	- -	- -	- -	6,054	- -
British East Indies	477,629	93,731	553,126	132,442	675,390
British West Indies	5,058	140	1,761	1,417,291	23,962
Newfoundland	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
British American Colonies	40,805	3,650,031	136,342	4,026,392	35,446
Other British Colonies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Hanse Towns	1,278,984	1,549,732	725,148	1,812,241	779,931
France on the Atlantic	2,105,573	9,183,184	661,925	4,963,557	3,228,452
France on the Mediterranean	748,777	717,252	430,888	671,867	300,926
French West Indies	15,768	792,241	13,528	704,833	13,044
French East Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Bourbon and Mauritius	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
French African Ports	- -	5,931	579	- -	- -
Hayti	160,171	714,791	108,387	1,126,698	191,677
Spain on the Atlantic	139,732	538,985	61,327	235,584	63,428
Spain on the Mediterranean	45,700	145,556	- -	75,121	7,198
Teneriffe and other Canaries	23,317	19,040	610	34,931	3,446
Manilla and Phillippine Islands	66,430	39,129	54,539	15,994	16,830
Cuba	1,859,626	3,439,060	1,477,675	3,634,144	1,239,998
Other Spanish West Indies	38,900	245,635	27,523	261,801	53,245
Spanish South American Colonies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Portugal	628	43,408	1,863	39,149	2,356
Madeira	15,089	155,719	12,358	171,563	5,278
Fayal and other Azores	78	6,649	1,524	10,549	6,049
Cape de Verd Islands	13,477	50,560	7,778	45,432	13,557
Sicily	- -	- -	- -	2,369	- -
Italy and Malta	611,257	326,239	414,121	371,515	323,010
Trieste, &c.	280,200	300,859	293,261	276,561	262,808
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, &c	47,384	75,801	337,539	38,503	298,304
Greece and Grecian Archipelago	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Morocco, &c.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Cape of Good Hope	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
China	1,094,103	156,290	535,903	244,790	1,046,045
Mexico	1,833,525	985,764	3,851,694	1,091,439	5,086,729
Guatemala	116,223	138,456	111,662	141,179	165,318
Honduras, Campeachy, &c	8,229	25,132	5,432	46,233	13,732
Colombia	241,565	316,732	180,258	375,319	282,230
Brazil	419,667	1,609,099	242,239	1,652,193	423,902
Buenos Ayres	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Argentine Republic	181,336	425,220	204,667	415,489	244,290
Chile	530,778	915,718	620,396	840,493	518,662
Peru	119,615	32,400	39,402	8,860	7,616
South America, generally	6,175	9,190	170	19,922	15,731
West Indies, generally	10,123	242,114	5,040	628,153	7,474
Asia, generally	232,768	56,318	229,290	48,268	251,126
Europe, generally	250	16,090	22,653	25,702	15
Africa, generally	49,516	96,867	52,236	175,106	69,891
South Seas	20,991	21,178	6,764	16,910	8,963
Sandwich Islands	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Northwest Coast	4,399	28,392	24,693	27,305	51,420
Total Dollars	16,658,479	59,462,029	14,387,479	61,277,057	30,033,526

Quantity of American and Foreign Tonnage, employed in the Foreign Trade of the United States, in each year, ending September 30, from 1821 to 1826, inclusive.

	1821.		1822.		1823.		1824.		1825.		1826.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
American	765,098	804,947	787,961	813,748	775,271	810,761	850,033	919,278	880,754	960,366	942,206	953,012
British	55,188	55,686	70,699	70,373	89,553	89,819	67,351	69,315	63,036	61,909	69,295	65,693
French	1,916	2,872	582	832	6,808	4,867	10,173	8,821	13,983	14,506	14,970	15,978
Spanish	4,171	4,154	7,328	8,311	4,610	6,240	4,452	5,198	1,380	1,685	1,815	1,824
Portuguese	.	.	321	.	337	261	1,226	1,024	989	1,333	.	.
Italian	.	.	210	210	.	.	621	621	.	.	.	.
Sardinian	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dutch	2,466	4,530	2,223	2,207	2,195	2,488	3,132	2,083	2,683	3,114	1,986	1,870
Austrian	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hanseatic	6,024	4,749	7,982	7,393	7,609	8,916	8,630	9,459	5,056	7,299	5,855	5,586
Swedish	3,386	5,602	4,182	3,717	3,354	2,722	3,112	3,026	1,456	1,494	3,664	1,164
Danish	4,037	3,931	4,477	3,072	1,227	1,606	733	827	709	257	367	804
Russian	931	931	290	290	935	651	.	.	.	.	.	.
Prussian	.	.	957	349	.	567	.	.	310	217	207	207
Haytien	370	470	736	736	419	690	83	82	.	.	781	718
Chilean	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.
Mexican	.	.	.	.	1,995	913	1,057	711	1,153	838	2,727	2,564
Bue'sAyr'n	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	266	.	.	.	.
Brazilian	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	286	248	.	264
Colombian	409	.	.	.	.	.	889	880	1,303	1,269	3,4 2	2,045
Uncertain	628	148	584	.	426	.	661	289	83	911	525	700
Total For'n	81,526	83,073	100,541	97,490	119,468	119,740	102,367	102,552	92,927	95,080	105,654	99,417
Total	846,624	888,020	888,502	911,238	894,739	930,501	952,400	1,021,830	973,681	1,056,446	1,047,860	1,052,429

Quantity of American and Foreign Tonnage employed in the Foreign Trade of the United States, in each year, ending September 30, from 1827 to 1831, inclusive.

	1827.		1828		1829		1830.		1831.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
American .	918,361	980,542	868,331	897,404	872,949	944,799	967,227	971,760	922,952	972,504
British .	99,114	94,813	104,167	105,572	86,377	87,774	87,231	89,823	215,817	211,270
French .	16,066	16,647	14,601	14,422	14,408	13,536	11,256	11,331	11,701	7,165
Spanish .	3,980	2,710	2,880	3,196	8,875	8,692	12,299	11,629	19,618	19,072
Portuguese .	.	.	330	330	1,402	889	137	137	270	133
Italian .	400	207	766	767	137	.	.	.	.	.
Sardinian .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	311	150
Dutch .	1,090	1,515	1,973	3,688	835	1,295	630	1,130	1,022	1,913
Austrian .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	171	.	.
Hanseatic	4,715	4,710	8,493	9,432	7,815	9,392	9,653	9,006	11,176	12,319
Swedish .	2,760	2,069	3,896	3,256	3,161	3,515	4,136	3,979	3,653	2,821
Danish .	976	976	3,577	3,186	1,564	1,856	1,234	1,218	6,250	4,971
Russian .	360	.	286	286	556	719	264	264	577	577
Prussian	.	360	208	.	.	.	287	287	311	312
Haytien .	3,937	3,742	5,709	5,343	2,931	3,058	1,233	1,038	699	1,006
Chilean .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mexican .	2,277	2,123	2,281	1,442	2,411	2,096	2,718	2,997	10,037	9,850
Buenos Ayrean	.	.	259	.	.	.	116	116	.	.
Brazilian .	80	381	.	.	.	.	406	248	342	193
Colombian	865	673	347	200	271	184	300	62	94	242
Uncertain	969	324	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Foreign	137,589	131,250	150,223	151,030	130,743	183,006	131,900	133,436	281,948	271,994
Total	1,055,950	1,111,792	1,018,604	1,048,430	1,003,692	1,099,205	1,099,127	1,105,196	1,204,900	1,244,498

Value of all Manufactures of Wool, Cotton, Silk, Flax and Hemp; Value of Earthen and Stone Ware, Wines, and Raw Hides; and the Quantity and Value of Spirits and Molasses, Imported into, and Exported from the United States, in each year, ending on the 30th of September, from 1821 to 1831, inclusive.

	Manufact's of wool		Manufact's of cotton		Manufact's of Silk.		Manufact's of Flax	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported	Imp'ted.	Exp'd.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1821	7,238,954	361,592	7,788,514	1,581,143	4,496,924	1,057,233	2,564,159	945,98[illegible]
1822	11,752,595	209,877	10,680,216	1,664,696	6,840,[illegible]99	1,016,262	4,192,747	866,10[illegible]
1823	7,958,451	499,852	8,569,482	2,617,283	6,713,771	1,512,449	3,903,207	1,450,78[illegible]
1824	6,096,858	635,164	9,157,667	2,461,977	7,203,284	1,816,325	3,878,616	1,660,92[illegible]
1825	10,976,873	570,086	12,509,516	2,401,455	10,271,527	2,965,742	3,887,787	1,778,[illegible]8
1826	7,896,826	441,876	8,848,084	2,226,090	7,104,837	3,294,720	2,987,026	1,458,791
1827	8,281,515	241,701	9,316,153	1,638,614	6,545,245	1,690,126	2,656,786	707,44[illegible]
1828	8,097,559	192,264	10,996,280	2,242,789	7,608,614	1,228,184	3,288,589	628,[illegible]06
1829	6,558,285	191,099	8,362,017	1,564,940	7,[illegible]45,698	920,[illegible]58	2,942,431	751,[illegible]05
1830	5,598,654	290,805	7,862,926	1,969,464	5,774,010	952,[illegible]79	2,911,280	928,5[illegible]
1831	12,668,026	292,828	16,[illegible]90,224	3,228,[illegible]96	10,[illegible]04,893	1,041,[illegible]10	3,790,111	595,46[illegible]

	Manufact's of Hemp		Earthen&stone ware		Wines.		Raw hides & skins	
	Imported.	Exported	Imported.	Exported	Imported.	Exported	Imp'ted.	Exp'ted.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1821	1,120,450	450,466	625,092	31,049	1,978,464	240,929	892,580	61,92[illegible]
1822	1,857,928	437,288	1,107,264	46,001	1,864,627	197,[illegible]94	2,041,468	36,41[illegible]
1823	1,497,006	449,159	1,095,126	48,418	1,291,542	379,906	2,084,092	690,26[illegible]
1824	1,761,708	566,812	856,926	57,758	1,050,696	928,453	2,142,165	839,[illegible]38
1825	1,497,361	655,989	1,011,826	66,216	1,926,268	449,355	2,921,868	152,65[illegible]
1826	1,787,755	472,234	1,289,060	65,922	1,781,198	866,485	2,925,528	364 67[illegible]
1827	1,516,553	594,323	1,091,757	84,762	1,621,035	842,356	1,490,849	390,[illegible]62
1828	2,091,958	436,189	1,485,652	95,570	1,507,539	827,606	1,904,202	274,[illegible]89
1829	1,194,412	416,883	1,229,517	47,576	1,564,562	195,925	2,252,609	350,16[illegible]
1830	1,264,852	468,512	1,168,477	42,210	1,595,102	103,929	2,409,350	310,07[illegible]
1831	1,468,188	489,606	1,516,435	86,928	1,679,[illegible]58	182,627	3,057,548	20,73[illegible]

	Spirits.				Molasses.			
	Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.	
	gls	$	gls	$	gls	$	gls	$
1821	3,688,150	1,804,796	254,816	165,160	9,086,[illegible]62	1,719,227	39,421	11,[illegible]32
1822	5,090,989	2,490,261	328,284	176,[illegible]26	11,990,569	2,898,[illegible]85	18,292	4,41[illegible]
1823	3,946,224	1,791,419	492,875	236,951	18,019,929	2,684,242	3,409	994
1824	5,577,774	2,642,620	449,590	296,285	13,117,794	2,413,648	18,787	4,792
1825	5,091,170	3,185,210	527,[illegible]38	306,376	12,535,[illegible]62	2,547,715	15,906	4,578
1826	3,719,152	1,567,712	509,941	296,528	13,543,04[illegible]	2,585,728	50,602	16,419
1827	3,587,426	1,651,486	854,244	228,815	13,376,502	2,[illegible]18,[illegible]92	20,107	6,492
1828	5,102,599	2,331,656	859,919	255,341	13,393,651	2,758,471	80,168	9,498
1829	3,423,384	1,447,914	785,006	499,806	10,150,224	1,484,104	80,920	8,493
1830	1,692,344	658,980	706,298	405,652	8,874,139	985,776	27,121	6,791
1831	2,491,523	1,087,737	689,300	328,874	17,085,[illegible]78	2,439,[illegible]85	17,695	4,780

Quantity and Value of Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa, Indigo, Hemp, and Salt, Imported into, and Exported from the United States, in each year, ending Septmber 30, from 1821 to 1831, inclusive.

	Coffee.				Sugar, Brown and White.			
	Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.	
	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$
1821	21,279,659	4,459,970	9,887,596	2,097,479	38,512,385	5,558,582	20,061,012	1,549,185
1822	25,782,890	5,552,649	7 267,119	1,658,607	88,805,670	5,094,423	14,446,510	1,059,459
1823	87,337,792	7,098,119	20,900,697	4,262,800	60,001,210	3,255,680	21,458,570	1,47 ,025
1824	30,224,230	5,437,029	19,427,227	2,[illegible]23,07[illegible]	[illegible],879,911	5,167,800	14,119,052	865,168
1825	45,190,630	5,250,528	24,512,[illegible]89	3,254,9[illegible]	[illegible],771,549	[illegible],239,630	21,836,[illegible]	1,614,[illegible]60
1826	37,319,497	4,159,558	11,894,718	1,[illegible]49,999	84,[illegible]82,955	5,311,631	14[illegible]	1,742,080
1827	50,051,986	4,464,391	21,697,789	2,[illegible]34,794	76,701,629	4,577,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,190,899
1828	45,194,697	5,192,398	16,087,964	1,[illegible]47,057	56,[illegible]05,961	3,546,7[illegible]	[illegible]91,132	826,583
1829	51,133,538	4,[illegible]89,585	15,[illegible]83,943	1,[illegible]77,[illegible]	64,[illegible]07,[illegible]	[illegible],029,400	[illegible]83,478	815,056
1830	51,488,245	4,227,021	14,124,561	1,046,[illegible]42	86,[illegible]93,[illegible]	[illegible],686,342	9,[illegible]95,792	694,375
1831	61,757,386	[illegible],217,666	6,056,629	521,527	109,[illegible]44,[illegible]	[illegible],277	2[illegible],572,410	1,201,5[illegible]

	Cocoa.				Indigo.			
	Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.	
	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$	lbs.	$
1821	1,920,516	281,174	1,504,672	229,219	594,805	704,412	254,148	416,965
1822	1,950,011	245,452	856,529	204,953	1,126,[illegible]28	1,[illegible]62,758	521,208	1,156,068
1823	2,102,918	342,[illegible]24[illegible]	1,693,450	258,992	998,807	1,151,266	860,584	2,141,991
1824	[illegible]815,922	486,730	1,[illegible]03,626	377,996	451,[illegible]48	774,518	249,445	513,271
1825	3,069,576	511,534	2,[illegible]26,022	495,[illegible]92	814,429	1,[illegible]35,766	361,989	831,[illegible]74
1826	3,709,415	451,652	2,532,685	419,577	1,151,730	1,073,519	389,718	712,090
1827	4,081,875	406,549	4,049,649	441,221	692,796	[illegible],008,084	417,616	964,[illegible]51
1828	5,381,702	868,317	4,319,583	545,674	1,[illegible]35,252	1,974,817	315,2[illegible]6	562,[illegible]68
1829	[illegible],606,450	956,[illegible]74	[illegible],232,221	261,547	1,067,[illegible]96	1,419,659	416,847	715,761
1830	2,632,467	187,458	1,957,047	149,224	617,524	715,715	384,624	440,363
1831	2,589,445	152,184	1,738,608	174,695	809,252	759,012	288,215	279,397
1832								

	Hemp.				Salt.			
	Imported.		Exported.		Imported.		Exported.	
	cwt.	$	cwt.	$	cwt.	$	cwt.	$
1821	86,192	510,489	-	-	8,943,727	603,021	31,440	15,311
1822	173,509	1,054,764	426	4,297	4,087,981	625,982	24,928	12,[illegible]91
1823	115,735	674,454	2,969	21,969	5,127,697	740,966	51,707	17,[illegible]30
1824	94,946	485,075	580	8,759	4,401,599	613,436	57,763	17,668
1825	76,917	431,757	-	-	4,574,202	563,125	70,594	19,445
1826	98,[illegible]16	551,[illegible]57	38	486	4,[illegible]64,720	677,098	80,680	8,608
1827	100,[illegible]66	695,[illegible]74	78	1,001	4,[illegible]20,493	535,201	65,935	16,014
1828	161,[illegible]4[illegible]	1,[illegible]75,245	-	-	3,969,957	448,469	37,508	10,718
1829	95,[illegible]05	[illegible]55,[illegible]85	244	2,244	5,845,547	714,615	44,390	11,989
1830	80,[illegible]32	900,388	741	6,186	5,974,045	671,079	101,966	20,064
1831	51,[illegible]69	295,706	-	-	4,152,[illegible]40	553,[illegible]85	55,[illegible]98	13,[illegible]99
1832								

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Total Quantity and Value of every Description of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, of the Growth Produce, and Manufacture of the United States, Exported in each year ending on the 30th of September, from 1821 *to* 1831, *inclusive.*

	Dried Fish.		Pickeled Fish.			Oil.				Whalebone.	
	Qntals	$	Bls.	Kegs.	$	Sperm gls.	Value. $	whale&c gls.	Value. $	lbs.	$
1821	267,305	708,778	76,429	4,162	264,813	7,250	5,340	1,965,025	348,991	16,849	1,489
1822	241,228	666,730	69,127	7,191	249,108	7,610	6,060	990,925	311,415	-	-
1823	262,766	734,024	75,728	8,349	270,776	18,383	8,972	1,458,126	415,713	56,474	16,402
1824	310,189	873,685	72,558	12,911	263,019	28,578	10,500	1,251,586	296,708	60,693	9,806
1825	300,857	880,356	70,572	10,636	248,417	30,548	17,679	1,072,615	250,200	212,062	46,225
1826	260,908	667,742	85,445	11,459	257,180	35,528	23,517	652,401	183,343	188,709	53,502
1827	247,321	747,171	66,123	7,446	240,276	78,661	45,220	491,280	142,648	241,085	80,956
1828	265,217	818,926	63,982	4,205	246,737	297,296	190,669	488,468	140,279	120,128	40,991
1829	294,761	747,541	61,629	3,207	220,527	140,241	92,554	1,257,962	358,822	464,225	136,941
1830	229,796	580,690	66,113	6,723	225,967	59,814	38,618	1,893,196	568,826	404,919	112,357
1831	250,577	625,393	91,787	8,594	304,441	78,139	53,526	1,687,584	554,440	565,926	153,542

	Sperm. Candles		Stav's Headi'g	Shingles.	Boards pla.&c	Hewn timber	Value.	Other lumber.	Masts & Spars.	Oake Bark.
	lbs.	$	M	M	M Feet	Tons.	$	$	$	$
1821	424,952	169,777	25,506	59,583	76,244	15,220	1,367,660	90,521	54,627	139,534
1822	399,925	151,226	15,764	52,183	66,490	10,487	1,184,399	92,733	30,585	145,705
1823	749,973	212,897	19,667	40,883	64,620	3,756	1,186,118	128,525	20,957	111,333
1824	596,181	157,772	29,692	88,129	77,292	7,166	1,491,966	205,949	35,651	95,674
1825	617,072	202,188	23,507	40,939	78,061	18,176	1,481,266	168,852	67,853	93,809
1826	836,280	288,104	28,193	71,991	76,345	7,515	1,848,955	167,709	37,482	65,120
1827	1,003,658	316,061	24,192	37,696	82,003	5,940	1,515,162	144,548	37,460	79,584
1828	904,597	255,378	25,981	51,672	86,981	4,529	1,629,249	152,303	10,354	101,175
1829	1,055,906	261,315	29,253	62,459	75,257	36,435	1,553,826	126,575	17,765	165,406
1830	1,052,941	249,292	23,069	41,175	67,800	19,203	1,501,556	148,257	13,927	220,275
1831	847,364	217,830	22,838	33,122	65,045	32,353	1,467,065	214,105	7,806	99,116

	All manufactures of wood.	Naval Stores. Tar & Pitch.	Rosin & Turpen.	Value.	Ashes, Pot Pearl.		Skins & Furs.	Ginseng.		
	$	Barrels	Barrels	$	Tons.	$	lbs.	lbs.	$	
1821	169,715	71,197	79,218	314,660	8,353	889,348	766,205	352,992	171,780	
1822	197,583	100,213	96,166	447,869	9,606	1,099,053	501,302	753,717	313,945	
1823	191,301	45,032	137,530	457,562	13,214	1,770,529	672,917	385,877	150,976	
1824	207,028	46,566	176,196	555,055	12,938	1,613,796	661,455	600,046	229,080	
1825	176,940	47,840	158,863	463,897	18,479	1,994,381	524,692	475,974	144,599	
1826	216,710	46,337	96,157	254,491	9,210	900,456	592,473	437,420	137,014	
1827	213,805	55,737	141,728	402,459	6,810	645,171	441,690	253,741	79,566	
1828	238,696	63,668	168,443	487,761	8,301	761,870	626,285	220,896	91,164	
1829	217,829	48,329	142,761	377,681	6,881	817,[illegible]	526,507	411,602	114,896	
1830	172,772	44,343	120,722	321,019	8,957	1,105,[illegible]	641,760	321,[illegible]	67,[illegible]	
1831	275,219	52,995	156,319	397,687	10,219	935,[illegible]	750,938	357,002	115,998	
1832										

Exports of Domestic Produce, 1821-1831.
(*Continued.*)

	Beef	Tall'w	Hides.	Horn, Cattle	Value.	Butter.	Cheese.	Value.	Hor-ses.	Mules,	Value.
	Bbls.	lbs.	No	No.	$	lbs.	lbs.	$	No	No.	$
1821	66,887	81,691	13,558	5,018	696,323	1,069,024	766,431	190,287	853	94	58,530
1822	97,610	68,856	15,079	3,557	644,534	1,149,789	722,548	221,041	1,182	121	68,753
1823	61,418	735,858	42,499	2,565	739,461	1,171,701	591,689	192,778	1,630	438	123,373
1824	66,074	96,261	46,166	2,759	707,299	1,866,232	933,158	204,205	2,711	840	215,596
1825	89,025	583,451	56,043	3,095	930,465	1,442,197	1,280,104	247,757	3,561	576	253,835
1826	72,866	423,610	29,841	3,427	733,490	1,176,579	735,399	207,765	2,931	922	247,543
1827	90,685	801,963	22,863	3,768	779,696	1,148,490	641,885	184,049	1,666	1,067	178,629
1828	66,640	422,180	39,642	1,193	719,961	1,164,329	698,545	176,354	1,442	1,377	155,542
1829	51,100	491,106	44,282	2,044	674,955	969,187	916,695	176,205	1,985	1,299	207,858
1830	46,842	533,436	50,146	4,125	717,693	899,306	698,241	142,370	2,138	695	182,244
1831	60,770	670,623	299,479	5,681	929,982	1,728,212	1,131,817	264,796	2,184	1,540	218,015
1832											

	Pork.	Hams & Bacon.	Lard.	Hogs.	Value.	Sheep.		Wheat.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	$	No.	$	Bushels	$
1821	66,647	1,907,306	3,936,561	7,635	1,854,116	11,117	22,175	25,921	20,925
1822	68,352	1,142,945	4,187,514	9,798	1,357,899	6,968	12,276	4,418	3,050
1823	55,529	1,687,157	6,067,071	11,436	1,291,922	6,890	15,029	4,272	5,663
1824	67,229	1,409,199	5,053,182	8,539	1,489,051	7,421	14,988	20,378	20,740
1825	85,709	1,896,859	5,483,048	4,525	1,582,679	9,681	20,027	17,990	18,570
1826	88,994	1,836,139	7,281,648	6,939	1,802,429	8,635	17,693	45,166	38,676
1827	73,513	1,864,256	6,927,084	18,441	1,555,698	8,745	18,556	22,152	14,800
1828	59,836	1,837,920	7,493,319	16,171	1,495,880	5,545	7,499	8,906	6,730
1829	59,539	2,805,405	7,154,742	10,779	1,488,629	6,846	10,644	4,007	6,372
1830	45,645	2,154,986	6,001,417	22,294	1,315,245	15,460	22,110	45,289	46,176
1831	51,263	1,477,446	6,963,516	14,690	1,501,644	8,262	14,499	408,910	523,270
1832									

	Flour.		Indian Corn.		Indian Meal.		Rye Meal.		Small Grain.
	Barrels.	$	Bshls	$	Barrels.	$	Barrels	$	$
1821	1,056,119	4,293,043	607,277	261,090	131,669	343,180	23,523	55,226	47,137
1822	927,965	5,105,280	509,098	378,427	148,228	522,229	19,971	75,786	63,932
1823	756,702	4,962,373	749,034	453,622	141,501	476,867	25,665	91,957	89,354
1824	996,792	5,759,176	779,237	351,665	152,723	394,675	31,879	85,651	95,401
1825	813,906	4,212,127	869,644	429,906	157,285	448,567	29,545	73,245	92,226
1826	857,820	4,121,466	505,391	384,355	158,652	622,366	14,472	49,297	72,871
1827	868,492	4,420,081	978,664	588,462	131,041	434,002	13,345	47,698	87,254
1828	860,509	4,296,339	704,902	342,824	174,639	460,034	22,214	53,086	67,997
1829	837,385	5,793,651	897,656	478,562	173,775	495,673	31,191	127,004	74,[illegible]
1830	1,227,494	6,095,958	444,107	224,923	145,801	372,296	20,[illegible]	87,796	66,249
1831	1,806,529	9,938,456	571,312	346,617	207,604	594,434	19,100	71,581	182,717
1832									

Exports of Domestic Produce, 1821–1831.
(*Continued.*)

	Biscuit or Ship Bread.			Potatoes.		Apples.		Rice.	
	Barrels	Kegs.	$	Bushels.	$	Barrels.	$	Tierces.	$
1821	47,509	31,870	157,859	90,939	30,500	68,643	89,966	88,221	1,494,707
1822	44,851	33,382	150,926	129,814	45,758	63,689	48,499	87,089	1,558,[illegible]
1823	43,700	30,994	138,401	104,187	37,241	55,606	30,429	101,865	1,620,[illegible]
1824	50,859	33,282	197,389	131,194	44,042	27,055	46,813	113,229	1,889,291
1825	68,627	37,378	285,982	106,954	37,588	92,354	58,662	97,015	1,925,248
1826	79,258	49,705	251,795	87,784	41,583	15,695	27,870	111,063	1,917,445
1827	59,556	44,236	210,903	95,745	39,174	30,648	35,928	133,518	2,343,908
1828	51,494	35,191	171,105	94,896	35,371	13,539	22,700	175,019	2,620,686
1829	44,254	28,849	172,597	77,226	30,079	8,193	15,958	171,686	2,514,370
1830	57,101	39,592	186,474	105,620	39,027	14,458	28,727	130,697	1,996,884
1831	67,119	46,048	250,588	112,575	41,147	16,375	31,148	116,517	2,016,257
1832									

	Indigo.		Cotton.			Tobacco.		Flaxseed.	
	lbs.	$	Sea Island lbs	Other. lbs	$	Hhds.	$	bushels	$
1821	1,005	714	11,344,066	113,543,389	20,157,494	66,859	5,648,962	264,810	420,902
1822	3,583	2,899	11,250,635	133,424,460	24,085,058	88,169	6,222,588	289,111	392,772
1823	2,990	2,314	12,186,669	161,596,582	20,445,520	99,009	6,252,672	232,761	262,814
1824	816	836	9,525,722	132,548,941	21,947,401	77,883	4,855,566	377,226	504,927
1825	9,355	7,094	9,665,278	166,784,629	26,846,649	75,984	6,115,629	294,042	384,845
1826	5,229	3,922	5,972,852	198,562,563	25,025,214	64,098	5,347,208	117,679	144,905
1827	13,789	8,338	15,140,796	279,169,817	29,359,545	100,025	6,577,123	124,287	158,806
1828	2,684	1,495	11,283,419	199,802,044	22,487,229	96,278	5,269,960	118,492	144,098
1829	-	-	12,833,807	252,003,879	26,575,311	77,131	4,982,974	68,738	113,040
1830	1,140	697	6,147,165	290,311,937	29,674,888	83,810	5,586,865	115,762	180,972
1831	-	-	5,311,769	268,668,022	25,299,492	86,718	4,592,388	120,702	216,376
1832									

	Hops.		Wax.		Furniture.	Coaches &c.	Beer, Porter & Cider.		Spirits from Grain.	Value.
	lbs.	$	lbs	$	$	$	Gallons	dozens	Gallons	$
1821	319,501	18,436	241,909	85,654	179,486	20,360	87,592	14,456	167,422	120,561
1822	233,200	23,025	238,795	93,129	262,959	26,299	87,364	19,340	196,277	124,140
1823	249,427	27,124	325,116	112,574	196,599	33,233	26,568	20,798	111,314	89,615
1824	589,783	51,810	306,788	107,451	276,458	29,954	29,539	20,923	340,566	154,144
1825	117,623	13,965	219,884	85,592	248,152	44,984	36,565	20,553	392,094	154,225
1826	389,718	100 668	473,892	206,001	321,022	55,946	57,513	25,009	212,970	143,966
1827	88,460	8,284	396,767	123,854	306,486	54,450	62,104	25,065	227,744	144,539
1828	375,059	25,492	456,530	134,586	311,611	60,894	37,690	20,574	468,586	203,758
1829	128,452	6,917	532,422	132,939	294,199	42,150	36,563	14,024	591 109	255,404
1830	383,060	30,312	591,201	153,666	239,468	51,190	52,397	17,586	653,290	225,337
1831	265,043	26,664	490,929	114,017	229,231	49,490	76,856	17,557	826,491	141,784
1832										

Exports of Domestic Produce, 1821–1831

(Continued.)

	Hats.	Saddlery.	Leather	Boots.	Shoes.	Value.	Tallow Candles.	Soap.	Value.
	£	£	lbs.	Pairs.	Pairs.	£	lbs.	cs.	£
1821	63,868	41,172	243,555	3,892	187,824	269,258	1,455,628	3,915,272	661,409
1822	56,007	59,056	238,607	6,561	244,599	320,080	1,564,460	5,727,785	788,946
1823	118,168	78,965	922,464	9,565	438,004	492,564	1,652,917	5,195,016	664,807
1824	217,648	103,714	557,614	10,447	682,788	710,124	2,196,177	6,888,081	816,095
1825	360,074	102,[illegible]	590,441	12,488	718,000	621,702	2,586,409	6,555,075	750,975
1826	272,431	66,[illegible]	607,334	13,265	448,807	586,576	2,092,225	6,069,406	722,417
1827	256,624	57,71[illegible]	815,808	9,220	375,260	388,625	2,256,937	7,501,260	901,751
1828	326,294	49,7[illegible]	992,991	6,245	401,168	401,259	2,346,501	7,782 039	912,822
1829	270,780	55,76[illegible]	729,586	6,824	389,041	356,658	2,522,975	5,441,309	692,691
1830	308,362	86,651	244,214	4,288	355,573	326,609	2,443,045	5,361,467	619,289
1831	353,013	89,440	916,79[illegible]	4,777	257,150	290,937	2,669,211	5,752,430	643,252
1832									

	Cables & Cordage.	Value.	Snuff.	Manuf'ctured Tobacco.	Value.	Lead.	Value	Linseed Oil.	Sp'ts of turpentine.	Value.
	cwt.	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	gls.	gls.	£
1821	2,384	26,662	44,552	1,892,949	149,053	56,192	3,512	16,370	19,016	20,532
1822	2,914	33,507	44,602	1,414,424	157,182	66,316	4,244	18,527	25,205	27,995
1823	2,287	22,659	36,664	1,987,507	154,955	51,549	3 096	13,894	16,796	17 192
1824	4,769	47,262	45,174	2,477,990	203,789	18,604	1.856	13,924	30,993	28,607
1825	2,472	28,114	53,920	1,871,365	172,353	159,980	12,637	9,022	39,462	25.569
1826	2,748	31,492	61,501	2,179,774	210,184	47,337	3,347	9,117	38,092	27,116
1827	3,971	63,074	45,812	2,730,258	289,025	50,160	3,761	9,678	31,529	20.704
1828	2,425	20,030	35,655	2,637,411	240.747	76,582	4,184	9,200	32,547	22,119
1829	660	7,994	19,509	2,619,399	202,396	179,952	8,417	5.822	184,189	30,442
1830	351	4,185	29,495	3,199,151	246,747	128,417	4,831	3,914	78,629	35.089
1831	622	6,109	27,967	3,699,556	292,475	152,578	7,068	8,643	131,934	54,092
1832										

	Brown Sugar.		Iron.						Sp'ts from Molasses	
	lbs.	£	Pig. tons.	Bar. tons.	Nail's. lbs.	£	Cast'gs. £	Manuf. £	gallons.	£
1821	24,592	1,975	-	3	941.060	70,270	11.121	20,092	840,761	280 648
1822	8,993	505	71	59	520,756	49,812	12,782	70.183	166,925	60.045
1823	3,846	353	5	1	553,965	44,129	2,564	30,578	95,119	37.507
1824	5,960	434	65	53	925.764	56,896	28,515	57,573	158,556	51,172
1825	27,782	2,682	91	11	688,785	55,390	51,554	45.909	127,950	51,505
1826	57,025	4.964	104	26	631,384	52,959	74,726	121.275	194,264	70.212
1827	18.703	1,459	15	28	908,341	69,745	24,466	178 945	260,924	97,008
1828	54,085	4,085	11	7	815.048	64,348	84.375	182,516	506,092	185,096
1829	58.775	3,289	51	2	928,993	70,767	25,801	129.801	464,952	166,740
1830	87,646	2,875	53	5	1,551,017	96,169	35,406	177,576	153,1[illegible]	49,798
1831	180,192	10.105	2	29	1,063.249	62,376	21,827	149 488	110,554	34,569
1832										

Exports of Domestic Produce, 1821–1831.
(Concluded.)

	Refined Sugar.		Chocolate.		Gun Powder.		Copper, Brass, &c	M
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£	
1821	186,527	24,051	10 369	2,166	389,559	56,919	26,694	
1822	177,065	26,320	18,403	3,391	448,507	82,947	36,974	
1823	55,187	6,654	14,394	2,595	353,925	66,326	16,768	
1824	57,908	7,195	10,555	2,283	898,376	163,165	26,981	
1825	50,017	6,963	10,720	1,834	1,056,154	234,366	30,472	
18	168,991	27,043	15,347	2,427	1,107,565	174,273	60,083	
18	235,744	34,012	8,375	1,350	1,152,150	176,229	52,341	
18	264,291	38,207	14,626	3,344	1,258,922	161,384	60,452	
18	479,218	80,739	11,970	1,759	1,308,367	171,924	129,647	
18	1,586,220	193,084	7,017	893	977,709	108,625	36,601	
18	2,057,487	215,794	17,335	1,965	734,689	102,033	55,755	
18								

	Flax and Hemp		Manufactures of Cotton.					
	Cloth & Thread.	Manufact'rs.	Print'd Coloured	White.	Nankeen	Twist, &c	Other manufactures.	Wear'g Apparel
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1826	2,937	5,444	68,884	821,629	8,903	11,135	227,574	85,866
1827	11,084	5,364	45,120	951,001	14,750	11,175	137,368	94,768
1828	5,335	3,365	76,012	887,628	5,149	12,570	28,873	143,253
1829	2,166	14,964	145,024	981,370	1,878	3,849	127,336	91,108
1830	2,152	1,779	61,800	964,196	1,093	24 744	256,350	102,277
1831	231	2,599	96,931	947,932	2,397	17,221	61,932	59,749

	Brushes	Billiard Tables.	Umbrellas.	Morroco	Fire Engines	Printing Presses & Type.	Musical Instruments.	Books & Maps.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1826	4,631	3,811	50,764	48,834	4,593	33,509	5,157	49,340
1827	7,334	3,191	49,138	119,545	2,513	33,713	14,344	54,012
1828	6,372	2,240	24,703	81,221	2,384	46,199	10,011	46,977
1829	3,150	3,443	22,067	80,173	2,832	12,908	8,868	29,010
1830	6,116	316	25,796	70,968	- -	13,274	10,261	32,004
1831	3,947	2,343	29,580	58 146	5,630	8,713	10,906	35,609
1832								

				Manufactures of				
	Paints.	Vinegar	Earthen & Stone Ware.	Glass.	Tin.	Pewter Lead.	Marble.	Gold & Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1826	21,545	5,801	1,958	44,557	4,515	1,320	13,305	2,297
1827	29,664	8,182	6,492	39,307	2,967	6,183	3,505	3,605
1828	26,229	5,884	5,595	51,452	5,049	5,545	3,122	7,505
1829	21,133	5,953	5,592	49,900	1,757	5,185	2,647	11,250
1830	13,716	6,690	2,773	60,280	4,497	4,172	4,655	3,561
1831	22,022	7,178	7,378	102,736	3,909	6,422	3,588	3,464
1832								

	Molasses.	Trunks.	Brick and Lime.	Domestic Salt.		Gold and Silver Coin.	Articles not Enumerated.	
				bushels	£	£	Manuf'd.	Other.
	£	£	£				£	£
1821	-	-	-	-	-	-	492,009	215,742
1822	-	-	-	-	-	-	637,978	220,589
1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	782,071	211,949
1824	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,576,962	312,283
1825	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,560,682	443,682
1826	621	9,307	6,075	-	-	605,558	248,252	277,086
1827	1,511	12,483	3,365	-	-	1,043,574	293,379	257,021
1828	601	6,004	4,573	-	-	693,037	247,990	233,763
1829	1,992	11,248	3,717	-	-	612,886	336,754	221 544
1830	3,968	6,654	2,482	47,483	22,978	937,151	347,228	309,249
1831	948	5,326	4,412	45,847	26,848	2,058,474	394,681	718,311
1832								

Quantities of the Principal articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise imported into Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1828, distinguishing the quantity of each article imported from the United States of America, from the the total quanty imported from all countries.

ARTICLES.	From the U. States.	Total frm all countries.	ARTICLES.	From the United States.	Total from all Countries.
Ashes, Pot and Pearl cwt	15,317	155,617	Oil—Blubber tons	-	7,671
Barilla - - do	-	213,299	Spermaceti do	364	3,845
Bark, oak & cork tree do	-	807,888	Other - do	-	18,212
Brimstone, rough do	-	279,850	Pepper - lbs	-	4,987,630
Bristles - - lbs	-	1,748,921	Pimento - do	19,422	2,269,545
Butter - - cwt	-	201,675	Quick Silver do	-	268,278
Cassia, Lignea - lbs	-	549,535	Raisins - cwt	342	201,857
Cheese - - cwt	-	217,937	Rice - do	31,651	172,238
Cinnamon - lbs	-	337,483	Rice in flask bshels	278,390	319,258
Cloves - - do	-	484,369	Salt petre - cwt	-	204,840
Cochineal - - do	44,924	258,032	Sarsaparilla - lbs	15,865	159,548
Cocoa Nuts - do	-	1,637,000	Seeds—Clover cwt	479	140,327
Coffee - - -	85,290	41,069,731	Flax - bshls	101,884	1,996,414
Copper unwrought cwt	-	4,811	Rape - do	-	428,905
Cork unmanuf'ctured do	-	47,864	Tares - do	-	170,491
Corn, Meal, & Flour—			Sena do	1	219,230
Wheat - - qrs	-	715,242	Shumac - cwt	1-2	95,985
Barley - do	-	168,572	Silk—raw & waste lbs	6,315	4,256,423
Oats - do	-	166,423	Thrown - do	-	508,818
Rye - - do	-	29,562	Manufactured do		183,417
Peas and Beans do	1	126,299	Bandannoes pieces	-	163,519
Wheat meal flour cwt	47,470	18,038	Crape in pces do		589
Cutch, Peruvian bark lbs	14,704	338 797	Crape Shawls No	1,150	21,096
Cotton, goods white pces	1,600	967,102	Taffeties pieces	-	9,055
Cottons, printed sq yds	2,127	505,708	Skins—calf untnd ct	-	50,203
Currants - cwt	-	163,834	Deer undressed No	76,130	78,618
Dye and Hard woods—			Goat undressed do	3,427	299,308
Fustic - - tons	1,258	7,597	Kid undressed do		339,020
Logwood - do	683	14,045	Kid dresse	-	566,889
Mahogany - do	65	19,926	Lamb undressd do	-	2,770,112
Elephant's teeth cwt	519	3,596	Seal, undressed do	18,381	297,928
Flax and Tow do	-	876,189	Smalts - lbs	-	496,166
Furs—Bear - skins	9,163	12,683	Spelter - cwt	-	91,325
Beaver - do	12,062	73,842	Spirits—Rum galls	-	6,323,973
Fitch - - do	-	323,448	Brandy do	6	2,521,069
Martin - do	67,019	204,424	Geneva do	1,012	389,954
Mink - do	60,812	83,019	Sugar unrefined cwt	1	4,968,019
Musquash do	171,973	1,048,309	Tallow - do	-	1,049,806
Nutria - do	222.188	854,945	Tar casts	2,539	12,212
Otter - do	1,114	13,365	Tea - lbs	-	32,678,767
Hats, straw - No	1	348,072	Tin cwt	-	3,386
Hemp, undressed cwt	-	504,120	Tobacco - lbs	24,832,522	24,944,148
Hides untanned do	19,627	225,975	Manfctd & snff do	1,649	49,130
Indigo - lbs	26,107	9,913,010	Turpentine cwt	394,174	304,972
Iron in Bars - tons	6	15,595	Valonia - do	-	156,526
Lead, Pig - do	2	2,479	Wax, Bees do	669	9,202
Leather Gloves pairs	-	203,109	Whalefins - do	-	17,358
Linens—Cambricks pces	-	50,401	Wool—Cotton lbs	151,752,289	227,760,646
Plain, entred by ell ells	-	706,490	Sheep - do	1,553	39,246,898
by the piece pces	-	10,432	Wine—Cape galls	-	758,916
by sq yd sq yds	-	131,226	French - do	2	550,948
value £		5,613	Portugal do	1	3,985,146
Madder - cwt	-	96,064	Spanish - do	-	3,188,355
Madder Root - do	72	66,924	Madeira do	3,753	452,508
Molasses - do	-	510,707	Canary - do	-	288,642
Nutmegs - lbs	-	58,685	Rhenish do	-	92,325
Oil, Castor - do	47,415	217,173	Other - do	203	321,706
Olive - galls	-	2,336,001	Yarn, linen, raw cwt	-	30,617
Palm - cwt	-	126,553	Zaffar - lbs	-	447,424

Note.—For a similar Table of Imports for 1827, See National Calendar, Vol. ix. p. 385

Quantities and declared value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported in the year 1828, *distinguishing the quantity and value of each article exported to the United States of America, and the total quantity and value of each article exported to all countries.*

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	Exported to the U.S		Exported to all Countri s	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	eclared Value.
		£		£
Apparel, Slop and Haberdashery	- -	136,390	- -	910,080
Arms and Ammunition . .	- -	9,485	- -	355,761
Beer and Ale . . . tons	879	10,010	13,874	245,496
Books, printed . . cwt.	605	14,612	4,836	102,574
Brass and Copper Manufactures, cwt.	12,902	68,536	128,106	678,786
Butter and Cheese . . cwt.	104	479	94,628	392,615
Coals, Culm, and Cinders tons	28,554	15.422	357,964	145,948
Cordage . . . . cwt	11	22	52,420	119,658
Cotton Manuf'ts ent'd by the yd. yds.	36,200,427	1,612,466	363,328,431	12,488,249
Cotton Hosiery, Lace & small Wares	- -	185,021	- -	1,165,028
Cotton Twist and Yarns . lbs.	100,285	6,515	50,505,751	3,595,405
Earthen Ware of all sorts pieces	16,564,611	240,736	88,136,479	502,215
Fish—Herrings . . barrels	658	460	134,137	157,592
Glass—entered by weight cwt.	37,472	90,084	216,895	491,211
Glass—entered at value .	- -	737	- -	9,145
Hardwares and Cutlety . cwt.	124,569	704,679	242,272	1,387,204
Hats, Beaver and Felt . doven	173	1,255	83,114	197,581
Iron & Steel, wrought & unwr'ght tons	16,458	175,400	100,403	1,226,617
Lead and Shot . . tons.	1,456	25,366	10,021	177,953
Leather Manufactures . lbs.	158,489	29,622	1,921,542	273,976
Saddlery and Harness . .	- -	1,500	- -	89,600
Linen Manuf'ts, ent'd by the yd. yds	17,832,424	645,979	60,237,814	2,120,276
Thread, Tapes, and small wares	- -	24,500	- -	66,146
Machinery and Mill Work .	- -	4,917	- -	263,115
Painters' Colours . . .	- -	26,569	- -	126,689
Plate, plated ware, Jewelry, watches	- -	26,831	- -	131,973
Salt	2,440,570	44,980	8,998,124	154,945
Silk Manufactures . . .	- -	46,597	- -	25,871
Soap and Candles . . .	24,725	892	10,902,713	269,109
Stationary of all sorts . .	- -	8,193	- -	208,532
Sugar, refined . . . cwt.	50	132	456,844	1,095,569
Tin, unwrought . . cwt.	1,622	5,461	41,427	147,131
Tin and Pewter wares, & Tin Plate	- -	11,180	- -	266,651
Wool, sheep and lambs' . lbs.	218,504	5,166	1,669,989	76,881
Woollen Manufactures—				
Entered by the piece . pieces	343,657	1,014,966	1,920,631	4,397,291
Entered by the yard . yds.	2,718,358	213,547	6,516,407	527,476
Hosiery and small wares	- -	62,729	- -	201,216
All other articles . . .	- -	206,339	- -	1,709,192
Total declared value of all articles exported in the year 1828	-	£ 5,810,315	-	£ 36,312,786

Value of the principal articles imported into the United States during the year ending September 30, 1831; distinguishing the value of articles imported from England.

Articles Imported.	From England	From all countries.	Articles Imported.	From England.	From all countries
Burstones, unwrought	520	36,634	Paper, of all kinds	26,256	212,998
Furs - -	197,006	417,638	Books printed -	109,000	175,049
Brimstone and Sulphur	-	36,634	Glass of all kinds	1[illegible]4,415	506,371
Rags of all kinds	3,388	276,617	Fish - -	77	49,431
Raw hides -	196,688	3,037,543	Segars - -	3,121	433,457
Plaster of Paris	-	119,444	Roofing slates -	70,075	70,349
Barilla - -	1,020	43,560	Porcelain -	41,021	198,169
Dye Wood -	6,626	308,957	Earthen and Stone ware	1,500,447	1,516,43[illegible]
Mahogany unmanufactured -	42	332,111	Gilt, japanned and plated ware -	207,934	366,506
Tin in Pig and Bars	86,739	134,380	Brass, Manufactures of	430,857	630,067
Copper, in pig and bars	4,010	530,682	Wood, Manufactures of	22,044	147,750
Copper, in plates	510,646	560,609	Leather, Manufact'rs of	210,428	811,251
Bullion, gold and silver	-	852,474	Plated Saddlery -	94,499	94,514
Specie, gold and silver	130,830	6,453,471	Quicksilver -	67,209	411,079
Manufactures of Wool	11,119,427	12,668,028	Paper hangings	349	88,467
Manufactures of Cotton	12,045,452	16,090,224	Crude, Salt Petre	-	282,115
Hats, Caps, & Bonnets	74,498	326,049	Tin in Plates & Sheets	588,411	588,417
Manufactures of Silk	1,062,177	10,904,323	Opium -	26,245	176,730
Silk, Thread and Cotton Lace -	1,198,669	1,369,465	Raw Silk -	3,493	88,577
Manufactures of Flax	1,952,359	3,790,111	Bolting Cloths	-	52,203
Clothing, ready-made	64,898	108,242	Carpeting -	355,174	421,099
Manufactures of Hemp	220,539	1,458,183	Sail Duck -	11,791	470,030
Watches -	298,342	445,977	Wines - -	119,578	1,673,058
Manufactures of Iron and Steel -	4,106,918	4,358,921	Spirits -	96,235	1,037,737
Iron and Steel wire	[67,42[illegible]	67,718	Molasses -	5,614	2,432,488
Steel - -	331,466	399,635	Oil of all kinds	59,701	200,408
Manufactures of Iron	357,651	401,194	Cocoa -	2,435	152,134
Pig Iron -	99,995	160,681	Teas of all kinds	338	1,413,037
Bar and Bolt Iron	595,218	1,814,830	Coffee -	97,994	6,317,665
Lead Bar, &c. & Shot	22,553	52,410	Sugar, all kinds	30,507	4,931,824
Hemp - -	96,299	295,706	Fruits, all kinds	4,136	554,307
Wool - -	667,412	1,288,909	Spices, all kinds	50,624	279,095
Salt - -	393,575	535,138	Indigo -	62,527	759,012
Coal -	62,869	108,250	Bristles -	14,159	74,770
			Twine -	53,469	71,172
			Total value of Imports, $	41,854,323	103,191,124

Value of the Principal articles of Domestic Produce exported during the year ending September 30, 1831, distinguishing the value of articles exported to England.

Articles Exported	To England.	To all Countries	Articles Exported.	To England.	To all Countries
Fish, Dried & Pickled - -	939,83		Rice - -	552,560	2,016,267
Oil, Sperma'i & Whale	11,893	607,966	Cotton - -	18,689,973	25,289,492
Whale Bone -	6,483	133,842	Tobacco - -	1,851,717	4,892,388
Spermaceti Candles	154	217,830	Tobacco, Manufactured	4,791	292,475
Tallow Candles & soap	-	543,252	Flax seed - -	77,622	216,376
Staves, Shingles, Plank	14,546	1,467,065	Medicinal Drugs	6,469	104,760
Other Lumber -	4,605	214,105	Wax - -	8,822	114,017
Wood, Manufactures of	651	275,219	Household Furniture	26	229,231
Dye Wood - -	32,159	99,116	Hats - -	58	353,013
Naval Stores -	311,967	397,387	Coaches and Saddlery	- -	84,930
Ashes, Pot and Pearl	125,510	935,613	Beer, Porter, Cider and Spirits - -	112	176,363
Furs - - -	555,007	750,938	Leather Boots & Shoes	-	290,937
Ginseng - - -	- -	115,928	Skins, Morocco -	85	58,145
Beef, Tallow, Hides	40,766	829,982	Iron, Manufactures of	444	233,641
Butter and Cheese	3,416	264,796	Brass and Copper	- -	55,755
Pork, Lard, Hogs -	1,789	1,501,644	Sugar, Refined -	30	215,794
Horses and Mules	- -	218,015	Gunpowder -	- -	102,033
Wheat - - -	466,322	523,270	Cotton Manufacture of	- -	1,126,313
Flour - - -	4,850,257	9,938,458	Combs, Buttons, Wearing Apparel -	300	179,[illegible]
Corn, (Indian,) -	106,361	396,617	Books, Maps, Paper, &c	3,275	90,[illegible]
Indian and Rye Meal	30,701	667,315	Glass, Manufactures of	1,838	10[illegible]
Rye, Oats, &c. -	41,546	132,717	Gold and Siver Coin	625,708	2,653,[illegible]
Biscuit or Ship Bread	494	250,533			
Potatoes and Apples	9,585	72,295			

Table of Fees of Officers of the Customs.

Under the act of 31st December, 1792, for Registering and Recording vessels.

1 For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, of an hundred tons and under, - - - - 1 cent per ton.
2 For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, above 100 and not exceeding 200 tons, - - - - $1 50
3 For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above 200 tons, 2 00
4 For every certificate of registry or record, - - 2 00
5 For every endorsement upon a certificate of registry or record, 1 00
6 For taking every bond required by the act, - - 0 25

Note.—At those ports at which there is a *Collector*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, the said fees shall be equally divided between them; where there is no *Naval Officer* two thirds to the *Collector* and one-third to the *Surveyor*; and where there is only a *Collector*, he shall receive the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than one *Surveyor* in any district each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the port for which he is appointed; provided, that in all cases, where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any person appointed for that purpose, such person shall be paid a reasonable compensation therefor, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof, as aforesaid.

Under the act for enrolling and licensing vessels, passed the 18th Feb. 1793.

For admeasuring every ship or vessel in order, to the enrollment, or licensing or recording the same, if of the burthen of five tons, and less than twenty tons, $0 50
If of twenty tons and not exceeding seventy tons, 0 75
If above seventy tons, and not exceeding one hundred tons, 1 00
If above one hundred tons, 1 50
For every certificate of enrolment, - 0 50
For every endorsement on a certificate of enrolment, 0 20
For every license, and granting the same, including the bond, if not exceeding twenty tons, 0 25
If above twenty and not more than one hundred tons, 0 50
If more than one hundred tons 1 00
For every endorsement on a license, - 0 20
For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a licensed vessel to proceed from district to district—if above fifty tons, 0 25
For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a licensed vessel to proceed from district to district—if less than fifty tons, - - 0 50
For receiving a certified manifest, and granting a permit, on the arrival such vessel, if less than fifty tons, - 0 25
For receiving a certified manifest, and granting a permit, on the arrival of such vessel, if above fifty tons, 0 50
For certifying manifests, and granting a permit for a *registered* vessel to proceed from district to district, 1 50
For receiving a certified manifest and granting a permit, on the arrival of such *registered* vessel, - - - 1 50
For granting a permit for a vessel carrying on the fishery, to trade at a foreign port, 0 25
For the report and entry of any foreign goods imported in such vessel, 0 25

Note.—Where a *Surveyor* shall certify a manifest, or grant a permit, or receive a certified manifest, and grant a permit, the fees arising therefrom shall be received by him solely for his use, which regulation applies only to a port of delivery at which there is no other than a *Surveyor*.

All the other fees arising under the act, are to be equally divided between the *Collector*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, where there are such officers; where there is no *Naval Officer*, two thirds to the *Collector*, and the other third to the *Surveyor*; and where there is only a *Collector*, he shall receive

the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than one *Surveyor* in any district, each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the port for which he is appointed: provided always that in all cases, where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any persons appointed for that purpose, such person shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof as aforesaid.

Under the act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, passed the 2d March, 1799

For every entrance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards,	$2 50	For every permit to land goods (*a*)	0 20
For every clearance of any ship or vessel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards,	2 50	For every bond taken officially,	0 40
For every entrance of any ship or vessel under the burthen of one hundred tons,	1 50	For every permit to land goods for exportation, which are entitled to drawback,	0 30
For every clearance of any ship or vessel under the burthen of one hundred tons,	1 50	For every debenture, or other official certificate,	0 20
For every post entry,	2 00	For every bill of health, (*b*)	0 20
		For every official document (registers excepted) required by any merchant, owner or master of any vessel, not before enumerated,	0 20

Where a *Naval Officer* is appointed to the same port, the said fees shall be equally divided between the *Collector* and the said *Naval Officer*, the latter paying one-third the expense of the necessary stationary, and of the rent of an office, to be provided by the *Collector*, at the place assigned for his residence, &c., except the expense of fuel, office rent and necessary stationary for the *Collectors* of the districts of Salem and Beverly, Boston and Charlestown, the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, the towns of Baltimore, Norfolk and Portsmouth, which shall be paid three-fourths by the said *Collectors*, and the other one-fourth by the respective *Naval Officers* in those districts—*Provided*, that in all fees arising on the exportations of any goods on which drawbacks are allowed, shall be equally shared among the *Collectors*, *Naval Officer*, and *Surveyor*, where there are such officers at the port where the fees are paid, &c. and where there is no *Naval Officer*, such fees shall be equally divided between the *Collector* and *Surveyor*, who may be concerned in attending to such exportation, and the *Surveyors* shall pay their proportion of the expenses of stationary and printing.

To each *Surveyor*, for the admeasurement and certifying the same, of every ship or vessel of one hundred tons and under, one cent per ton; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above one hundred tons and not exceeding two hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents; for every ship or vessel above two hundred tons, two hundred cents; for all other services by the act in question to be performed by such *Surveyor*, on board any ship or vessel of one hundred tons and upwards having on board goods subject to duty, three dollars; for the like services on board any ship or vessel of less than one hundred tons burthen, having on board goods liable to duty, one and a half dollars; on all vessels not having on board goods subject to duty, two thirds of a dollar. All which fees shall be paid by the master or owner of the ship or vessel in which the said services shall be performed, to the *Surveyor* by whom they shall be performed, if performed by one only for his sole benefit; but if performed by more than one, to him who shall have had the first agency, to be divided in equal parts between him and the other or others by whom the said services shall be performed.

Note—The fees in the preceding act are applicable exclusively to vessels

(*a*) This fee chargeable for the bond on granting a Mediterranean passport.
(*b*) This fee chargeable on granting a sea letter.

engaged in the foreign trade, and services to be performed under the collection law of the same date.

Compensation of Inspectors of the Customs, under the act of 2d March, 1799.

To each *Inspector* there shall be allowed, for every day he shall be actually employed in aid of the Customs, a sum not exceeding two dollars, and for every other person that the *Collector* may find it necessary and expedient to employ as occasional *Inspectors*, or in any other way in aid of the revenue, a like sum, whilst actually so employed, not exceeding two dollars.

Note.—By the act of the 26th April, 1816, an additional allowance of fifty per cent. is authorized, making the maximum compensation of the *Inspectors* of the *Customs* three dollars per day—But this amount is not allowed to all the *Inspectors*—The rate in the different ports is regulated with reference to the expenses of living, the responsibility of the officers, the extent of commerce, &c.

Compensation of Deputy Inspectors of the revenue, under the act of 2 Mar. 1799.

Two cents and one half for every cask, or package, of foreign distilled spirits, wines or teas, by them marked and returned to their respective principals.

Compensation of Measurers, under the act of 2d March, 1799.

1	For every hundred bushels of grain, - -	$0 20
2	For every hundred bushels of salt according to the weight established by law for the payment of the duties thereon—say 56 lbs. per bushel,	0 50
3	For every hundred bushels of coal, - -	0 60

Compensation of Weighers under the act of 2d March, 1799.

For weighing every hundred and twelve pounds, and marking every cask box or package, weighing more than 200 pounds each, except sugar, coffee pepper, pimento, indigo, in bales, bags, mats, cannisters, or serroons, with the weight in durable characters, in the districts of Pennsylvania, New-York, Boston and Charlestown, and Baltimore, one cent and a quarter; in the district of Norfolk, one cent and a half; and in other districts two cents.

Compensation of Gaugers, under the act of 2d March, 1799.

For gauging and marking every cask, to be marked in durable characters with his own name and the quantity, eight cents; for computing the contents of, and marking cases containing distilled spirits and wines, three cents per case; for actually counting the number of bottles of cider, beer, ale, perry, or porter, contained in any cask, or other package or packages one cent per dozen; and in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity.

Note.—To the compensations of the *Measurers*, *Weighers* and *Gaugers*, as fixed by the act of 2d March, 1799, the act of 26th April, 1816, authorises an additional allowance of 50 per cent.

By the act of 6th April, 1802, repealing the internal duties, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to designate the *Collectors* of the *Customs* who are to prepare and issue the certificates to accompany wines, distilled spirits and teas, previously prepared and issued by the supervisors of the revenue.

For the purpose of carrying said law into effect, a *Collector* of the *Customs* is designated for each State, who is entitled to a fee of 2 cents for every certificate of the kind alluded to—and the *Inspectors* of the revenue, in relation to the same service are entitled to the following fees:

1	For every certificate to accompany foreign distilled spirits,	1½ cents
2	For every certificate to accompany wines and teas, -	2½ cents

For every certificate of citizenship issued by a *Collector* to a seaman of the United States under the 4th section of the act of 28th May, 1796, the *Collector* is entitled to a fee of 25 cents; and to a like fee under the 1st section of the act of 28th February, 1803, for certifying the lists of the crews of American vessels.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

The principal officer employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, is the Collector, to whom the Naval Officer is at once an aid and a check. The Surveyor superintends and directs the inferior officers of the customs, and all three are appointed by the President and Senate. They formerly held their offices for an indefinite period; but, by an act of the 15th May, 1820, their appointment is now limited to four years. Weighers, Gaugers, Measurers and Inspectors, are appointed by the Collector, with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department. For the duties of these several officers, see the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1799. Public appraisers are authorized by an act of the 20th of April, 1818. Their business is to appraise imported goods subject to duty ad-valorem, when they are suspected to have been invoiced below the true value. They are appointed by the President and Senate, and hold their commissions during the pleasure of the President. Assistant Appraisers are authorized by the act of 28th May, 1830.

COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Names.	Where Employed.	Date of Commis'n
	Maine.	
James W. Ripley.....	Passamaquoddy.....	Dec 17, 1830
Samuel A. Moore	Machias.....	Jan 28, 1832
Edward S. Jarvis.....	Frenchman's Bay.....	Mar 3, 1831
Joshua Carpenter.....	Penobscot.....	Mar 19, 1830
Denny M'Cobb.....	Waldoboro.....	Mar 3, 1833
Thomas M.Crate.....	Wiscasset.....	Mar 11, 1829
William King.....	Bath.....	Mar 25, 1830
John Chandler.....	Portland.....	Mar 11, 1833
John F. Scamman.....	Saco.....	Mar 11, 1833
Barnabas Palmer.....	Kennebunk.....	Mar 11, 1833
Mark Dennet.....	York.....	Mar 11, 1833
Daniel Lane.....	Belfast.....	Jan 4, 1831
	New Hampshire.	
William Pickering.....	Portsmouth.....	April 8, 1830
	Vermont	
Archibald W. Hyde....	Burlington.....	Feb 15, 1830
	Massachusetts	
Samuel Philips.....	Newburyport.....	Mar 24, 1830
William Beach.....	Gloucester.....	Mar 24, 1830
James Miller.....	Salem.....	Jan 3, 1833
Benjamin Knight.....	Marblehead.....	Feb 19, 1830
David Henshaw.....	Boston.....	April 12, 1830
Timothy Souther.....	Ipswich.....	April 12, 1830
Schuyler Sampson.....	Plymouth.....	Mar 11, 1833
William Wood.....	Dighton.....	Mar 22, 1830
Isaiah L Green.....	Barnstable.....	Mar 3, 1829
Lemuel Williams.....	New Bedford.....	Mar 8, 1830
John P. Norton.....	Edgartown.....	Feb 19, 1830
Martin T. Morton.....	Nantucket.....	Jan 30, 1830
	Rhode Island	
Walter R. Danforth...	Providence.....	Mar 11, 1829

Nathaniel Bullock.....	Bristol and Warren....	Jan 2, 1832
Christopher Ellery... ..	Newport.....	April 5, 1832
	Connecticut.	
Noah A. Phelps..	Middletown.....	Mar 11, 1833
Ingoldsby W. Crawford	New London.....	Feb 1, 1831
William H Ellis.....	New Haven.....	Mar 11, 1833
Samuel Simons.....	Fairfield	Jan 8, 1833
	New York.	
Thomas Loomis.....	Sackett's Harbor.....	Mar 23, 1830
Jacob Gould.....	Gennessee....	Mar 23, 1830
John Grant, jr.....	Oswego.....	May 2. 1830
Seymour Scovell..... ..	Niagara.....	Mar 23, 1830
Pierce A Barker.....	Buffalo Creek.....	Mar 22, 1830
Baron S. Doty.....	Oswegatchie.....	Mar 23. 1830
John P. Osborne.....	Sag Harbour..... ..	Mar 10, 1830
Samuel Swartwout.. ..	New York	Mar 29, 1830
Aaron Ogden, (Assist.)	Jersey City.....	Mar 23, 1830
David B. McNeil.....	Champlain.....	May 2, 1830
Jere Carrier.....	Cape Vincent..... .	Mar 23, 1830
	New Jersey.	
James Parker..... ...	Perth Amboy.....	Mar 11, 1829
Ebenezer Elmer.....	Bridgetown.....	May 6, 1830
Gersham Mott.....	Burlington..... ...	Mar 28, 1832
Mahlon D. Canfield....	Great Egg Harbour....	Jan 28, 1830
George W. Tucker.....	Littte Egg Harbour....	Mar 11, 1833
	Pennsylvania.	
James N Barker.....	Philadelphia.....	Mar 11, 1833
Thomas Foster..... ...	Presque Isle.....	Mar 9, 1833
	Delaware.	
Henry Whiteley.....	Wilmington.....	Feb 16, 1830
	Maryland.	
J H. M'Culloch.....	Baltimore.	May 1, 1830
Richard Sands.....	Annapolis..... ...	Jan 8, 1833
George Hudson.....	Snowhill.....	Jan 26, 1833
John Willis.....	Oxford..	Mar 9, 1833
Charles Leary.....	Vienna	Mar 31, 1830
Thomas R. Johnson....	St. Mary's.....	April 24, 1830
	District of Columbia.	
Thomas Turner.....	Georgetown	Mar 1, 1830
George Brent..... .	Alexandria.....	Feb 16, 1830
	Virginia.	
James Gibbon.....	Richmond	Jan 4, 1833
Robert S Garnet.....	Tappahannock..... ...	Jan 9, 1830
Conway Whittle.	Norfolf..	Mar 19, 1830
John Daingerfield, jr.. .	East River...	Jan 13, 1832
Nathaniel Holland.....	Cherry Stone....	Mar 3, 1833
William Nelson.....	Yorktown..	Apr 3, 1830
Charles McIndoe.....	Petersburg.....	Mar 23, 1830
William P. Custis.....	Folly Landing.....	Jan 10, 1833
	North Carolina	
Stephen Charles.....	Camden.....	Mar 23, 1830

Duncan McDonald	Edenton	Feb 29, 1832
Levi Fagan	Plymouth	Feb 19, 1830
Thomas H. Blount	Washington	Feb 19, 1830
James C. Cole	Newbern	Jan 4, 1832
Sylvester Brown	Ocracoke	Jan 10, 1833
Henry M. Cook	Beaufort	Mar 23, 1830
James Owen	Wilmington	Jan 10, 1833
	South Carolina.	
James R. Pringle	Charleston	Jan 29, 1832
Thomas L. Shaw	Georgetown	Jan 3, 1830
David Turner	Beaufort	Dec 28, 1832
	Georgia.	
John Stephens	Savannah	April 1, 1830
Samuel S. Law	Sunbury	Mar 17, 1830
John N. McIntosh	Brunswick	Jan 10, 1833
Archibald Clark	St. Mary's	May 6, 1830
John J. Maxwell	Hardwick	Sept 30, 1830
	Ohio.	
Charles C. P. Hunt	Miami	Jan 13, 1832
William Hunter	Sandusky	Mar 23, 1830
Samuel Starkweather	Cuyahoga	Mar 11, 1833
	Michigan.	
Abraham Wendall	Michilimackinac	Feb 9, 1833
Andrew Mack	Detroit	Mar 23, 1830
	Louisiana.	
Martin Gordon	New Orleans	Mar 23, 1830
Ogden D. Langstaff	Teche	Jan 13, 1832
	West Florida.	
Robert Mitchell	Pensacola	April 3, 1830
	East Florida.	
John Rodman	St. Augustine	Mar 3, 1831
Gabriel J. Floyd	Appalachicola	Mar 23, 1830
Wm. A. Whitehead	Key West	Nov 18, 1830
Jesse H. Willis	St. Marks	Feb 20, 1829
James Dell	St. Johns	Jan 13, 1832
	Mississippi.	
P. R. R. Pray	Pearl River	Mar 11, 1833
	Alabama.	
George W. Owen	Mobile	Mar 11, 1833

SURVEYORS.

	Maine.	
Charles Peary	Eastport	Dec. 28, 1832
John W. Smith	Portland	Feb 15, 1830
	New Hampshire.	
Samuel Hall	Portsmouth	Jan 28, 1830
	Massachusetts	
Nathaniel Jackson	Newburyport	April 30, 1832
James Dalrymple	Salem and Beverly	Jan 29, 1830
Benjamin Hawkes, jr.	Beverly	Jan 29, 1830

John McNeil, jr.....	Boston.....	Jan 29,
Joshua Prentiss.....	Marblehead.....	Mar 3,
Alphonso Mason.....	Gloucester.....	Jan 29,
	Rhode Island.	
J. B. Barton.....	Providence.....	Mar 3,
Joseph Aborn.....	Pawtucket.....	Jan 4,
Allen Wardwell.....	Bristol.....	Mar 28,
William Turner.....	Warren and Barrington	June 21,
William G. Hammond..	Newport.	Dec 17,
William Halloway. ...	North Kingston.....	Feb 15,
Charles Durfee..	Tiverton.....	Mar 11,
John G. Mawney.....	East Greenwich.. ..	Jan 29
George Brown..	Pawcatuck.....	Mar 12,
	Connecticut.	
William Willard.....	Saybrook.....	Mar 12,
William Conner...	Hartford	Feb 22,
John French.....	New London.	June 21,
Benjamin Pemeroy	Stonington	Dec 4,
John H. Jacocks..	New Haven....	Dec 15,
Daniel Borrows.....	Miiddletown....	May 22,
	New York.	
John T. Vernon.....	Albany.....	May 6
Hector Craig.....	New York.....	Jan 10.
Reuben Moores.....	Hudson.....	Jan 3,
	New Jersey.	
Henry V. Low..	New Brunswick.....	Mar 23,
	Pennsylvania.	
William Duncan.....	Philadelphia.....	Mar 23,
Edward Jones...	Pittsburg.....	Mar 3,
	Maryland.	
William H. Wickes.. .	Chester.....	Jan 5,
John Chew..	Havre de Grace.....	May 10,
James Mosher.....	Baltimore.....	Mar 11,
George W. Briscoe.....	Nottingham...	May 10,
William B. Scott.... ...	Town Creek....	April 19,
Robert Digges.....	Nanjemoy.....	Mar 3,
Henry G. S. Key.....	Llewellingsburg....	Feb 19,
	District of Columbia.	
James M'Guire....	Alexandria.....	Mar 23,
	Virginia.	
James B. C. Thornton..	Dumfries.	May 5,
Gordon Forbes	Yeocomico.....	Jan 8,
Henry Muse	Urbana.....	Jan 29,
William Gray..... .	Port Royal.....	Jan 29,
Adam Cook.....	Fredericksburg....	Jan 4,
William Gresham.....	Carter's Creek.....	Jan 13,
Benjamin B. Baker.....	South Quay..... .	Dec 24,
Arthur Taylor, jr.....	Norfolk.....	Dec 17,
John S. Westwood.....	Hampton.....	Mar 3,
Joseph Prentiss.....	Suffolk.....	Mar 10,
Robert Butler...	Smithfield.....	Mar 3,

Francis B. Armistead...	East River.....	Jan	9,	1832
Faugh W Sullivan....	West Point.....	Oct	20,	1830
Edward Pescud.....	City Point.....	Jan	12,	1831
Andrew Elliot..	Wheeling.....	Mar	3,	1831
	North Carolina			
John B Jones.....	Currituck Inlet.	Mar	2,	1827
Myles Elliott, jr.....	Hartford.....	Mar	14	1833
Isaac Pipkin.....	Murfreesborough..	Mar	22,	1832
John Haywood....	Windsor..	Jan	13,	1832
James Wade....	Swansborough..	May	22,	1832
Richard Bradley..	Wilmington.....	Mar	11,	1833
	South Carolina.			
Thomas H. Jervey.. ..	Charleston	Jan	3,	1830
	Georgia.			
John Shelman..	Savanah.	Jan	2,	1832
	Kentucky.			
Benjamin J. Harrison..	Louisville.....	Feb	3,	1831
	Louisiana.			
Samuel Spotts..	New Orleans	Mar	11,	1833
Charles B. Lewes.....	Bayou St John	Jan	8,	1833
Lyman Briggs.....	Madsonville..... ...	May	22,	1830
John W. Bingey.....	Ponchartrain....	Mar	3,	1831
	West Florida.			
William M. Loftin.....	St. Andrew's Bay.....	April	3,	1830
	East Florida.			
Jefferson Glenn.....	St. Johns.....	Dec	24,	1830
Ambrose Crane..... ...	St. Marks.....	Jan	24,	1830
Andrew Marschalk.....	Natchez.... Mississippi	Jan	3,	1830
Charles Larrabee.....	Cincinnati.....Ohio	Mar	3,	1830
Joel M. Smith.....	Nashville....Tennessee	Jan	13,	1832
John Smith.....	St. Louis.....Missouri	Jan	13,	1832

NAVAL OFFICERS.

William Claggett	Portsmouth.....N. H.	Dec	17,	1830
Daniel Foster.....	Newburyport.....Mass.	Mar	11,	1833
John Swasey.....	Salem..... .....Mass.	April	12,	1830
Leonard M. Parker.....	Boston.....Mass.	Oct	7,	1830
Isaac Burdick.....	Newport.....R. I.	Dec	28,	1832
Samuel Brown.....	Providence..... ....R. I.	Jan	29,	1830
Enos T. Throop.....	New York.....N. Y.	Jan	10,	1833
John Pemberton.....	Philadelphia.....Pa.	Mar	23,	1830
Dabney S. Carr.....	Baltimore..... ..Md.	April	12,	1830
Thomas Gatewood... ..	Norfolk.....Va	May	26,	1832
John D Jones.....	Wilmington.. ...N. C	May	22,	1830
Charles J. Steedman....	Charleston.....S. C.	Jan	8,	1833
Joseph S. Pelot.....	Savannah..... Geo.	Jan	29,	1830
Peter K. Wagner.....	New Orleans.....	Mar	23,	1830

APPRAISERS

Levi R Lincoln	Port of Boston.....	April 5, 1830
John Crowninshield....	..do.....do.....	Mar 19, 1830
Jeromus Johnson.....	..do....New York.....	May 26, 1830
William S. Coe	..do.....do.....	May 22, 1830
Abraham B. Mead.....	.do.....do	May 29, 1830
Samuel Ross..... ..	..do....Philadelphia.....	Feb 19, 1824
Thomas Stewart.	..do.....do..... ..	Feb 19, 1824
William Dickinson.... .	..do....Baltimore.	Feb 19, 1824
Lynd Goodwin.	..do.....do.....	Mar 23, 1830
Jeremiah A. Yates.....	..do.. .Charleston.....	Dec 28, 1830
Charles L. West.....	..do.....do.....	Dec 28, 1830
Charles Stephens.....	..do.. .Savannah	Dec 28. 1830
William Bee...	..do.....do.....	Feb 24, 1824
Sheldon Clarke.....	..do....New Orleans.....	May 22 1830
Robert F. Canfield.....	..do.....do.....	April 30 1830

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS.

Ichabod Prall.....	New York.....	June 15, 1830
Bernard J. Messerole..	....do.....	June 15, 1830
David L Dodge...	...do.....	June 15, 1830
Benjamin Brewster.....	....do.....	June 15, 1830
Samuel Eveleth.....	Boston.....	June 1 , 1830
Jonathan P. Robinson..	....do.....	Jan 11, 1832
Edward Ewing.....	Philadelphia.....	June 2, 1831
Anthony Groves.....	....do.....	June 2, 1831

OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Deputy Collectors, Inspectors, Weighers, Gaugers and Measurers; employed in the several Collection Districts of the United States, with the places of their employment, and the amount of Compensation in one year of each officer. NOTE.—*As the compensation of Officers of the Customs arise from the Fees specified in the preceding Table, the amount of course varies every year.*

MAINE.

Passamaquoddy.

J. D. Weston, dep c.	Eastport	625
Solomon Thayer, do	Lubec,	2.0
L. Pierce, do & insp.	Houlton,	750
H. G. Balch, inspector,	Lubec	984
Jas. W. Lyman, do.	do	750
John M'Millan, do.	Eastport & Lubec	731
Jery Burgin, do	Eastport,	656
J. A. Ballham do	do	730
J. M. Kellogg, do	do	730
Theodore Cutts, do	do	244
Joshua Veasey, do	Calais,	730
E Palmer, do	Robinston,	656
B. Leavitt, w'r, g'r & meas.	Eastport and Lubec,	110
J. D. Weston, Eastport & Lubec		33
J. H. Claridge, tem. Insp. do		506

Machias.

J.E.Hathaway, dp. col & ins.	do	200
Isaac Ames, insp. Rev. Boat,		414
Isaac Ames, jr. do	do	334
James Elliott, do	do	200

Frenchman's Bay.

G Crabtree, dep col &c.	Frenchman's Bay,	179
Thos. Haskell, insp.	French Bay	245

Penobscot

W G Carpenter, dp.col.	Castine	300
John Lee, Insp. &c.	do	1095
B. Hook, jr. do	do	1095
T. J. Whiting, insp. Rv. Boat,		903
W P. Carpenter, do	Lincoln,	400

Thos. Swazy, do Bucksport, 250
John Carver, insp. Vinalhaven, 50
John Lee, do do 40

Waldoborough.

W.R. Webb, insp. Waldoboro 480
D. McCobb, jr do Nobleboro, 850
H. Prince, jr. do Thomaston 754
Jos. Glidden, do Nobleboro, 432
Wm. Burns, do Bristol, 317
H. Prince, insp'r Thomaston, 84
J. Sprout, 3d do Bristol, 90
C. Bradford, do Friendship, 122
T. B. Seavey, do Monhegan, 105
D. Sampson, do Thomaston, 24

Wiscasset

H. Clark, insp. &c. Wiscasset, 711
A. C. Tappan, do do 559
W. M. Reed, insp. Boothbay, 555
M. Smith, do do 207
Joseph Merry, Edgecomb, 120

Bath.

Henry B. Webb, dep. col. &c. Bath and Hallowel, 1938
L. Fletcher, dep. col. and insp Canada Road, 196
Peter H. Green, inspector &c. Bath, Gardiner, &c. 1330
Sam Swanton, inspector &c. Bath, Augusta, &c. 1181
Andrew Reed, insp. Phipsburg and Georgetown, 366
S. Hopkins, insp. Harpswell, 123
W. H Page, do Hallowel and Augusta, 400
E. White, inspector, Gardiner, 300
Jeremiah Elsworth, tem. Insp. Bath, Hallo'el and Augusta, 348
Isaiah Crooker, temp. insp'r, Bath, Gardiner and Bow, 162

Portland and Falmouth.

Peter Merril, dp. cl Portland 900
Amos Nichols, clerk, do 600
J W. Smith, sur. & ins do 1053
John Williams, insp'r, do 1086
Lemuel Gooding, do do 1095
Ellen'r Webster, do do 1095
Nathan Nutter, do do 1062
A. Drinkwater, do do 1062
Jos. Sturdivant, do and mast. of Rev. Boat, Cumberland, 1071
T. Bailey, tem. insp. Portland, 186
H. Ilsley, gauger, weigher and measurer, Portland, 1605
H. H Boody, do do 1605
C. S. Carter, do do 1605
James Smith, do do 1605

Saco.

Isaac Emery, insp &c. Saco, 613
Hiram Woods, insp. do 405
Sewall Milliken, do Scarboro' 21

Belfast.

N. H. Bradbury, insp. Belfast, 735
Benjamin Shaw, do Frankfort, Hamden and Bangor, 930
Joseph Carr, insp'r, Bangor, 604
J. Dillingham, do Camden, 280
J. Douglas, tem insp. Rv. Boat, 514
L. C. Kelley, do Frankfort, 154
Rich. Smart, do Bangor, 24
Benj. Shaw, do Frankfort, &c 65
J. Carr, gauger, weigher, measurer Bangor, 85

Kennebunk.

J. Herrick, dp. cl. &c Kenneb'k 351
Jer. Miller, insp. &c do 773
D. Wheelright, insp. Wells, 273
A Green, insp. Cape Porpoise, 300
J. Wilson, do Ogunquit, 25

York.

Alex. Bennett. dep. col. York, 226
George Weare, insp. do 147

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth.

W. Walker. dp c. Portsmouth 300
W. Walker, w'r and g'r, do 386
J. Nelson, ins and meas. do 549
Thos. D. Bailey, do do 549
John Gregory, do do 549
Mark Nutter, do do 549
Peter Wilson, insp'r, do 300
Nathan Walden, do do 245
Benj. Hart, insp. and Boarding Officer, New Castle, 500
J. L Lawrence, do Kittery Pt. 500
John T. Gibbs, do Dover, 200
N. Knowles, tem. insp'r, Rye, 21
Uri Lamprey, do Hampton, 48
Ephraim Cross, do Lancaster, 200

VERMONT.

Burlington.

Stephen Haight, dep. col. and inspector Burlington, 500
J. B Holenback, in p Burl'n, &c 500
Danford Mott. do Wind Mill, 500
Zoroaster Fisk, do Alburg 350
N. L. Whetmore, do Swanton, 360
R L Paddock, do Highgate, 360
J J. Barnsley, insp. 309
John Lewis, insp. Berkshire, 230
C. Mahoney, do Derby. 341
Roge Enos, do Irasburg. 360
J. Beckwith, do Sutton, 360
G. Paine, do Danville, 240
Rd. Powers, do Wind Mill, &c 341
Fred. Fuller, do Troy 140
T. Grout, do Maidstone, 120
Chas Carron, do La Motte, 90
W W Keyes, do Swanton, 130

H Richardson, ins Montpelier, 240
R. G. Hopkinson, insp. Derby, 341
A. G. Tarlton, insp. St. Albans, 180

MASSACHUSETTS.

Newburyport.

J. Phillips, dep. col. Newburypt 200
J. Phillips, in. and meas. do 998
J. Marquand in & m do 1052
S. Walker, ins &c do 757
P O Brown, tem do do 525
Wm Williams, insp do 144
Charles Titcomb, do do 207
John S Morse, do do

Gloucester.

Wm Center, jr ins Gloucester 1041
Joseph Babson, do do 57
bez Tarr, jr do Sandy Bay Gloucester 200
Henry Mee, do Manchester 150
J Merchant, do Gloucester 228
A Plumer, w'r, g'r & m. do 673
John Woodbury, do do 96
Wm Center, jr measurer do 27

Salem.

W W Oliver, dep col Salem 1000
P Putnam, insp &c. do 605
William Story, do do 703
Jona Holman, do do 840
Thomas West, do do 748
William Lee, inspector do 1095
James Chever, do do 418
D Dennis meas & do do 359
J. Ingersoll do do do 443
William Allen, do do 313
Henry Tibbets, do do 327
C Babbidge, do do 174
Joseph Jones, do do 330
C Chase msr and do do 403
Eb Slocum, do do 345
William Webb, do do 351
Henry Prince, do do 362
S Burchmore, do do 457

Marblehead and Lynn.

A Hooper, in and msr Marbleh'd 438
Nath'l Lindsey, insp do 365
John G Hooper, do do 365
F G Silman, w'r and g'r do 288
J Johnson, inspector Lynn 275
Wm Marshall, do do 55

Ipswich.

B Averill, ins w'r and g'r Ipswich 74
Abel Story, inspector, Essex 30
E Pulsifer, do Ipswich

Boston.

Adam Bailey, dep col Boston 1500

Inspectors at Boston at 1095 each.

Darius Boardman, Nathan Ball, John Bauchor, E M Cunningham Jno. D. Dyer, James Gooch, R B Hewes, J W Homer, Samuel Jones, Lewis Lerow, John Muzzy Josiah Newhall, J H Prince, Joseph Stevens, Ebenezer Stevens, Joshua Seaver, Joseph Snow, N K Seaton, Benjamin Whipple, Ezra Mudge, F. McKenna, J. Dunham, jr.

T Pitts, insp Cambridge Port 1095
John Lane, do Hingham 570
L Souther, do Cohasset 360
J V C Smith, do Quarantine Isl
F Clapp, jr do Dorchester, 1095
J P Robinson, storek'pr Boston 1095
F C Whiston, storekeeper of spirits, wines & teas Boston 700
J Loring, w'r and g'r do 2591
J M Fiske, do do 2591
Nathan Tracy, do do 2591
T M Vinson, do do 2591
A H Ward, do do 2591
T Dexter, do do 2591
J Graftin, measurer, do 1055
Thadeus Page, do do 1055
Jos N Howe. do do 1055
Andrew Green, do do 1855
Wm P Loring, do do 1055
P B Boardman, measurer of square yard goods, Boston, 700
F W Barker, do do 48
Chas H Stedman, physician of marine hospital, Chelsea 1000
C Turner, Steward, Chelsea 500

Plymouth.

J Jackson, inspector Plymouth 515
B Crandon, insp and g'r do 730
L Lovell, measurer do 154
Nathan Reed, gauger do 139
Eli Cook, inspector, Kingston 200
J G Sampson, do Duxbury 710
B Thomas, do Marshfield 100
C Jenkins, ins and w'r, Scituate 316

Dighton.

E A Hathaway, insp Dighton 123
Joseph Pitts, do do 140
Wm A Waite, do and meas 57

New Bedford.

W H Taylor dep col N Bedford
W H Taylor, ins and w'r do 1327
S Kempton inspector do 1446
Z M Allen, do Fanhaven 618
W Southworth, insp Rochester 105
Ezra Swift, do Wareham 114
Jireh Shearman, do Dartmouth 114
Wm White, 2d, do West Port 60
Isaac Corry, do do 66

Edgartown.

H P Worth, inspector and deputy collector Homes' Hole 600

Jer Pease, insp Edgartown, 200
R Luce, do Tarpaulin Cove 500

Barnstable.

R Ainsworth dep col Barnstable 693
Davis Crooker, insp do 225
R S Wood, dp c and ins Falm'th 639
Isaiah Nye, do do Chatham 253
Reuben Are, insp Wellfleet 252
Thos Lathrop, do Provincet'n 253
Seth F Nye, do Sandwich 260
O Brooks, do Harwich, 208

Nantucket.

Samuel Carey, insp Nantucket 510

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.

T Peckham, dep col Provid'ce 1006
H Barton, dep insp do 186
W E Clarke inspector do 567
F L Danforth, do do 342
Daniel Pettey, do do 369
Nath'l Pearce, do do 348
G Church, do do 372
John Vaughan, do do 375
John S Green, do do 375
J Thurber, gauger do 1350
J R Waterman, wr and m do 1050
W H Allen, physician to marine hospital, do 297
W T Waterman, insp Pawtuxet 540

Bristol and Warren.

S S Allen, dp cl Br'l and W'ren 500
W Reynolds, inspector do 840
H C Wardwell, do do 144
N T Paine, do do 147
J Manchester, do do 87
J Haile, meas & do do 482
Miller Barney, do do 258
S Peck, g'r and w'r do 344
H P Diamond, gauger do
N Church, weigher do 23
J Diman, gauger do 177
Billings Waldron, msr do 33

Newport.

A Truston, dep col Newport 625
E P Shearman, ins and m'r do 549
G W Ellery, do do 546
John Hull, tem insp do 237
C C Mumford, do do 237
Henry Gardner do do 195
Joseph W Eddy do do 252
John Hall, do N Kingst'n 136
J B Rathbun, meas do 253
Benj T Coe, insp Block Island 500
D M Coggershall, g'r & w'r do 361
D McIlville, do 114
R Babcock, g'r & w'r Pawcat'k
D Pinniger, insp E Greenwich 154

CONNECTICUT.

Middletown.

G R Phelps, dep col Middlet'n 438
S R Dickenson, insp Hartford 399
L Hubbard, do Middlet'n 438
H Stilman, insp on board veal 400
J Dunning, do do 400
J C Burke, do do 400

New London.

E Ames, Insp & dep col N Lon
Thomas Mussey, do do
Lincoln Haley, do do
C Griffing, inspector do 840
N Saltonstall, gauger do 12
William Allen, insp Waterford 24
Simeon Harley, do Groton 97
Thomas Ash, do Stonington 240
A Stanton, do do 189
David Tracy, do Norwich 315
Wm Lord, gauger Stonington, 2

New Haven.

N R Clark, dep col New Haven 674
F Mix, ins w'r and mea do 694
J Graham, inspector do 579
W Myers occas'l insp do
Alfred Mallot do
Charles Elliott do Guilford 66
D B Leete, insp Sachemshead 36

Fairfield,

D B Nichols, ins Bridgeport 141
D B Nichols, g'r and w'r do 24
Benjamin Isaacs, insp Norwalk 90
P Smith, do Stamford 96
M Gray, do Black Rock 48

NEW YORK.

Sacketts Harbor.

M K Stow, dp cl and in S Harb 730
T Loomis, jr dep do do 730
P Doxtaters do Henderson

Gennessee.

G H Holden, dep col L Ontario 1445
J Drake, do Rochester 320
D S Holden, do do 180
B C Lathrop, dep insp Syracuse 320

Niagara

O Grace, dp cl and ins Lewist'n 1095
John Porter, do Youngstown 640
C H Smith, do Niagara Falls 240
J Bell, insp Port of Lewistown 462
E Jewett, do Fort Niagara 240
A Butterfield, dep col and insp mouth of 18 mile Creek, 240
W Whistler, insp Fort Niagara 200

Buffalo Creek.

J Handy, jr dp cl and ins Buff'lo 800
B Bennett, inspector do 300
John Furman, do do 360
R G Livingston, dep collector and inspector, Black Rock 780

James Norton, ins Black Rock 500
Joseph T Bush do do
Ernest Mullett do Dunkirk 250
C W Henderson, do Port Har 150
Oswegatchie.
S Stilwel, insp Ogdensburgh 1026
J Fenton, do Waddington 615
H Hurlbut, do Morristown 1059
Louis Lyon, do Louisville 782
M Victory, do Massena 522
J G McCormick, insp Chippeway Bay 240
C McCormick, do Lisbon and Barnhart's Island, 314
Jos Ames, 2d insp Canton 86
C Pettibone, do Stockholm 100
M S Daniels, do Ogdensburgh 100
Marcus Allen, do Canton 65
G W Campbell do do 30
Sag Harbor.
D Hand, insp Sag Harbor 135
Noah Washburn, do do 164
S D Fosdick w'r g'r & m do 8
Champlain.
S T Buel, deputy collector, on board Steamboat 500
Ezra Thurber, do Champlain 500
N Haynes, insp Champlain 360
A K Williams, dp do Hogansb'g 360
S H Payne, do Fort Covington 360
A Carpenter, do Chataugay 300
W Wooster do Westville 300
John Nichols, insp Plattsburg, 300
M. W. Hicks, do Champlain, 300
D. Delance, dp.do White Hall, 360
S. Fenniss, inspector, Chazy, 250
B. Graces, dep. do Champlain and Uppervillage, 180
J. McCrea, ins. F't Covington, 360
Z. Newell, do Mocus, 240
M. Eggleton, do W. Chataugay, 100
S. Conck, do Chazy Turnpike Gate, 72
Cape Vincent.
S. S. Robinson, depy collector Cape Vincent, 730
Nelson Potter, dp cl C Vincent, 708
Hiram Davis, do F'th Creek, 365
A. Walton, do Alexandria, 365
City of New York.
D S Lyon, 1st dp col N York, 1500
M S Swartwout, 2d do do 1500
Dan'l Strobel, 3d do do 1500
Henry Ogden, cashier, do 1500
J Phillips, ass't do do 1000
C Duryee, liquidat'g clk, do 650
Eben. Platt, export do do 650
Wm B Byram, bond do do 600
Isaac Bluxome, do do do 600
J W Oakley bond clerk N. York 600
R B Adams, as't do do do 200
T McCready, register do do 550
Jos. Leonard, enrolment and license clerk, do 550
James B Thruston, orders to Public Store do 500
Jas Campbell, entry clk, do 500
A N Phillips, do do do 500
William Wier, do do do 500
Daniel Burnett, do do do 500
G L Pride, as't liq'g do do 500
Thomas M Rogers, debenture calculator, do 500
William J M'Masters, debenture clerk, do 500
R M Mitchell, export clk, do 500
T V Mumford, do do do 500
C A Gardiner, do do do 500
F M Cutler, impost b'k k'pr do 500
J H Ball, clearance clk, do 500
C Oakley, protection do do 500
S E Stevenson, invoice do do 500
J A Bogart, manifest do do 500
JA Wood, as't enrol't do do 500
C Neibuhr, porter do 500
J C Neibuhr, gen. clerk, do 400
R V Newby, do do do 200
P R Ogden, as't do do do 200
W W Morris, do do do 200
Nath'l Shultz, auditor, do 1000
A. Martine, ass't do do 800
Nath'l Olcott, accountant do 600
Samuel H. Eakin, do do 600
L A Bleecker, do do 600
Daniel Sullivan do do 600
William Lang, do do 600
John R Hinchman, do do 500
John W Hunter, do do 500
Henry Bull, do do 500
Henry R Frost, do do 500
David Seabury, do do 500
Daniel Stansbury, do do 500
Richard Wiggins, do do 500
Geo D Hopkins, do do 500
A T Lawrence, do do 500
William P Holl, do do 500
John A Fleming, do do 500
Samuel Cadle, do do 500
Robert S. Newby, do do 600
Francis Janssens, do do 500
William Dempsey, do do 500
Ebenezer Hyde, do do 500
Thos Dennison, do do 500
Wm B C Dayton, do do 500
T Kane, bond register, do 500
Isaac Sebring, do do 500
J T Ferguson, dp nav officer do 1500
Benj T F... York, do 1450

Elias B. Boyton, clk naval offic			1050
Joseph R Bleecker,	do	do	1050
Gerard D Smith,	do	do	1150
Lewis D'Ozeville,	do	do	1050
John Cockle,	do	do	1050
Duncan Ferguson,	do	do	950
Samuel Osgood,	do	do	850
Henry Reed,	do	do	900
Charles Holt,	do	do	900
Samuel Van Wyck,	do	do	850
Michael Roth,	do	do	700
Robert Clench,	do	do	850
Peter Stagg,	do	do	550
P E T M'Donald,	do	do	500
A Haff, dep sury & insp		do	1500
Peter A Young, clerk,		do	900
Andrew A. Jones,	do	do	900
Augustus Pitcher,	do	do	600
James B Phillips,	do	do	600
Daniel M'F Smith,	do	do	500
Jacob C Delman,	do	do	450
Levy L Lazarus,	do	do	400
Henry Ogden, collecting,		do	170
John Magrath, messenger and porter,		do	300

Inspectors at N. York, at 1095 *each.*

Henry Abell, Abraham Ackerman, John Anderson, Major Bailey, W. Beebe, J. D. Bissett, G L. Birch, James Boardman, David Brooks. G. G. Burras, John Byers, Joseph Board, John R. Bowne, John L Broome, Jacob Clinch, Alexander Coffin, Moses Cunningham, Jos Cutler, William Cairns, John De Camp, Jacob L. Dickinson, Robt Dumont, William Dumont, Bertrand Dubpoy, D. Denyse, Geo Davis. John Fream, D Gardiner, jr. J. Gelston, W H. P. Graham, J Guion, G. Hodgson, A T. Hillyer, Zadock Hedden, John A. Hedden, Geo. Howard, William Honer, Freeman Hopkins, Geo F. Hopkins, Robt. Hunter, David Henderson, jr Edw. Hitchcock, George Innes, Oliver Jaques. Wm. Ironside. Andrew Jackson, Thos. Ketcham, Peter Kinnan, Gerard Lathrop, H G Lewis, William Lupton, Sam. Marvin, Abraham Messerole, Alexander Ming, jr. Edward Merritt, John Morris, Wm W. Morris, James Mitchell, Donald McLean Jacob C. Molt, Oliver Moses, Richard Dixon, Naphtali Phillips, John M. Patterson, William Phœnix, Elijah F. Purdy, Lemuel Pitman, Elijah Pinckney, Thomas Power, James Porter, James G. Reynolds, Barnet Romer, Humphrey Rickerson, William Smith, Dennis Stryker. G.S.Silliman, Elnathan H Sears, Steph. Stillwell, Peter W. Spicer, Robt. H Seely, Peter R. Sprainger, J. Scofield, W. Shute, J. Stouenburgh, S. Sullivan, P. Thomas, W. W. Tompkins, P. Taylor, Griffin Tompkins, Andrew Tombs, Peter Tappan, John L. Van Boskerck, Jacob Van Winkle, Cornelius Van Antwerp, William Van Beuren, J. Van Dyk, Abraham B. Vanderpoel, B. M. Van Beuren, Henry Willett, William Welling, Everardus Warner, Alexander Wedder, Benjamin Wood, Sidney Wetmore, Geo. A. Watson, Caleb T. Ward, J. Hopkins.

A. Baudouine, guager city N Y			1910
F R. Hassler,	do	do	1597
R. V. Mooney,	do	do	1834
Elias Nexon, jr	do	do	1834
A. Somerville,	do	do	2095
W.R.Thompson,	do	do	2179
A. C. Talman,	do	do	2522
J. Brower, weigher		do	2298
Alex. Bleecker,	do	do	2600
Edw. Cooper,	do	do	3134
E H. D Camp,	do	do	3055
John Franklin,	do	do	2853
Thos. Hazard,	do	do	2358
J W Hallett,	do	do	635
Louis Loutrel,	do	do	2421
Sam. C. Reid,	do	do	3[illegible]
Joseph Stevens,	do	do	2 [illegible]
Jacob T. Iman,	do	do	299[illegible]
John H. Watson,	do	do	793
E. Belknap, measurer,		do	363
S. Burling,	do	do	1192
John J Cluett,	do	do	481
D. Dodge,	do	do	1221
Eben. Dodge,	do	do	314
William Durell,	do	do	1210
John Gould,	do	do	934
WM Hitchcock,	do	do	1226
Wm Phillips.	do	do	1328
B. Rider,	do	do	481
A. Seymour,	do	do	1128
Peter Sebring,	do	do	754
H. A. Vedden,	do	do	681
Peter Wynkoop,	do	do	1122
J. W. Forbes,	do	do	1122
F. Cole, dep ins of rev.		do	1357
J J. Cohen,	do	do	3317
Peter Smith,	do	do	2175

Oswego.

E. Reed, dep col & ins Oswego
Robt Cooley, do Big Sodus, 1098
RL Robertson, do Big Salmon 1098
John Howe, do Big Sandy, 1098
P. Stevens, insp. of district, 414
D. S. Cole, do Little Sodus, 432

NEW JERSEY.

Perth Amboy.

F. W. Brinley, ins and dep col Perth Amboy, 894
J. B. Howell, insp P. Amboy, 387
John Young, do do 360
A. Hassett, insp. N. Brunswick, 879
FW.Brimley. do Shrewsbury, 93
J.V.Conover, do Sandy Hook, 529

Bridgetown.

L.J.C.Elmer, dp cl Bridgetown, 20
Thomas Jones, do York, 20

Burlington.

J H Sterling, dp col Burlington, 9
J. N. Slack, do M't Holly, 7

Great Egg Harbour.

D. Leeds, insp G Egg Harbor, 150

Little Egg Harbor.

James D. Kelley, inspector, Little Egg Harbor, 178

PENNSYLVANIA.

Presque Isle.

Thomas McConkey, depy collector, Presque Isle, 418

Philadelphia.

John Kern, dep. col. Philadel'a, 1500
Charles S. Jackson, deputy inspector & marker, Delaware, 725
John Steele, weigher, do 3873
Robt. Milner, gauger, do 836
George Guier, do do 836
Joseph Abbott, meas's do 652
C. Barrington, do do 652
J. Douglass, jr do do 652
John Scott, do do 652
C. Anderson, insp. do 1095
T. D. Anderson, do Chester 1095
Benj. Bache, do Delaware, 1095
R. S Bonsall, do do 1095
G. W. Bartram, do Lazaretto 1095
John Brown, do C. House, 1095
H. Caldwell, do Delaware, 1095
Sam. Cameron, do do 1095
Thomas Cas., do do 1095
George Clymer, do do 1095
John Davis, do do 1095
J. W. Dickson, do do 1095
Geo Dannaker, do do 1095
Jacob H. Fisler, do do 1095
Chambers Gaw, do do 1095
Wm. P. Gaw, do do 1095
Curtis Grubb, do do 1095
J. P. Hamelin, insp Delaware 1095
Henry Huber, do do 1095
John Hyneman, do do 1095
And. Jackson, do do 1095
Joseph L. Kay, do in charge of the Rev. Barge, do 1095
G. MacPherson, do 1095
T. Maxwell, insp. Delaware, 1095
R. R. Moore, do do 1095
RP.McCalla, do Del. wharves, 1095
B. A. Meredith, insp. do 1095
J. Patterson, do do 1095
R. A Patton, do C. House, 1095
Ed. Rogers, ins Del. wharves, 1095
John Reed, do do 1095
Dan R Miller, do do 1095
John Suter, do do 1095
Henry Schell, do do 1095
F. Shull, insp. Marcus Hook, 1095
J Worrell, insp Cus House, 1095
R. Warrington, do D. wharves, 1095

DELAWARE

Wilmington.

P. B. Delany, ins. New Castle, 1095
H. Geddes, do Port Penn, 1095
S. McDowell, ins Wilmington, 1095
Lewis West, do Lewis, 250
Abr'm Allee, do Smyrna, 150
Levi Boulden, do Del. City, 500
Wm.W. Polk, do C. Gallatin, 888
E.Schillenger, do do 823
Josiah Marsh, do do 648
Chas. Grover do do 530
Geo.Berriman, do do 581
A. Bunough, do do 568
J. H. Maulsby, do do 359
Jas. B. Rogers, do do 273
J. McGowan, do do 235
J. D. Bender, do do 167
Duncan Stuart, do Rev. Boats, 365
D. Babinett, do do 302
Jas Anderson, do do 365
John D. Kidd, do do 365
Samuel Smith, do do 365
S. Flanagan, keeper of buoys, &c. Delaware Bay, 1200

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.

J. H McCulloch, jr. deputy collector, Baltimore 1500
M.Eichelberger, w'r, Baltim'e 1702
J. Martin, measurer, do 1177
J. F. Lightner, gauger, do 1296
J.R.Snyder, store k'per, do 1095
J Mortimer, do do 1500

Inspectors at 3 per diem, each

J.Lowry, R. Maccubbin, J Nants. N. N. Robinson, J. Creery. T L. Williams, D. B. Watts, H. Price

J. Tilghman, J. Branson, J. Jenkins, R. Neilson, C. L. Gantt, T. Anderson, G. W. Burke,
W. Dimpson, marker, Baltimore.

Annapolis.

J Randall, insp'r, Annapolis, 1095

Oxford.

J. Willis, jr. dp col, &c. Oxford, 100

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Georgetown.

B. Mackall, ins Georgetown, 1095
S. Bootes, insp'r, &c do 1328
I. P Tenney, tem. insp. do 100
T. Carberry, insp. Wash. City, 1096
E. Mattingly, tem. do do 200
A. Cheshire, tem. do do 200

Alexandria.

C T. Chapman, deputy collector and inspector, Alexandria. 1095
Geo. McClish, g'r, Alexandria, 115
A. Hunter, w'r and meas. do 690
James Carson, inspector, do 1095
Samuel Mark, do do 1095

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk.

N. W. Parker, insp. Norfolk, 1095
J. S. Widgeon, do do 1095
James R. Nimmo, do do
Horatio Moore, do do
Alex. Tunstall, do do
W. Loyall, ins and meas. do 100
Thos Corby, measurer, do 483
J. Vickery, w'r & g'r, do 780
J. S Westwood, ins. schr Alert, 400

Petersburg.

Joel Hammon, insp. Petersb'g, 1095
E. Pescud, g'r & w'r, City Point, 1095
J. Poythress, insp'r, do 1095
John Prentis, tem. ins. do 278
Edward Conner, do do 241

Richmond.

G B. Read, insp. Richmond, 1008
J. C. Haley, do do 1008
C C. Richardson, do do 1095
W. G Keeze tem. do B. Hundr'd 105
C R berts, do Warwick, 99
R. Randolph, m'r & w'r, Rich'd, 401
J. H. Strobia, gauger, 20

Tappahannock.

R. L. Pitts, deputy collector and inspector, Tappahannock, 202
H. Muse, jr. sur. and insp do
Adam Cook, weigher and gauger, Fredericksburg 376
Wm. Gray, do Port Royal, 265
R. H. Tapscott, ins Carter's Cr'k 99

Cherry Stone

N. Holland, gauger, weigher, and inspector, Cherry Stone, 362
G. Holt, jr tem. in. Cherry Stone 33
Thos. Powell, do do 6

Folly Landing.

W. Gillett, dp. col. Drummondt'n 174

NORTH CAROLINA.

Edenton.

R. Howett, insp. &c. Edenton, 194
Edwin Bond, do do 58
J J. Tredwell, do do 59

Plymouth.

George Nicholls, insp. gauger, weigher and meas. Plymouth, 305
J. Haywood, surv. Windsor, 74

Washington.

W. L. Holmes, dp c Wash'gton, 250
Welcome Huell, ins. &c. do

Newbern

S. Wilkins, inspector, weigher, gauger and meas. Newbern, 450

Beaufort

J. E. Gibble, insp &c Beaufort, 59

Wilmington.

D J. L. White, insp. Wilming't'n, 600
W. H Laspeyre, inspector
S. Hoard, ins. w. & meas. do 571
J. P. Browalow, do do 241
William Harriss, inspector

Ocracoke.

John Mayo, insp. Ocracoke, 480

Camden.

J. M. Morine, inspector, gauger and weigh. Elizabeth City, 563
Thomas Bell, tem do do 275
B. Charles, do do 31
A. C. Ehringhause, do do 50
William Gregory, do do 20
S. Charles, jr. do do 28

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston

Theodore Gaillard, coal measurer, Charleston, 3386
J. N. Cardoso, w'r, Charleston 2725
J. Elsworth, gauger, do 535
R Wilson, b'ding officer. do 1095
M. Waring, drawb'k ins. do 1095
W Perrouneau, do do 1095
I. P Chiffelle, coastwise and drawback inspector, do 1095
Francis I Lee, do do 1095
S. Wagner, storekeeper and notice carrier. do 1095
Ed. Kennedy, measurer of foreign goods, do 1095

Temporary Inspectors at Charleston at $3 per day, while actually employed.—William Roberts, Peter Elney, Thomas Tennant, Charles Hurst, Charles Rogers, John Bay, Elias Bullough, John Dawson, J.

Evans, David Ross, Alex. Howard, Robert Gibbs, John Grierson, Wm B. Barnes, Wm. Collier, Thomas Whilly, H. M. Stromer, H. Sparwick

GEORGIA.

Savannah.

H Olmstead dep col 600

Inspectors at Savannah, at $1095 each John Dennis, Samuel C House, Reymond P Desnere, J W Stirk, Wm Starr, John B Davis, M Sheftall, Joseph George, Wm W Wash

R G Wallace, w & g Savannah 747

N H Olmstead, storekeeper, 800

Brunswick.

J Rockenbaugh, inspector, do 227

W Donnelly, do do 18

OHIO.

Cuyahoga.

S W Cochran, ins Cleaveland 603

H Hubbard, ins Ashtabula, 150

S Butler, ins Grand River, 150

Miami.

W Wilson, ins Ft Lawrence, 125

Sandusky.

J M Root, ins Portland, Huron, 150

C H Leggett, dep col Huron, 150

MICHIGAN.

Mackinaw.

Samuel Abbet, ins Mackinaw, 400

J Agnew, do Sault St Marie, 600

E Reed, St Joseph's River, 500

Detroit.

J J Denning, ns Detroit, 486

T C Sheldon, ins Detroit, 360

J E Schwartz, do do 480

W Meldrum, do Clinton, 360

James Hale, do Monroe, 300

E Cittenden, do Flat Rock, 100

J A Ruckner, do Gose Isle, 150

G McDougall, do Ft Gratiot, 150

John Thorn, do Cottreville, 144

W m b Hunt, do Detroit, 100

J P V[illegible]ee, mariner, do 330

J s F Marsac, do do 330

F Cicot, ins River Rouge, 144

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.

H T Smith, dep col Orleans, 1500

P G Bertrand, weigher, do 6504

C B Penrose, do do 648

J B Jeanbart, g'r, N Orleans 3815

P R Glavary, mes and mar do 4602

G J Gow, pub storekeeper do 1095

W B Taylor, boarding officer and inspector, Balize, 1095

W McCulloch, ins do South West Pass, 1095

John Taylor, do do, Basin Carondelot, 1095

Inspectors at New Orleans at each—Wm Shepha d, John Brainard, P A Rousseau, L B Wallis, J Rollins, P A Lefebre, W Vandergreff, A H Smith, J Ross, G W Backus, A Simon, M Smelsor, L P Bureau, Brunswick. 1095

Teche.

E W Taylor, deputy collector and inspector Opelousas,

J Cabel, do do Natchitoches.

WEST FLORIDA.

Pensacola.

R A Mitchell, dep col and ins 1095

H L Cook, weigher, measurer gauger, Pensacola.

St Johns.

H S Dexter, ins St Johns 300

EAST FLORIDA.

St Augustine.

G Gibbs, ins St Augustine, 534

D R Dunham, ins New Smyrna

St Marks.

A Steele, dep col Tampas Bay, 547

B H Duvall, inspec Magnolia, 562

Key West.

D C Pinkham, dep col Key West

S R Mallary, do do

Charles Hawe, do do

W D Price, ins Apalachicola, 750

MISSISSIPPI.

Natchez.

J Bowman, sur and ins Natchez 262

ALABAMA.

Mobile.

H L Higley, dep col Mobile, 1200

S G Swift, inspector, do 1095

C A Henry, ins Mobile Point, 1095

B S Smoot, ins Mobile Point, 1095

A C Hollenger, ins weigher and measurer Mobile, 1095

Note. The compensation of officers of the Customs, commencing Page 323. has been corrected for the last year, in a few instances only The statements exhibiting the actual amount received was not prepared, when it was necessary to publish this work.

The Revenue Cutters of the United States are twenty three in number They are under the general direction of the Treasury Department, and are employed for securing the collection of the duties imposed upon goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of Ships or vessels. But whenever the President shall so direct, they are required to co-operate with the Navy, and they are then under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Each Cutter has one Captain, not more than three Lieutenants, and not more than Seventy men, including warrant officers, gunners and seamen. The act of March 2, 1799, provides that the officers of Revenue Cutters shall, respectively, be deemed officers of the customs, and shall be subject to the direction of such collectors of the revenue, or other officers thereof, as, from time to time, shall be designated for that purpose; they shall have power and authority, and are required and directed, to go on board all ships or vessels which shall arrive within the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound for the United States, and to search and examine the same, and every part thereof, and to demand, receive, and certify, the manifests required to be on board certain ships or vessels, and to affix and put proper fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the hold of any ship or vessel, and to remain on board the said ships and vessels, until they arrive at the port or place of their destination. It shall, likewise, be the duty of the master, or other person having at any time the command of any of the said revenue cutters, to make a weekly return to the collector, or other officer of the district under whose direction they are placed, of the transactions of the cutter under their command, specifying therein the vessels that have been boarded, their names and descriptions, the names of the masters, and from what port or place they last sailed, whether laden or in ballast, whether ships or vessels of the United States, or to what other nation belonging, and whether they have the necessary manifest or manifests of their cargoes on board, and generally, all such matters as it may be necessary for the collectors, or other officers of the customs, to be made acquainted with; and the officers of the said cutters shall, likewise, execute and perform such other duties, for the collection and security of the revenue, as, from time to time, shall be enjoined and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not contrary to law.

The same act further directs that the Cutters and Boats, employed in the service of the revenue, shall be distinguished from other vessels by an ensign and pennant, with such marks thereon as shall be prescribed and directed by the President of the United States,* and, in case any ship or vessel, liable to seizure or examination, shall not [illegible] on being required, or, being chased by any cutter or boat, having [illegible] the pennant and ensign prescribed for vessels in the revenue service, it shall be lawful for the captain, master, or other person having command of such cutter or boat, to fire at, or into, such vessel which shall not bring to, after such pennant and ensign shall be hoisted, and a gun shall have been fired by such cutter or boat as a signal; and such captain, master, or other person, as aforesaid, and all persons acting by or under his direction, shall be indemnified from any penalties, or actions for damages, for so doing; and if any person shall be killed or wounded by such firing, and the captain, master, or other person aforesaid, shall be prosecuted, or arrested therefor, such captain, master, or other person, shall be forthwith admitted to bail. And if any ship, vessel or boat, not employed in the service of the revenue, shall, within the jurisdiction of the United States, carry or hoist any pennant or ensign prescribed for vessels in the service aforesaid, the master, or commander, of the ship or vessel, so offending, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

* The Flag for the Cutters as prescribed by authority of the President, and was communicated to the officers of the Customs, on the 1st of August, 1799, described thus.—"A [illegible] ensign and pennant consisting of Sixteen perpendicular Stripes alternately red and white. The Union of the ensign to be the arms of the United States, in dark blue, on a white field."

OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE CUTTERS.

PASSAMAQUODDY STATION.—*Cutter Swiftsure.*

Uriah Coolidge,	Captain	June	1, 1832
John Whitcomb	1st Lieutenant	Dec	31, 1819
Thomas Stoddard	2nd Lieutenant	Jan.	5, 1833
Uriah Coolidge Jr.	Warrant Officer	April	16, 1831

PORTLAND STATION.—*Cutter Morris.*

Henry D. Hunter	Captain	Nov.	15 1824
Green Walden	1st Lieutenant	Dec.	15 1830
William H. Mills	2d Lieutenant	Dec.	15 1830
James H. Roach	3rd Lieutenant	Jan.	2, 1833

PORTSMOUTH STATION.—*Cutter Portsmouth.*

Thomas M. Shaw	Captain	Sept.	5, 1829
Caleb Currier	1st Lieutenant	April	13, 1830
John Nimmo	2nd Lieutenant	Dec.	28, 1833

BOSTON STATION.—*Cutter Hamilton.*

William Coody	Captain	July	6, 1829
Lewis Girdler	1st Lieutenant	March	24, 1820
John Little	2nd Lieutenant	May	31, 1832
Stephen Cornell	3rd Lieutenant	Dec.	27, 1832

NEW HAVEN STATION.—*Cutter Wolcott.*

Andrew Mather	Captain	April	24, 1829
Henry Price, Jr.	1st Lieutenant	June	5, 1832
Horatio N. Tracy	2d Lieutenant	Dec.	22, 1830
James Thompson	Warrant Officer	March	21, 1831

NEWPORT STATION.—*Cutter Vigilant.*

John Cahoone	Captain	Jan.	25, 1812
Thomas Hudson	1st Lieutenant	Jan.	25, 1812
Stephen Thatcher	2d Lieutenant	Jan.	24, 1831
Peter Storer	3rd Lieutenant	Dec.	28, 1832

NEW YORK STATION.—*Cutter Rush.*

Nicholas Bicker	Captain	Aug.	19, 1828
Samuel P. Scott	1st Lieutenant	Jan.	3, 1833
Blydon Hedge	3rd Lieutenant	Jan	4, 1833
John Egbert	Warrant Officer	April	13, 1830
John Taylor	Warrant Officer	April	30, 1830
Egbert Van Buren	Warrant Officer	Oct.	26, 1830
Robert Boyd	Warrant Officer	Oct.	17, 1830

BALTIMORE STATION—*Cutter Campbell.*

John A. Webster	Captain	Nov.	22, 1819
John Besse	1st Lieutenant	Aug.	29, 1828
Thomas Sands	2nd Lieutenant	Jan.	3, 1833

NORFOLK STATION—*Cutter Jefferson.*

ımas M. Randolph	Captain	June	4, 1832
ry B. Noues	1st Lieutenant	June	2, 1832
Moore	2nd Lieutenant	June	1, 1832
ı Walker	Warrant Officer	March	10, 1830
rles Clarke	Warrant Officer	March	10, 1830

NEWBERN STATION—*Cutter Dallas.*

nifold Green	Captain	May	16, 1831
mas Eveleth	1st Lieutenant	Dec.	9, 1829
liam M. A. Moore	2nd Lieutenant	May	30, 1832

GEORGETOWN, S. C. STATION—*Cutter McLane.*

liam Olmstead	Captain	May	26, 1831
riel A. O Brien	1st Lieutenant	June	1, 1832
es M. Stannard	2d Lieutenant	Oct.	24, 1832
rge Clarke	3rd Lieutenant	Feb.	9, 1832

CHARLESTON STATION—*Cutter Alert.*

ı Jackson	Captain	April	24, 1818
ah Sturgis	1st Lieutenant	June	4, 1832
tander V. Fraser	2nd Lieutenant	June	4, 1832
uel Winchester	3rd Lieutenant	Jan.	5, 1833

CHARLESTON STATION—*Cutter Gallatin.*

liam W. Polk	Captain	July	25, 1825
ah Murch	1st Lieutenant	Oct.	23, 1832
es B. Rodgers	2nd Lieutenant	Jan.	2, 1830
ı McGowan	3rd Lieutenant	Dec.	31, 1832
rge Berriman	Warrant Officer	April	13, 1830
old Burrough	Warrant Officer	June	17, 1830
ph De Binder	Warrant Officer	June	13, 1831

BEAUFORT STATION—*Cutter Dexter*

ph Gold	Captain	June	11, 1832
mas C. Rudolph	1st Lieutenant	April	26, 1828
rge Hays	2d Lieutenant	Dec.	31, 1832
ph Noyes	3d Lieutenant	Dec.	29, 1832

SAVANNAH STATION.—*Cutter Crawford.*

ert Day	Captain	June	2, 1832
emon Gatewood	1st Lieutenant	May	31, 1832
. S. Washington	2d Lieutenant	Dec.	29, 1832
ıcis Martin	3d Lieutenant	June	5, 1832

MOBILE STATION.—*Cutter Washington.*

iel P. Augur	Captain	Dec.	5, 1832
oleon L. Coste	1st Lieutenant	Jan.	4, 1833
iam Russell	2d Lieutenant	Dec.	17, 1832
odore Fernald	3d Lieutenant	Feb.	4, 1833

MOBILE STATION.—*Cutter Alabama.*

Winslow Forster	Captain	Mar. 28, 1821
Charles B. Childs	1st Lieutenant	May 31, 1831
William B. Whitehead	2d Lieutenant	July 25, 1831
John R. H. Hare	3d Lieutenant	June 4, 1832

NEW ORLEANS STATION.—*Cutter Ingham.*

James Nicholson	Captain	April 23, 1[illegible]
Levi C. Harby	1st Lieutenant	July 28, 18[illegible]
David F. Seymour	2d Lieutenant	Oct. 25, 1[illegible]
John W. Ward	3d Lieutenant	Jan. 1, 1[illegible]

CHARLESTON STATION.—*Cutter Jackson.*

William A Howard	Captain	May 31, 1832
Richard Evans	1st Lieutenant	Jan. 1, 1833
Charles Grover	2d Lieutenant	Jan. 1, 1833
George Lansing	3d Lieutenant	Jan. 4, 1833

MOBILE STATION.—*Cutter Madison.*

Ezekiel Jones	Captain	Jan. 4, 1833
Moses Damrell	1st Lieutenant	Jan. 2, 1833
Joseph S. Cornwell	2d Lieutenant	June 2, 1832

LAKE ERIE.—*Cutter Erie.*

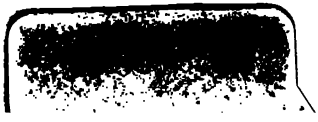
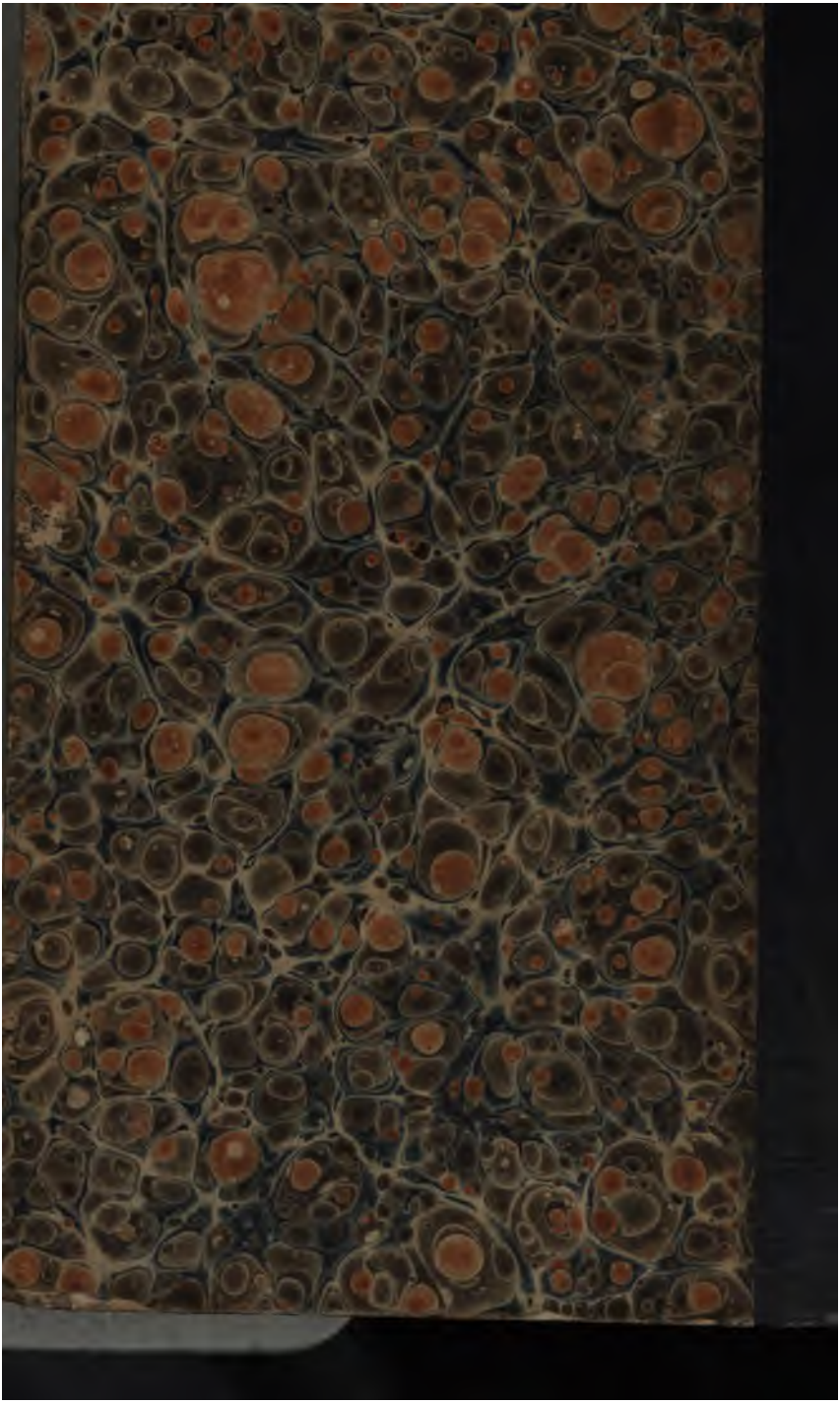
Daniel Dobbin	Captain	April 4, 1829
Michael Conner	1st Lieutenant	Sep. 25, 1828
Douglass Ottinger	2d Lieutenant	June 5, 1832

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Joseph Elgar, Commissioner $2,000 *per annum.*
Fred. C. De Krafft, Surveyor $250 *per annum.*

The Commissioner of the Public Buildings has the general charge and Superintendandce of the Property of the United States, in the City of Washington; the appointment of the architects, and employment of workmen and disbursement of moneys for the erection or improvement of the Public Buildings, He also sells and makes deeds for all Public Lots sold in the City.

PENITENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Inspectors,	James Dunlop	*per anum*,	$250 00
	Thomas Carbery,		250 00
	William O'Neal,		250 00
Warden,	Isaac Clark,		1500 00
Clerk,	William Wheatly		240 00
Chaplain,	John Chalmers,		100 00

The Inspectors and Warden are appointed by the President and Senate The Clerk, Physician and Chaplain, are appointed by the Inspectors, who are by law, entrusted with the management of the Penitentiary, and authorized to establish and enforce all necessary regulations for its good government, and the employment, treatment, and safe keeping of all convicts confined therein.